

**THIRD PERIODIC REPORT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURES AND PRINCIPLES
ESTABLISHED BY THE EUROPEAN CHARTER ON REGIONAL OR MINORITY
LANGUAGES**

Sarajevo, November 2019

Content:

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. PART I	3
2.1. General information	3
2.2. Implementation of Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers' Recommendations CM/RecChL(2016).....	4
2.3 Census	5
3. PART II – Goals and principles	5
3.1 Article 7. Paragraph (1)	5
3.2 Article 7. Paragraph (3)	7
3.3. Article 7. Paragraph (4)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4. PART III.....	7
4.1. Article 8. - Education	7
4.2 Article 9. - Judicial authorities	16
4.3. Article 10. Governing bodies and public services	27
4.3.1. Article10. Paragraph (1)	27
4.3.2. Article 10. Paragraph (2)	28
4.3.3. Article 10. Paragraph (3)	31
4.3.4. Article 10. Paragraph (4)	31
4.3.5. Article 10. Paragraph (5)	31
4.4. Article 11. Mediji	31
4.5. Article 12. Cultural activities and institutions	35
4.6. Article 13. – Economic and social life	37
4.7. Article 14 - Cross-border exchange.....	37
5. CONCLUSION	38
6. APPENDICES.....	39

1. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with Article 15 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and in accordance with the programs of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, prepared the Third Periodic Report on the implementation of measures and principles stated by the European charter for Regional or Minority languages, in accordance with CM (2019) 69 adopted at the 1345th meeting on 2 May 2019.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH) signed the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages on September 7, 2005, and officially ratified it on September 21, 2010. So far, two periodic reports have been prepared (2011 and 2015), and the Third Periodic Report was considered and adopted 29.10.2020. at the 19 session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This report includes data from 2016 to 2019.

3. During the preparation of the Third Periodic Report, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, as the coordinating Ministry, cooperated with the following competent ministries and institutions:

- 1) Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 2) Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 3) Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 4) Council of National Minorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 5) Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 6) Federal Ministry of Justice;
- 7) Federal Ministry of Education and Science;
- 8) Ministry of Justice of Republika Srpska;
- 9) Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska;
- 10) Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government of Republika Srpska;
- 11) Alliance of National Minorities of Republika Srpska
- 12) Radio Television of Republika Srpska
- 13) Ministry of Justice and Administration of Sarajevo Canton
- 14) Judicial Commission of Brčko District of BiH;
- 15) Department for Education of the Government of Brčko District of BiH;
- 16) Department for Economic Development, Sports and Culture of the Government of the Brčko District of BiH;
- 17) Ministry of Justice and Administration of Zenica-Doboj Canton;
- 18) Ministry of Justice and Administration of the West Herzegovina Canton
- 19) Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton;
- 20) Ministry of Justice and Administration of Tuzla Canton;
- 21) Institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. PART I

2.1. General information

4. The Law on Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities of BiH, as well as the laws on protection of national minorities of Republika Srpska, Federation of BiH,

and cantonal laws prescribe the manner of exercising the right to use minority languages as stated in the initial periodic report of BiH. (Ref. MIN-LANG/PR (2012) 5)

5. In accordance with the Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 3 states that there are 17 officially recognized national minorities in BiH, and the most numerous and most endangered minority is Roma minority. In addition to the above, the BiH Parliamentary Assembly subsequently decided to recognize the status of a national minority for Austrians, so that it can now be said that there are 18 officially recognized national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose position and equality is protected with this Law.

6. In order to exercise the rights of the largest minority – Roma minority, the Strategy for Roma 2005 was adopted earlier, the Action Plan 2017-2020 and in 2018 the Framework Action Plan on the educational needs of Roma men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 2018 to 2022, which was adopted at the 155th session of the Council of Ministers of BiH held on September 25, 2018.

7. Public broadcasters: Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Radio-Television of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Radio Television of Republika Srpska are competent under the Law on Public Radio and Television System of BiH to enable broadcasting of program content related to national minorities, including culture and language of minorities.

8. The first and second periodic reports are published on the website of the Ministry, and the third periodic report is also published on the website of the Ministry, and on the basis of the same, consultations were held in the period from December 13 to 28, based on which there was no remarks.

9. Several associations of national minorities have been registered in BiH, which, among other activities, focus on promoting the language and culture of their national minority. The list of associations of important national minorities in BiH and contact persons is listed in Table 1 in the appendix.

2.2. Implementation of Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers' Recommendations CM/RecChL(2016)4

10. Based on the Second Periodic Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Implementation of Measures and Principles Established by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the Committee of Experts adopted the report at its 1267th session held on 5 October 2016, pursuant to which the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on 18 March 2016, submitted five priority recommendations to the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Recommendation 1. Establish structured policies and take flexible measures to facilitate the implementation of the Charter, including any necessary legislative adjustments

Relevant data is provided in sections 3.1., 4.2., 4.3. and 4.7. of the Report.

Recommendation 2. provide appropriate forms and resources for teaching in minority languages;

Relevant data is provided in section 4.1. of the Report.

Recommendation 3. establish a system for financing cultural activities and content related to minority languages;

Relevant data is provided in section 4.5. of the Report.

Recommendation 4. take appropriate measures to ensure that public service broadcasters offer programs in minority languages;

Relevant data is provided in section 4.4. of the Report.

Recommendation 5. adopt and use traditional forms of place names in minority languages.

Relevant data are provided in section 4.3. of the Report.

2.3 Census

11. According to the 2013 census in BiH¹, there are: Albanians - 2,659; Montenegrins - 1,883; Czechs - 279; Hungarians - 350; Macedonians - 738; Germans - 365; Poles - 258; Roma - 12,583; Romanians - 109; Russians - 276; Rusyn - 32; Slovaks - 173; Slovenians - 937; Turks - 1,108; Italians - 391; Ukrainians - 2,331, Jews - 262 and Austrians - 62, which in relation to the total population is less than 0.73%.

3. PART II—Goals and principles

3.1 Article 7. Paragraph (1)

With regard to regional or minority languages in the areas in which these languages are used, and in accordance with the position of each language, the State obliges to focus its policies, legislation and practice on the following:

a) Recognition of a regional or minority language as an expression of cultural wealth - below are the answers of the competent cantonal institutions in the Federation of BiH:

12. Ministry of Justice and Administration of Sarajevo Canton - The Assembly of Sarajevo Canton has adopted the Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities in Sarajevo Canton ("Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton", No. 27/11). During 2017, after the analysis of the application of the said law, the law was amended (published in the "Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton", No. 40/17), in the part of the election of delegates to the Council of National Minorities by those minorities that have several registered associations, and the criteria for the election of delegates are prescribed, which refer to a larger number of members of the association, and if the number of members of the association is the same, then the delegate is proposed by the association that was first registered with its headquarters in Sarajevo Canton.

¹Republika Srpska did not accept the results of the 2013 Census of Bosnia and Herzegovina

13. Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Zenica-Doboj Canton - The Zenica-Doboj Canton does not have a special Law on the Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities. Pursuant to Article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3, Paragraph 4, the municipal administrative body has no competence in regulating the policy regarding regional or minority languages.

14. The Ministry of Justice and Administration of Tuzla Canton - Tuzla Canton has adopted the Law on the Protection of Persons Belonging to National Minorities in Tuzla Canton (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton "No. 14/09"). Pursuant to Article 7 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Paragraph 1 Paragraph 3 and 4, the municipal administrative body has no competence in regulating the policy regarding regional or minority languages.

c) the need for decisive action to promote regional or minority languages with an aim of their preservation

15. Ministry of Justice and Administration of Sarajevo Canton - The Assembly of Sarajevo Canton, in accordance with the legal obligation, appointed and established the Council of National Minorities, and through the Ministry of Justice and Administration of Sarajevo Canton, provides financial resources in the Budget of Sarajevo Canton (in 2019 the amount of 10,000.00 KM), for the activities of the Council. In addition, through the Expert Service for Assembly Affairs of Sarajevo Canton, the funds in the amount of approximately 22,000.00 KM in the Budget of Sarajevo Canton 2019 were planned in order finance the work of the Council and the Day of National Minorities in Sarajevo Canton.

e) maintaining and developing relations in the area covered by this Charter, between groups using regional or minority languages and other groups in the country using a language used in the same or a similar form, as well as establishing cultural relations with other groups in the country using different language

16. The Council of National Minorities of BiH is an advisory body to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH that provides opinions, advice and proposals to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH on all issues concerning the rights, position and interests of national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council may also delegate experts to the work of constitutional law commissions and the Joint Commission for Human Rights, Children's Rights, Youth, Immigration, Refugees, Asylum and Ethics of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly, when they discuss the rights, position and interests of national minorities. With regard to maintaining the development of relations in the area covered by this Charter, the Council reported that there were no such activities.

i) the promotion of appropriate types of interstate exchanges in the areas covered by this Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, which are the same or similar in two or more States

17. Ministry of Justice and Administration Zenica-Doboj Canton - In the Municipality of Breza there is a Slovenian Association of Citizens that brings together citizens of Breza from Slovenia, who through activities in the association work to preserve the culture and traditions of Slovenians in BiH and cross-border cooperation between BiH and Slovenia. Zenica-Doboj Canton has no records of requests for other national minorities.

18. Ministry of Justice and Administration of Tuzla Canton - in the Tuzla Canton there are two associations of Albanians, then an association of Italians, Macedonians, Slovenians, also based in Tuzla, Roma associations based in Tuzla, Lukavac, Kalesija, Teočak, Gradačac, Živinice, Čeliće, Srebrenik, Banovići, Gračanica, Kladanj. In Tuzla Canton, all these associations, through their activities in the association, work to preserve culture, tradition and language.

3.2 Article 7 Paragraph (3) To promote mutual understanding between all language groups in the country by all appropriate means, and in particular to include respect, understanding and tolerance for regional or minority languages in the teaching and education objectives of their countries and to support the mass media to pursue the same objectives. .

3.3. Article 7 Paragraph (4) In determining its policy towards regional or minority languages, the State shall take into account the needs and wishes of the groups using those languages. They should be encouraged to set up bodies, if necessary, to advise the authorities on all matters relating to regional or minority languages.

19. The only form of promotion of regional or minority languages is occasionally realized through public broadcasters that broadcast the content in which representatives of national minorities are involved, i.e. during the presentation of their promotional activities. Also, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, in order to promote regional or minority languages, financially supported project activities aimed at promoting minority languages as follows:

- Alliance of National Minorities of the Municipality of Prnjavor - "Protection and promotion of the language of national minorities";
- Alliance of National Minorities of the Municipality of Prnjavor - "Preservation of mother tongue and cultural identity";
- Roma Association "Euro Rom" - Tuzla "Development of a brochure to promote the language, culture, literature and history of the Roma national minority";
- Association of Roma Women "Better Future" - Tuzla "Celebrating November 5, World Roma Language Day"
- Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj - "Promotion and preservation of culture, language and national identity of the Roma population through questionnaires and education, and publishing and distribution of brochures of printed materials for members of the Roma community in Kakanj and the general public."

4. PART III

4.1. Article 8. - Education

20. In terms of studying minority languages in BiH, various forms are applied, such as, regular study through the educational program in secondary schools and faculties (Russian, Turkish, German, Italian), then optional study or learning through different types of courses and other education in primary education in local communities where there is a larger number of members of one of the national minorities. Studies are organized at the request of parents from national minorities. Examples of specific places and national minorities whose language is studied in this way are given below. Regarding the use of resources for the study of minority units, it can be stated that in BiH there is not a sufficient number of qualified teaching staff who could perform this activity in a professional manner. A positive example of efforts to overcome this problem is the City of Tuzla and Sarajevo, where the formation of a department for the training of staff who will be trained as Roma language teachers is underway. Of course, this problem

does not apply to qualified teachers of Russian, Turkish, German, Italian language as there are enough of them in the teaching process in BiH. We also point out that the embassies of the home countries of national minorities in BiH (Hungary, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovakia) are often the donors and organizers of the study of the languages of national minorities. Regarding the provision of space for learning the languages of national minorities, so far no problem has been recorded in the use of premises and classrooms of educational institutions in areas where a large number of national minorities live. Due to the fact that there are different interpretations and attitudes regarding the standardization of the Romani language in BiH, we emphasize that the Romani language in Bosnia and Herzegovina was standardized in 2010 within the project "Standardization of the Romani language for the countries of former Yugoslavia" implemented by NGO. The book-document "Standardization of the Romani Language" by professor Rajko Đurić was printed in Sarajevo in 2012 in 1000 copies, in five languages: Romani, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian and English. Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Science and Science of the Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Macedonia Macedonia, the Ministry of Education of Montenegro, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Slovenia, Council of Europe Expert for Regional and Minority Languages Professor Vera Klopčič, Memedi Nazif, Member of the Croatian Parliament, representatives of the Roma NGO sector from the region and other NGOs. It is true that in BiH there is no teaching staff for teaching the Romani language at any level of education, as well as adequate textbooks, but there is a possibility of hiring staff from countries in the region. The Roma language in BiH has never reached educational institutions. The biggest efforts were made in the Faculty of Philosophy of UNSA, where since the 2018/2019 school year. the subject Literature was to be introduced into teaching. The following is the views of the competent institutions in BiH regarding Article 8 of the Charter.

21. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH - In the period 2016-2018, it allocated 370,000 KM to finance the projects of associations of national minorities². Most of the projects were realized through activities of culture, customs, marking important dates, including November 5, World Roma Language Day. Through all these aspects of project implementation, the languages of national minorities were used to a greater or lesser extent through songs, recitations, literary works, inscriptions and names of traditional works, as well as marking geographical terms and places related to their stay in this area.

22. Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH - According to the constitutional order, the field of education is under the full and undivided competence of the entities of Republika Srpska, ten cantons in the Federation of BiH and the Brčko District of BiH. At the level of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, according to Article 15 of the Law on Ministries and Other Administrative Bodies of BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 05/03) in the field of education is responsible for performing tasks within the competence of BiH, and which refer to the determination of the basic principles of coordination of activities, harmonization of plans of entity authorities and definition of strategy at the international level. Principles established by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages are not the responsibility of the Ministry, but are incorporated into the Framework Laws on Preschool Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 88/07), "Official Gazette of BiH" No. 18/03), Framework Law on Secondary Vocational Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH" No.

²Annex 2: Tabular overview of grant support projects for associations of national minorities 2016-2018.

63/8), and Framework Law on Higher Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 59/07), 59/09). There have been no changes to the Framework Laws in BiH in the last three years.

23. Federal Ministry of Education and Science - The issue of use of minority languages in the Federation of BiH is regulated by the Law on Protection of National Minorities of BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 12/03 and 76/05), Law on Protection of Rights of National Minorities in Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", No. 56/08), the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination of BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 59/09 and 66/16). The study of the language of national minorities in pre-school institutions, primary and secondary schools is treated in the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 18/03), the Framework Law on Preschool Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 88/07) and the Framework Law on Secondary Vocational Education and Training in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 63/08). In the Federation of BiH, cantonal laws on education are harmonized with the framework laws adopted at the level of BiH, so it can be stated that all laws on primary education are harmonized with the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in BiH, which in Article 8 prescribes the following: "The language and culture of any significant minority living in BiH will be respected and integrated into the school to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities." When it comes to pre-school education, only The Herzegovina-Neretva and West Herzegovina cantons have not harmonized their laws on pre-school education with the Framework Law. The Law regulating Secondary Vocational Education and Training, in the Framework Law on Secondary Vocational Education and Training in BiH, Article 8, paragraph 6 states: "Education of a child belonging to a national minority is carried out according to the provisions of the Law on Protection of National Minorities in BiH („Official Gazette BiH", No. 12/03) in the language and script of national minorities in accordance with the provisions of this and other laws governing the education system in Bosnia and Herzegovina." Seven cantons have so far harmonized their laws with the said framework law, while it has not yet been done in 3 cantons (Central Bosnia, Herzegovina-Neretva and Canton 10). The law regulating higher vocational education is the Framework Law on Higher Education in BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 59/07, 59/09). Based on this law, two state agencies in the field of higher education have been established, as follows: Agency for Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance (Council of Ministers of BiH, at its 33rd session held on January 10, 2008, adopted a Decision on starting and determining the seat Agency, "Official Gazette of BiH", No. 10/08) and the Center for Information and Recognition of Documents in the Field of Higher Education, at its 33rd session, held on January 10, 2008, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted a Decision on the commencement of work and determination CIP headquarters, "Official Gazette of BiH", No. 9/08). In the Federation of BiH, they study German and Turkish from the languages of national minorities in regular classes as a second foreign language. The most common is the study of German, as a second foreign language, in all cantons in the Federation of BiH. The study of Turkish as a second foreign language began in 2011.

Until 2015, according to the Turkish Cultural Center Mehmed Akif Jaman, 6,500 students studied Turkish in five cantons of the Federation of BiH (Zenica-Doboj Canton, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, Bosnia-Podrinje Canton and Sarajevo Canton). Italian is also taught in high schools. From 2015 to 2019, the following activities and projects for children of national minorities were organized and completed in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within which their languages were used to a greater or lesser extent (through literature titles, use of traditional terms, text titles, geographical concepts and other cultural and

linguistic content).³Sarajevo Canton - Ministry of Education, Science and Youth - Educational work is performed in one of the three official languages of the constituent peoples of BiH. Teaching and other forms of educational work in preschool institutions, primary, secondary schools, and university education are not conducted in the language of national minorities, nor are minority languages taught. Education and teaching for minority languages is not provided in the Sarajevo Canton. Tuzla Canton - Ministry of Education and Science - According to official data, the languages of national minorities are not realized in the area of Tuzla Canton in preschool institutions, primary and secondary schools, as well as at the University of Tuzla. The Ministry conducts activities related to the introduction of the Roma language, history, culture and tradition of Roma as an optional subject in primary schools. A working group was formed from representatives of: the Ministry of Education and Science of Tuzla Canton, the Pedagogical Institute of Tuzla Canton, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth of Tuzla Canton, the city of Tuzla, Živinice, Banovići Municipality, the Association „EuroRom“Tuzla and Roma Women Association „Better Future“Tuzla. Herzegovina-Neretva Canton - Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports - In this Canton, the upbringing and education of children belonging to national minorities is regulated by the Rulebook on the upbringing and education of children belonging to national minorities (Official Gazette of the HNK, No. 1/05). This Rulebook regulates the general framework for meeting the educational needs of all national minorities and has been prepared in accordance with Article 8 of the Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in BiH and relevant laws currently applicable in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton. There are no requirements for learning the mother tongue, literature, history and culture in a minority language. The competent ministry undertakes various activities for the purpose of promoting the culture and language of national minorities, and in particular on the occasion of marking dates important for members of national minorities. The activities are realized to the greatest extent within the programs of culture and public activities of schools. Also, the Ministry, within its support programs in the field of culture, and on the basis of announced competitions, strives to provide adequate support to projects of non-governmental organizations that promote the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Bosnia-Podrinje Canton of Goražde - Ministry of Education, Youth, Science, Culture and Sports - Law on Preschool Education, Law on Primary Education, and Law on Secondary Education stipulate that the language and culture of every minority living in the Canton area are respected and fitted into the school to the greatest extent possible, in accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the Law on the Protection of Persons Belonging to National Minorities. The general goals of education at all levels derive from the generally accepted, universal values of a democratic society, and the own values of the system based on the specifics of national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of peoples and national minorities living in the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton of Goražde. In the educational system of the Canton there were no requests and initiatives by legal or natural persons in any segment of possible implementation of these legal provisions through the study of minority languages, and Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages are studied as mother tongues, and English, German, Turkish and French as foreign.

24. Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska - The Law on Preschool Education ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 79/15) regulates that "for children, members of national minorities, educational work can be performed in mother tongue or bilingual". The Minister of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska has adopted the Rulebook on the bilingual realization of educational work and work in the language of national minorities ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 13/16). The Rulebook stipulates that "Education

³Annex 2. Tabular overview of projects for children of national minorities 2015-2019.

of members of national minorities of preschool age is carried out in their language or bilingual, with the aim of ensuring the availability of language, literature, history and culture of the national minority to which the child belongs through full development in accordance with abilities, potentials, needs and interests of the preschool child", and that "Bilingual realization of the program is realized if at least 50% of parents, i.e. guardians of children included in the educational group in the institution decide for that". Educational work in the languages of national minorities has not been organized yet - a small number of children, but through appropriate activities that are not uncommon in preschool institutions, children belonging to national minorities have the opportunity to show a part of their culture, through some joint activities and events. Children of this age learn the language in the family circle or in associations (Slovenian, Italian, Ukrainian, German ...). The Law on Primary Education ("Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska", No. 44/17 and 31/18) prescribes that "the language and culture of national minorities in Republic shall be respected and used in school to the fullest extent possible, in accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the law prescribing the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities". The language and culture of national minorities are studied in optional classes. The Rulebook on the care and education of children belonging to national minorities (89/04) was adopted. Two languages of national minorities are taught in primary schools in Republika Srpska - Ukrainian and Italian. Italian language is taught in the municipality of Prnjavor, in the Elementary School Šibovska - Štivor, without interruption since 1968. The first primary school in which the Italian language is taught was opened in 1902 in Šibovska. The Curriculum for the Ukrainian language has been developed and has been in use since the 2013/2014 school year. The aim of teaching this subject is for students to master the standard spoken and written Ukrainian language to a level that will enable them to use that language in speech and writing, as well as to get acquainted with the achievements of Ukrainian culture. The Ukrainian language is taught as an optional subject, two hours a week, in five primary schools in Republic of Srpska - Elementary School "Cirilo i Metodije" Trnopolje - Prijedor, "Branko Copić" Prnjavor, "Nikola Tesla" Prnjavor, "Meša Selimović" Settlement Lišnja - Prnjavor, "Miloš Crnjanski" Potočani - Prnjavor. The purchase of teaching aids and books for conducting these classes is assisted by embassies, associations and individuals, and the purchase is financed by parents. The Law on Secondary Education ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 41/18) stipulates that "the language and culture of national minorities in Republic shall be respected and used in schools to the greatest extent possible, in accordance with the Framework Convention on protection of the rights of national minorities and the law prescribing the protection of the rights of members of national minorities. 'The language and culture of national minorities are studied within optional classes. The languages of some national minorities in Republika Srpska are studied as a first or second foreign language - Russian, German and Italian. In primary schools in Republic of Srpska, two foreign languages are taught - English as the first foreign language is taught from the third grade of primary school with two lessons per week. As a second foreign language, German, French, Italian or Russian are taught two hours a week from the sixth grade.

At the faculties of Republika Srpska, minority languages are represented through certain study programs or groups. Italian, Russian and German are studied at the Faculty of Philology in Banja Luka, and Russian and German at the Faculty of Philosophy in East Sarajevo.

25. Department of Education - Government of Brčko District of BiH - Law on Preschool Education in Brčko District of BiH, Article 3 states that "preschool education is based on generally accepted values of democratic society and specifics of national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of peoples and national minorities living in the District". Currently,

kindergartens in the Brčko District of BiH teach three official languages of BiH (Croatian, Bosnian and Serbian). Pre-school institutions do not teach in minority languages, and there were no requests from users for education in pre-school institutions to take place in a minority language. Article 13 of the Law on Education in Primary and Secondary Schools of the Brčko District of BiH states: “Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages, as well as the Latin and Cyrillic scripts are in equal use in teaching and extracurricular activities in primary and secondary schools in the District. The parent/guardian may choose the language and script in which the student begins primary education, „and Article 14 states:“ Education of students belonging to national minorities is carried out in accordance with the provisions of this law and the Law on Protection of Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities.” Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian are taught in elementary schools. We do not have schools that teach minority languages, nor do we have textbooks available for teaching minority languages. So far, no training has been organized for minority language teachers. Students and parents are aware of the legal provision listed above. The same applies to secondary education and technical and vocational education as to primary education. So far, study programs in minority languages have not been organized or provided in the Brčko District. Such an initiative has not been initiated by the University or by minority associations. So far, no information has been provided by the University. Minority languages are not subject to continuing adult education, nor have there been any requirements for the same.

26. West Herzegovina Canton - Law on Care and Education in Primary School (Official Gazette of West Herzegovina Canton, No. 20/17), Article 10 prescribes teaching for national minorities. The Law on Care and Education in Secondary School (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, No. 20/17), Article 12 prescribes teaching for national minorities. Article 96 of the Law on Higher Education stipulates (The contents of the Statute of Higher Education ensure the freedom of students, in accordance with the law, to examine and test the acquired knowledge and offer new ideas and controversial and unpopular opinions any other privileges they may enjoy in the higher education institution, ensure, in accordance with the law, freedom of speech, organization and assembly of students, protect students from discrimination on any grounds such as sex, race, marital status, skin color, appearance, religion, language, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, affiliation with a national community, property, birth or any other status, provide fair and impartial mechanisms for resolving disciplinary issues concerning students. "

27. Zenica-Doboj Canton - According to information, minority languages are not taught in pre-school institutions, primary schools, secondary schools and higher education institutions in the Zenica-Doboj Canton. Children of the Roma national minority of preschool age are provided with free pre-school education. The language used in preschool education is Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. A certain number of hours per week are spent with children by a Roma mediator who helps children with inclusion in the education system, very often using the Romani language in interaction with children, but outside the curriculum of education. Minority languages are not taught in pre-school and primary schools. In primary and secondary schools in the municipality of Zavidovići, which are attended by children of the Roma national minority, the Romani language is not taught within the school curriculum. The only activity in which the Romani language is partially used is non-formal education classes with a Roma mediator who is engaged in primary schools for 12 hours per week according to the project. These classes are used to facilitate the inclusion of Roma children in the education system conducted in Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. As far as technical and vocational education is concerned, as well as university and higher education, there is no education in the languages of national minorities.

28. Tuzla Canton - According to available information, minority languages are not studied in preschools, primary schools, secondary schools and higher education institutions in the Tuzla Canton. Children of the Roma national minority of preschool age are provided with free pre-school education. The language used in preschool education is Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. A certain number of hours per week are spent with children by a Roma mediator who helps children with the inclusion in the education system, very often using the Romani language in interaction with children, but outside the curriculum. In primary and secondary schools in the area of the canton, which are attended by children of the Roma national minority, the Roma language is not taught within the school curriculum.

Primary education, secondary, technical and vocational education under the Law on Primary Education, Language and Culture of National Minorities in the Canton shall be respected to the greatest extent practicable, and in accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The Ministry will establish a curriculum that meets the needs of a given national minority, and which includes the language, literature, history and culture of that minority, as additional education. When there are a significant number of students belonging to a national minority in primary school, who want to attend classes in their mother tongue, the mother tongue classes are organized for them in the school in accordance with the law. A teacher who teaches in the mother tongue of a student belonging to a national minority should have an appropriate knowledge of the given language to ensure that he or she can teach it to an appropriate standard. In a primary school in which students of only one national minority are educated, the entire teaching will be conducted in the language of that national minority, with the obligatory mastery of teaching in one of the languages.

29. Council of National Minorities of BiH - In areas where there is a significant concentration of members of one national minority (such as the Municipality of Prnjavor), classes are conducted in the language of minorities as "elective" in primary schools. There are no classes in minority languages in pre-school education, secondary schools, or universities. Languages (Italian and Ukrainian) are taught exclusively in primary schools and students receive grades in language subjects. The Ukrainian language is present in three schools, and classes are taught by qualified teachers. Some of the languages spoken by members of national minorities are studied at universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo and the Faculty of Philosophy in Banja Luka, there are Czech language lectureships, both at the first and second cycle of studies, and there is interest in introducing the department for the third cycle. In the implementation of the measure Education, there is a difficulty in providing funds for teaching staff, transportation of students and textbooks. The issues have not been systematically resolved and there is a permanent danger of closing classes in one of the minority languages. In Dobož, activities are underway to introduce the Romani language in two primary schools and within the association of Montenegrins "Njegoš" Dobož, the Montenegrin language is being studied and cultivated. Also, Hungarian language courses are organized by certain associations of national minorities. The Council of National Minorities of BiH strongly supports all activities undertaken in the study and nurturing of the Romani language, given that the Roma, as the largest and most vulnerable minority community, have the greatest need to improve all forms of language learning and nurturing.

30. Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska - The use of the language of national minorities in Republika Srpska in most cases refers to the use of communication between members of national minorities, its learning through various activities in associations, and learning that includes regular and compulsory education. Associations and members of national minorities inherit 14 different languages of national minorities. Czech, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Slovak, Ukrainian, Rusyn, German, Russian, Hebrew (Ladino), Romani, Macedonian,

Slovenian and Montenegrin. The learning and use of the languages of national minorities in Republika Srpska encompasses all age structures, according to the mixed age groups of the members of the association. In the reporting period, SNMRS (Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska) was informed about various forms of organizing these activities. Primary education - Only two languages of national minorities are still taught in primary schools in Republika Srpska - Ukrainian and Italian in the area of the municipality of Prnjavor (Šibovska, Lišnja, Prnjavor) and the city of Prijedor (Trnopolje). Teaching aids and books for these studies are procured with the help of embassies, associations and individuals. In this reporting period, associations of national minorities undertook various activities related to the study and learning of the languages of national minorities. Optionally, Slovenian, Italian, Hungarian, Czech and Romani are studied. The activities carried out are not exclusively limited to members of national minorities. All other interested citizens are present. Examples of positive practice *Primary school competition on knowledge of national minorities in BiH - "Let's meet!"* - There are certain examples of positive practices that relate to the representation of content on national minorities in the primary education system in some local communities, which is not an established practice. "Regional competition of primary schools on knowledge of national minorities in BiH - Let's meet!" is a project of the same name, in which the Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska was intensively involved in 2015 to promote and support unique and best practices in education in Republika Srpska, which includes 18 primary schools from the region of Semberija, i.e. the cities of Bijeljina, Lopar and Ugljevik - their students and teachers, who through school and sectional activities learn about the culture, customs and heritage of national minorities in Republika Srpska. The importance of the project itself is evidenced by the fact that every year, over 100 students, teachers and principals of these schools participate in this competition, and at the same time the work of students and efforts to present the wealth of 17 present national minorities in BiH are promoted. In order to promote learning about national minorities in primary schools, in April 2010, 18 primary school principals from the area of Bijeljina and the municipalities of Ugljevik and Lopare in cooperation with the OSCE Mission to BiH (through the school competition - project "Kaleidoscope: Let's meet! National Minorities in BiH") decided to organize internal school competitions/quizzes with eighth grade students, using the manual on national minorities. This idea was soon upgraded by an agreement to organize a regional competition where students would present their school through a national minority, followed by a quiz on knowledge of the traditions and culture of national minorities. Based on positive experience and successful event, all primary school principals from Bijeljina, Ugljevik and Lopar, as well as official representatives of the municipalities decided to support these activities and to hold the Regional Competition on an annual basis. This unique competition is organized in cooperation with these schools, the OSCE Mission to BiH, and since 2015 with the Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska is a unique event that promotes learning about 17 national minorities in primary schools. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, most of the costs of organizing this event are financed by 3 local communities, and in this regard, in 2012, the document Protocol on Cooperation in Promoting National Minority Cultures was signed. So far (2019), a total of nine competitions have been held. The competition of primary schools is realized according to the following principle: 1. Formation of competition teams by schools - 5 students of 8th grade each; 2. Selection of the competition topic by drawing lots; 3. Preparation of topics and collection of educational materials; 4. Preparation of a panel describing a national minority in BiH; 5. Preparation of a stage presentation lasting 10 minutes for each school (performances, plays, song and games ...); 6. Knowledge quiz On the day of the competition, school representatives exhibit previously made billboards and arrange a thematically prepared stand (table) on which there are props and a national specialty that represents a national minority. After completing the second part of the presentation, the selected school teams take the Knowledge Quiz, during

which they draw three cards individually with questions according to which they prepared for the quiz. All questions and answers are contained in the manual "Let's meet! - Handbook for Students on Culture, Heritage and Traditions of National Minorities in BiH" by Leonard Valenta, publisher of the OSCE Mission to BiH in cooperation with the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Sarajevo 2009. The competition follows the clearly prescribed "Propositions for Regional competition on knowledge of national minorities". Each stage of the one-day competition is scored separately. After scoring and ranking of schools performed by an expert commission, the best ranked 3 schools receive symbolic recognitions and letters of thanks. By participating in the organization of the 6th competition in 2015, conditions were created to organize this event in an even better way by including the associations of the national minorities and the Association itself. After the first competition with the active participation of the Association, students and their teachers showed great interest in this program, and cooperation with the Association greatly facilitated the availability of educational materials and all necessary information necessary for the preparation of this event. Semberija and on the initiative of the Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska, and according to the published Public Call for project proposals within the joint program of the European Union and the Council of Europe and the project "Horizontal Facility - Joint EU/CoE project "Strengthening the protection of national minorities in BiH", in 2018 The Municipality of Prnjavor and the City of Prijedor (individually) and in cooperation with the Association and 21 primary schools from these local communities applied for projects of the same name to initiate the implementation of these municipal school competitions in their local communities. After the initial meetings with project partners, they expressed great interest in introducing an additional activity related to students and teachers, and also to work on the promotion of culture, language and customs of national minorities through the representation of educational content about members of national minorities. Previous good cooperation with all associations of national minorities working in Prnjavor and Prijedor, as well as with the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska will contribute to better implementation of the project, and will greatly facilitate the availability of educational materials, props and all necessary information needed for preparation of this event. Due to the seriousness of the preparation of the competition, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska and the Pedagogical Institute of Republika Srpska are involved in the implementation of these projects, and SNMRS (the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska) initiated the signing of a "Memorandum on Cooperation in the field of promotion, support and learning about national minorities in primary schools". The City of Prijedor, the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska and 12 primary schools in the City as well as the "Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Promotion, Support and Learning of National Minorities in Primary Schools" between the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska, Prnjavor and 9 primary schools. In Republika Srpska, 39 primary schools from Prijedor, Prnjavor, Bijeljina, Lopar and Ugljevik are working on the preparation of this competition. Schools participating in the competition: CITY OF PRIJEDOR - OŠ „Branko Radičević“ Petrovo; OŠ „Branko Čopić“ Prijedor; 3.OŠ „Vuk Karadžić“ Omarska; OŠ „Desanka Maksimović“ Prijedor; OŠ „Dositej Obradović“ Prijedor; OŠ „Jovan Dučić“ Lamovita; OŠ „Jovan Cvijić“ Brežičani; OŠ „Kozarac“ Kozarac; OŠ „Mladen Stojanović“ Ljubija; OŠ „Petar Kočić“ Prijedor; OŠ „Petar Petrović Njegoš“ Busnovi; OŠ „Ćirilo i Metodije“ Trnopolje; Municipality Prnjavor - OŠ „Branko Čopić“ Prnjavor; OŠ „Vuk Karadžić“ Donji Vijačani, OŠ „Ivo Andrić“ Kulaši; OŠ „Meša Selimović“ Naseobina Lišnja; OŠ „Miloš Crnjanski“ Potočani; OŠ „Nikola Tesla“ Prnjavor; OŠ „Petar Kočić“ Šibovska; OŠ „Sveti Sava“ Gornji Smrtići, MŠ „Konstantin Babić“ Prnjavor; Grad Bijeljina - OŠ „Vuk Karadžić“ Bijeljina; OŠ „Dvorovi“ Dvorovi; OŠ „Dositej Obradović“ Suvo Polje; OŠ „Jovan Dučić“ Bijeljina; OŠ „Knez Ivo od Semberije“ Bijeljina; OŠ „Meša Selimović“ Janja; OŠ „Petar Kočić“ Brodac; OŠ „Petar

Petrović Njegoš“ Velika Obarska, OŠ „Sveti Sava“ Crnjelovo; OŠ „Sveti Sava“ Bijeljina; OŠ „Stevan Nemanja“ Gornji Dragaljevac; OŠ „Ćirilo i Metodije“ Glavičice; Opština Ugljevik - OŠ „Aleksa Šantić“ Ugljevik; OŠ „Vuk Karadžić“ Zabrđe; OŠ „Filip Višnjić“ Donja Trnova; Municipality Lopare - OŠ „Veljko Čubrilović“ Priboj; OŠ „Dositej Obradović“ Koraj; OŠ „Sveti Sava“ Lopare.

31. Institution of the Ombudsman/Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina - In the education sector, the number of forums and publications dedicated to national minorities has increased in the past few years (such as the series dedicated to Roma killed in the Holocaust or the forum dedicated to Dante Alighieri in the Italian language segment), but these activities rely on the non-governmental sector or departments for culture and cooperation of home countries. There is an increasing number of students learning Turkish (we want to emphasize that these are not primarily members of the minority itself), but these activities rely almost entirely on the Yunus Emre Institute. The question of the sustainability of such programs arises if stable funding is not established.

4.2 Article 9. - Judicial authorities

32. When it comes to structured policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina that refer to regional or minority languages, BiH does not have a specific policy that refers to these languages. Among the new documents that regulate this area in BiH, in September 2017, the Framework Action Plan for the educational needs of Roma men and women in BiH for the period 2018-2022 was adopted. Also, the Action Plan for Resolving the Problems of Roma in the Areas of Employment, Housing and Health Care in BiH for the period 2017-2020 indirectly regulates the right of the Roma national minority to exercise these rights, use their traditional names, names of settlements, and use mother tongue when communicating with competent institutions and public administration bodies. In the continuation of reporting on the implementation of recommendation 1, the statements of the competent ministries from different levels of government, as well as other entities that actively participate in the implementation of the right to use the languages of national minorities are given in detail. Here we emphasize only the fact that BiH has a fairly broad and regulated legal framework, which allows all national minorities the right to use their mother tongue in the education system, public broadcasters, print media, as well as the exercise of rights in public institutions, judicial bodies and other bodies. In addition, an important activity in the implementation of the Law on Protection of National Minorities in BiH was carried out through EU and Council of Europe projects Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey - Protection of National Minorities⁴, when an opinion on the Law on Protection of national minorities in BiH was issued in September 2017 by professor Dr. Rainer Hofmann from the Department of Public Law, International and European Law at the University of Frankfurt am Main, where it was globally stated that the law in question was good and based on the views of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and that minor corrections were needed including recommendation:

„16. Article 2 (amended in 2005) reads:

"(1) The protection of national minorities and the rights and freedoms of those minorities shall be an integral part of the international protection of human rights and freedoms.

(2) The Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities shall be directly applicable and shall be an integral part of the legal system in BiH and the entities in BiH. "

⁴ Opinion on the Law on the Rights of National Minorities in BiH, prof. Dr. Rainer Hofmann, drafted page 4.

17. Paragraph (1) is taken almost literally from Article 1 of the FCNM and does not require any special comment. Paragraph (2) strongly emphasizes the domestic importance of the provisions of the FCNM, as it is directly, or following the amendments as of 5 October 2005, "immediately" (which, in my view, does not alter the legal effect of the FCNM in the legal order of BiH) applicable in BiH and is an integral part of the legal system of BiH and the entities. This is a rather unique situation in the FCNM member states and is very welcomed.

18. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages for BiH entered into force on 1 January 2011. Therefore, the BiH legislator could consider amending Article 2, in a way that includes a reference to this agreement, regardless of its character as an instrument of language protection, and not the rights of their speakers.

33. In the previous reporting period, various flexible measures were applied in BiH in the application of the provisions of the Charter. In that sense, at the level of BiH, grant funds were awarded to associations of national minorities in the field of affirmation of their culture, tradition, customs and language. Also, the lower levels of government through the allocation of financial resources helped the implementation of various projects in the education system, as well as projects intended for national minorities for projects in this area. Tabular overviews with specific names, with financial indicators, as well as the type of support are given in the attachment at the end of the Report.

34. Here we emphasize the need, according to the opinion of prof. Dr. Rainer Hofmann on issues that do not comply with applicable European standards, especially on excessively high thresholds, which should be abolished. However, given the current demographic situation in BiH, national minorities make up such a small percentage of the total population that even a low threshold of 20% or 10% of the domestic population would not allow national minorities, with a few possible exceptions, to enjoy their rights when it comes to the use language or education. Pursuant to this opinion, in the coming period, if BiH enters the process of drafting a new or amending the existing Law on National Minorities in BiH, it will consider the possibility of amending the already set thresholds by law. In the following text are the views of the competent institutions in BiH.

35. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH - The area that regulates the protection of the rights of national minorities in BiH is fundamentally regulated by the Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities of BiH (adopted in 2003). For the Roma population, the BiH Strategy for Solving Roma Problems was adopted. It is important to point out that in 2015, a proposal for a Strategic Platform for Resolving the Problems of National Minorities of BiH was made, which was harmonized at the level of working groups and received a positive opinion from the Government of the Federation of BiH and the Brčko District of BiH. Republika Srpska has not submitted its position on this document, so it has not been adopted by the BiH authorities. All existing documents in their provisions also contain regulations for the use of regional or minority languages. The promotion of Romani language learning in schools and non-governmental organizations is included in the Framework Action Plan on the educational needs of Roma men and women in BiH for the period from 2018 to 2022.

36. Ministry of Justice of BiH-In criminal proceedings, parties, witnesses and other participants have the right to use their mother tongue, regardless of whether that language is the official language of the criminal proceedings and if the person does not understand the official language of the criminal proceedings they will be provided with an oral translation of what they or others present, as well as a translation of documents and other written evidence, in order to be fully

acquainted with the results of the procedural actions taken (Article 8 of the CPC of BiH). In addition to this provision, the BiH Criminal Procedure Code explicitly prescribes that a person apprehended must be informed in their mother tongue of procedural guarantees and rights belonging to them (Article 5 of the BiH CPC). The same Law explicitly prescribes that a person apprehended or in custody, serving a sentence or compulsory psychiatric treatment, or compulsory treatment for addiction, summonses, decisions and other documents shall be delivered translated into the mother tongue (Article 9 of the CPC of BiH). In civil proceedings before the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in accordance with Article 11 of the Law on Civil Procedure before the Court of BiH, proceedings are conducted in one of the official languages in BiH, and in administrative disputes before the Court of BiH, in accordance with the Law on Administrative Disputes, appropriate provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure before the Court of BiH apply to this issue, which means that the procedure is conducted in one of the official languages of BiH. Regarding challenging the validity of legal documents in the country, if they are made in regional or minority language and other obligations 2 of Article 9 of the Charter, the answer is contained in the previous answers related to legal solutions on the use of language before judicial bodies.

37. Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina - For the reporting period 2015-2018, the Constitutional Court did not have a practice related to the issue of minority languages.

38. Federal Ministry of Justice - Regarding Article 9 of the Charter, which applies to the judicial authorities, they apply in their proceedings the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number: 35/03, 37/03, 56/03, 78 / 04, 28/05, 55/06, 27/07, 53/07, 9/09, 12/10, 8/13 and 59/14), Code on Civil Procedure ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number: 53 / 03, 73/05, 19/06 and 98/15), and the provisions of other procedural laws that have essentially the same legal solutions as these two basic procedural laws (CPC and CCP).

Article 8 of the FBiH Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter: CPC) stipulates that the Bosnian language, Croatian language and Serbian language are in equal use in criminal proceedings, and the official scripts are Latin and Cyrillic, and Article 5 regulates the right of a person apprehended to be informed immediately in their mother tongue or in a language they understand of the reasons for apprehension and at the same time be instructed before the first interrogation that they are not obliged to make a statement or answer questions, that they have the right to choose attorney, as well as to have the right that their family, a consular officer of a foreign state of which they are a national of, or another person designated by them, informed of their apprehension. Furthermore, paragraphs 2) and 4) of Article 9 of the CPC stipulate that parties, witnesses and other participants in the proceedings have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand, and that if a person does not understand one of the official languages of BiH, i.e. Federation, an oral translation of what they or others present, as well as a document and other written evidence, will be provided, and that translation will be performed by a court interpreter. Thus, the parties, witnesses and all other participants in the proceedings have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand. The delivery of documents is regulated in the same way, so Article 10, paragraph 3 stipulates that a person who has been apprehended or is in custody, serving a sentence or on compulsory psychiatric treatment, i.e. compulsory treatment for addiction, will be provided with a translation of the documents in a mother tongue or a language they understand. Issues related to civil proceedings before the courts in the Federation of BiH are regulated by the provisions of the Code on Civil Procedure of the FBiH (hereinafter: CCP), so Article 6 of the same prescribes equal use of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages, and as official scripts Latin and Cyrillic. Chapter XIII is dedicated to the language in the proceedings, and the provisions of Article 315 deal with the situation when the parties and interveners do not know any of the languages referred to in

Article 6 of the CCP in such a way that the parties and interveners which do not know any of the languages referred to in Article 6 of this Law will provide at their own expense interpretation and translation of the procedural actions they undertake, as well as other interpretation and translation for their own needs, as well as that the parties and interveners are obliged to provide translation related to the presentation of evidence proposed and that the translation is performed by interpreters. The Federal Ministry of Justice, within its competences, maintains and constantly updates the List of Court Interpreters for Foreign Languages and it is available on the website of the Ministry at the link: <http://www.fmp.gov.ba/bs/lista-stalnih-sudskih-tumaca-u-federaciji-bih.html>. Furthermore, Article 246, paragraph 1. Item 11) of the LAP prescribes, as one of the reasons for reopening the procedure, which is an extraordinary legal remedy, that the procedure will be reopened if the person who participated in the procedure was not given the opportunity to serve under the conditions of Article 16 of this Law in their own language.

39. Ministry of Justice of Republika Srpska - The provision of Article 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska" No. 53/12, 91/17 and 66/18) regulates the rights of persons apprehended liberty, and stipulates that a person apprehended must be informed in their mother tongue or in a language they understand of the reasons for apprehension and at the same time instructed before the first interrogation that they are not obliged to testify or answer questions, that they have the right to take a lawyer of their choice, have the right to have their family, a consular officer of a foreign state of which they are a national of, or another person designated by them, informed of their apprehension. Article 8 of the said law regulates the use of language and script in criminal proceedings. The official languages of Republika Srpska are equally used in criminal proceedings - the language of the Serbian people, the language of the Bosniak people and the language of the Croatian people. The official scripts are Cyrillic and Latin. The parties, witnesses and other participants in the proceedings have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand. If a person does not understand one of the official languages of Republika Srpska, an oral translation of what that person or others present, as well as documents and other written evidence, will be provided. These persons are informed about these rights before the first examination, which rights can be waived if they know the language in which the proceedings are conducted. The translation is performed by a court translator. Article 9 of the said Law stipulates that summonses, decisions and other documents shall be sent by the court and other bodies participating in the procedure in the official languages referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Law. Submissions shall be submitted to the court and other bodies participating in the proceedings in the official languages referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Law. A person who has been apprehended or is in custody, serving a sentence or on compulsory psychiatric treatment, i.e. compulsory treatment for addiction, will also be provided with a translation of the documents, in their mother tongue or language they understand. Issues related to civil proceedings are regulated by the provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska" No. 58/03, 85/03, 74/05, 63/07, 105/08 - US decision, 45/09 - decision US, 49/09 and 61/13). Article 6 of the said law prescribes the official languages in civil proceedings, namely: the language of the Serbian people, the language of the Bosniak people and the language of the Croatian people, while the official scripts are Cyrillic and Latin. The provision of Article 145 of the same law stipulates that a witness who does not know the language in which the proceedings are conducted will be heard through an interpreter. If the witness is deaf, they will be asked questions in writing, and if they are mute, they will be invited to answer in writing. If the hearing cannot be conducted in this way, a person who can communicate with the witness will be called as an interpreter. The court will warn the interpreter of the duty to faithfully convey the questions posed to the witness and the statements made by the witness. The provisions of Articles 313-315 of the Law on Civil Procedure define

the use of language in civil proceedings, in such a way that summonses, decisions and other court documents in civil proceedings are sent to parties and other participants in one of the languages referred to in Article 6 of the Law. The parties and interveners in the procedure, who do not know any of the languages referred to in Article 6 of the Law on Civil Procedure, are obliged to provide oral and written translation of the procedural actions they undertake, and translation related to the presentation of evidence proposed in the procedure. Translation work is performed by court interpreters. The provision of Article 9 of the Law on Misdemeanors of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska" No. 63/14, 36/15, Decision US, 110/16 and 100/17) prescribes the rights of persons accused of misdemeanors. The accused in misdemeanor proceedings has the right to: 1) be presumed innocent until proven guilty in accordance with the law, 2) be informed as soon as possible, in detail and in a language they understand, of the nature and cause of the charges against them, 3) they are given adequate time and opportunities to prepare their defense, and to be informed of all rights, as well as the right to remain silent, 4) to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance of their own choosing, or if they don't have sufficient resources, they have the right on free service when it is required by the interests of justice, 5) to examine or examine on their behalf the witnesses against them and to ensure the presence and examination of witnesses in their favor under the same conditions as the witnesses against them and 6) to receive free assistance from an interpreter if they do not understand the language which is used in court or by an interpreter in the case of a deaf-mute or visually impaired person.

Article 10 of the cited law defines the rights of detained persons, in case the person is apprehended and detained. These rights relate to: - contacting the consular representative, in the case of a foreign national, - access to emergency medical care, if necessary, and - being informed of the maximum number of hours or days they may spend as a defendant in detention before being taken to court. In the event that a person is apprehended and detained for a misdemeanor, they will be immediately served with the Document on the Rights of Defendants and Detained Persons. The appearance and detailed content of the Document on the Rights of Defendants and Detained Persons shall be prescribed by the Minister of Justice in a special rulebook.

40. Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government of Republika Srpska - Article 7 of the Constitution of Republika Srpska stipulates that the official languages of Republika Srpska are the language of the Serb people, the language of the Bosniak people and the language of the Croat people. The official scripts are Cyrillic and Latin (paragraph 1) and in the areas where other language groups live, their languages and alphabets are also in official use in the manner determined by law (paragraph 2). According to the Law on Protection of the Rights of National Minorities ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 2/05), in the part related to the use of language, Republika Srpska recognizes and protects the right of every member of a national minority to use their language freely and without interference, in private and in public, oral and written. This right also includes the right of a member of a national minority to use his or her name and surname in the language of the minority and to require it to be in public use as such. Furthermore, the Law on General Administrative Procedure ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 13/02, 87/07, 50/10 and 66/18) stipulates that if the procedure is not conducted in the language of the party or other participants in the procedure, the body is obliged to enable them to follow the procedure in their own language through an interpreter, as well as to submit invitations and other documents in their language and script. Also, the Government of Republika Srpska has adopted the Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities in Republika Srpska for the period 2020-2024. The aim of adopting this strategic document is to, through the realization of strategic and operational

goals, further improve the existing rights and position of persons belonging to national minorities in various areas, including the issue of language use.

41. Judicial Commission of the Brčko District of BiH - Legislative framework in which members of minorities in the Brčko District of BiH can partially exercise the rights prescribed by Article 9 of the Charter has not changed since the previous report, primarily related to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Brčko District of BiH and the Code on Civil Procedure of the Brčko District of BiH. Although the Assembly of the Brčko District of BiH adopted the new Code on Civil Procedure of the Brčko District of BiH on June 20, 2018, the provisions regulating the use of language in civil proceedings remained unchanged compared to previous decisions, as follows:

- the provision of Article 6 stipulates that the Croatian, Bosnian and Serbian languages, as well as the Latin and Cyrillic scripts for all official purposes are in equal use in the conduct of civil proceedings;
- the provision of Article 63 stipulates that a party and another participant in the procedure shall use one of the languages referred to in Article 6 of this Law when participating in the procedure;
- the provision of Article 64 stipulates that a party and an intervener who do not know any of the languages referred to in Article 6 of this Law, provide at their own expense oral and written translation of procedural actions they undertake, as well as other interpretation and translation for their own needs and translation relating to the presentation of evidence proposed and the translation is done by the interpreters.

The use of language in administrative disputes before the courts of the District is regulated by the cited provisions of the Code on Civil Procedure of the Brčko District of BiH, which are applied accordingly in administrative disputes. The Code on Criminal Procedure of the Brčko District of BiH, in the period covered by the Third Report, has not changed and members of minorities have the same opportunities to use their language in the proceedings as was the case before 2015. Entities in criminal proceedings (parties, witnesses and other participants), as well as members of minorities, have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand, regardless of whether the language is the official language of the criminal proceedings, and parties who do not understand one of the official languages will be provided with oral translation of what they present in the procedure, as well as translation of documents and other evidence, and the body conducting the criminal procedure is obliged to inform the subjects of the procedure about these rights. The costs of translation into the language of the party, witnesses or other persons participating in the criminal proceedings, which arise from the application of the provisions on translation into the language of the party and other participants, will not be charged from persons who are otherwise obliged to reimburse costs, i.e. those expenses are charged on budget funds. In addition to the right to use one's own language in the oral communication of participants in criminal proceedings, the Law also stipulates the obligation to provide a person attained or in custody, serving a sentence or compulsory psychiatric treatment for addiction with a translation into the language the person uses in the proceedings. Therefore, summonses, decisions and other documents must be delivered to the mentioned persons in the language they use in the procedure.

42. Ministry of Justice and Administration Sarajevo Canton - The provisions of Article 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH prescribe the right to use language and script, i.e. that parties, witnesses and other participants in the proceedings have the right to use their mother tongue or language they understand and if the person does not understand one of the official languages of BiH, i.e. the Federation of BiH, they will be provided with oral translation of what they or others present, as well as documents and other written material. Also, the

provisions of Article 92, paragraph 1, item e) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH, and within the instruction to the suspect on their rights, stipulate that the suspect has the right to free interpreting services if they do not understand or speak the language used during interrogation. The provision of Article 199 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH stipulates that the costs of translation into the language of a party, witness or other persons participating in criminal proceedings arising from the application of the provisions of this Law shall not be charged to persons who are obliged to reimburse criminal proceedings. This implies that the translation is performed ex officio by the body before which the criminal procedure is conducted, and the translation costs are paid from the budget. These rights are rights that are included in the catalog of human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by Article II of the Constitution of BiH, and are provided in Article 6, paragraph 3, item e) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 14, paragraph 2, item f. of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In civil litigation, Article 315 of the Code on Civil Procedure of the Federation of BiH is applied, which stipulates that parties and interveners who do not know any of the official languages will be provide at their own expense oral and written translation of procedural actions they undertake, as well as other oral and written translations for their own purposes, and that the parties and interveners are also required to provide a translation relating to the presentation of the evidence they have proposed. However, there is a possibility of exempting the party from paying the costs of the procedure pursuant to Articles 400 and 401 of the FBiH Code on Civil Procedure. Since the Law on Administrative Disputes of the Federation of BiH does not contain provisions on language and script, in the administrative dispute procedure pursuant to Article 55 of the same Law, the relevant provisions of the law governing civil proceedings apply, so that the answer to the question of application of the Charter in court proceedings which deal with administrative cases, is contained in the response to civil litigation.

43. Ministry of Justice and Administration of Zenica-Doboj Canton - Application of the Charter in criminal proceedings is reflected in the following legal provisions: Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH" No. 35/03, 37/03, 56/03, 78/04, 28/05, 55/06, 27/07, 53/07, 09/09, 12/10, 08/13 and 59/14) Article 8, Article 9 and Article 10. In the event that the court does not apply the above provisions, it constitutes an absolutely significant violation of the provisions of criminal procedure, which pursuant to Article 314, paragraph 1; item c. of the said Law is the reason for challenging the judgment by appeal. One of the absolutely significant violations of the provisions of criminal procedure exists if the main trial is held without a person whose presence at the main trial is required by law or if the accused, defense counsel or injured party is denied their language at the main trial. Article 18 of the Law on Misdemeanors (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 63/14) states that criminal proceedings are conducted in one of the official languages in official use in court. The parties and witnesses and other participants have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand. If they do not understand any of the official languages in court, they are provided with interpretation. The translation is done by a court interpreter. Translation costs are borne by the court or cantonal budget. In order to ensure that this right is respected in criminal proceedings, the Law prescribes the obligation of the body conducting the criminal proceedings to inform the participants in the proceedings about the right to use their mother tongue or language they understand and that the remedy must be entered in the minutes, as well as the statement of the subject in the proceeding for a given remedy (Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). Denying a party to use their language at the main trial and to follow it in their own language is a significant violation of the provisions of criminal procedure and a reason for rebutting the verdict due to significant violation of the provisions of criminal procedure (Article 312,

paragraph 1, item c) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). The costs of translation into the language of the party, witnesses or other persons participating in the criminal proceedings, which arise from the application of the provisions on translation into the language of the party and other participants, shall not be charged from persons otherwise obliged to reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings (Article 199, paragraph 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). Therefore, the costs of translation are paid in advance from the budget and remain at the expense of those funds, regardless of who is obliged to bear the costs of the criminal proceedings according to the final decision of the court. The Rulebook on Reimbursement of Criminal Procedure Costs in the Federation of BiH and the lump sum amount (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 7/18) also states that the costs of translation into the language of a party and other persons participating in criminal proceedings arising from the provisions of the Code on Criminal Procedure of BiH, will not be charged from persons who, according to the provisions of the Law, are obliged to reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings (Article 2, paragraph 5 of the Rulebook). In addition to the right to use one's language in the oral communication of participants in criminal proceedings, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH prescribes the obligation to submit a translation of a written document to a person attained or in custody, serving a sentence or receiving compulsory psychiatric treatment for addiction in the language used by that person in the proceedings. Therefore, summons, decisions and other documents must be delivered to the mentioned persons in the language they use in the procedure (Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). It is clear from the above that the parties, witnesses and other participants in the criminal proceedings before the Prosecutor's Office and the courts in the Zenica-Doboj Canton have the right to use their language, regardless of whether that language is the official language of the criminal procedure. If the participant does not understand the official language in which the criminal proceedings are conducted, they are provided with an oral translation of what they or others present, as well as a translation of documents and other written evidence, in order to be fully acquainted with the results of procedural actions. We note that the TCMS system for automatic case management in prosecutor's offices does not provide for the possibility of withdrawing reports on the basis of nationality, in order to obtain specific statistics on the use of minority languages in criminal cases conducted by this Prosecutor's Office. In criminal proceedings: There were no requests from members of national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to use the minority language. In civil proceedings, the provisions of Articles 6 and 313-315 of the Law on Civil Procedure (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH No. 53/03, 73/05, 19/06 and 98/15) apply, which stipulates that the parties and other participants in the proceedings use one of the languages referred to in Article 6 (Bosnian, Serbian or Croatian language). If they do not know any of these languages, they shall provide, at their own expense, interpretation or translation of the proceedings they undertake, as well as other interpretation or translation for their own purposes. The parties and interveners shall also provide translation of the evidence they have proposed. The translation is performed by interpreters. The application of the Charter in civil proceedings is reflected in the following legal provisions: Article 6 of the Law on Civil Procedure of the Federation of BiH (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH No. 53/03, 73/05, 19/06 and 98/15) 145, paragraph 1, Article 313, Article 314 and Article 315. In case the court does not apply the above provisions, it violates the provisions of civil procedure, which always affects the adoption of a lawful and correct judgment, pursuant to Article 209, paragraph 2, item 7 of the said Law is the reason for rebutting the judgment by appeal. The second instance court shall revoke the first instance verdict, if contrary to the provisions of the said Law the court rejected the party's request to use its language and script pursuant to Article 227, paragraph 1, item 5. Given that Article 9 (1) (b) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages stipulates that the courts of a party appearing in person before the court should be allowed the use of their own

regional or minority language without any additional costs, the conclusion is that the provision of Article 315, paragraph 2 of the Law on Civil Procedure is not in accordance with this Charter. In this regard, the courts (Municipal Court in Zenica, act number: 043-0-Su-19-001275 of 14 August 2019) will not in the future burden the costs of translation on the party who personally conducts the procedural action, but will pay them from the court or cantonal budget. According to the data of the Municipal Courts (Kakanj, Zenica, Visoko, Cantonal Court in Zenica) in the period from 2015-2018 there were no requests from parties in criminal and civil proceedings for the use of minority languages. We note that in the previous period there was only one request (Municipal Court in Kakanj in 2013) for the use of minority languages in the criminal case no. 36 0 K 026400 13 K, and it regarded the Albanian and Slovak national minorities. Since the Law on Administrative Disputes of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH" No. 09/05) does not contain provisions relating to the language and script in which administrative disputes are conducted before the competent courts, the application of the Charter in administrative disputes is reflected in its application of Article 55 of the said Law, which reads: "If this Law does not contain provisions on the procedure in administrative disputes, the relevant provisions of the law governing civil proceedings shall apply accordingly." Therefore, in all proceedings before the court (Cantonal Court in Zenica, Municipal Courts and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office), the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages has been ensured by sanctioning violations of the rights of persons who do not understand one of the official languages of BiH by revoking a judgment based on that violation. In Courts in the Federation of BiH, all parties to the proceedings are allowed to use the language they understand. Article 10 of the Law on Courts in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH ", number: 38/05, 22/06, 63/10 and 72/10):" The official languages used in the courts are Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian and the official scripts are Latin and Cyrillic. The court conducts the proceedings and makes decisions in the language used by the judge in the proceedings or in the language determined by the president of the panel, provided that the party, at their request, is provided with a translation at the hearing or translation of the court decision into the language used by the party in criminal proceedings at the expense of the court, and in all other proceedings at the expense of the party. The parties may send letters to the court in any of the official languages. In the mentioned period, according to the records available to the courts and the cantonal prosecutor's office of Zenica-Doboj Canton, there were no requests for the use of minority languages. Administrative proceedings are conducted in Bosnian and Croatian, and other languages may be used as a means of communication. The body conducting the administrative procedure shall ensure equal use of the Bosnian language and the Croatian language. If a federal language specifies an additional language as an official language, that language will be used in accordance with federal law. If the procedure is not conducted in the language of the party, the body conducting the procedure is obliged to enable them to follow the course of the procedure in their own language.

The authority shall instruct the party or other participant on the possibility of using their language in the proceedings, and it shall be recorded in the minutes that the party or other participant has been instructed on that right and their statement regarding the instruction shall be entered in the minutes. Parties and other participants in the procedure who are not citizens of the Federation of BiH, and do not know the language in which the procedure is conducted, have the right to follow the course of the procedure through an interpreter (translator). In the administrative procedure, the official script is Latin. The Cantonal Administrative Inspection, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and Administration of Zenica-Doboj Canton, performs inspection supervision over the work of administrative bodies and administrative organizations of the Canton, as well as local self-government units, in the proper implementation of the Law on Administrative Procedure.

44. Ministry of Justice and Administration of Tuzla Canton - Application of the Charter in criminal proceedings is reflected in the following legal provisions: Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH" No. 35/03, 37/03, 56/03, 78/04, 28/05, 55/06, 27/07, 53/07, 09/09, 12/10, 08/13 and 59/14), Article 8, Article 9, Article 10. If the court does not apply the above provisions, it constitutes an absolutely substantial violation of the provisions of criminal procedure, which pursuant to Article 314, paragraph 1, item c. of the said Law is the reason for challenging the judgment by appeal. One of the absolutely significant violations of the provisions of criminal procedure exists if the main trial was held without a person whose presence at the main trial is required by law or if the accused, defense counsel or injured party was denied the right to use their language at the main trial and to follow the course of the main trial in their own language. Article 18 of the Law on Misdemeanors (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 63/14) states that criminal proceedings are conducted in one of the official languages in official use in court, namely: Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian. The parties and witnesses and other participants have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they understand. If they do not understand any of the official languages in court, they are provided with an oral translation of what they or others present, as well as documents and other evidence. The parties are instructed on this right before the first examination. If they know the language in which the proceedings are normally conducted, they may waive such rights. The stated remedy and statement shall be recorded in the court record. The translation is done by a court interpreter. Translation costs are not charged on the parties. They are borne by the court or cantonal budget. This right is provided not only for regional and minority languages but also for all languages around the world. In order to ensure that this right is respected in criminal proceedings, the Law prescribes the obligation of the body conducting the criminal proceedings to inform the participants in the proceedings about the right to use their mother tongue or language they understand and that the remedy must be entered in the minutes, as well as the statement of the subject in the procedure on a given remedy (Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). Denying a party to use their language at the main trial and to follow it in their own language is a significant violation of the provisions of criminal procedure and a reason to challenge the verdict due to significant violation of criminal procedure (Article 312, paragraph 1, item c, of the FBiH Criminal Procedure Code). The costs of translation into the language of the party, witnesses or other persons participating in the criminal proceedings, which arise from the application of the provisions on translation into the language of the party and other participants, shall not be charged from persons otherwise obliged to reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings. 199, paragraph 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). The costs of translation are paid in advance from the budget and remain at the expense of those funds, regardless of who is obliged to bear the costs of the criminal proceedings according to the final decision of the court. The Rulebook on Reimbursement of Criminal Procedure Costs in the Federation of BiH and the Lump sum Amount (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 7/18) also states that the costs of translation into the language of a party and other persons participating in criminal proceedings arising from the provisions of the Law on Criminal Procedure of BiH, will not be charged from persons who, according to the provisions of the Law, are obliged to reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings (Article 2, paragraph 5 of the Rulebook). In addition to the right to use one's language in the oral communication of participants in criminal proceedings, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH prescribes the obligation to submit a translation of a written document to a person attained or in custody, serving a sentence or receiving compulsory psychiatric treatment for addiction in the language used by that person in the proceedings. Therefore, summonses, decisions and other documents must be delivered to the mentioned persons in the language they

use in the procedure (Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of BiH). It is clear from the above that the parties, witnesses and other participants in the criminal proceedings before the Prosecutor's Office and courts in the Tuzla Canton, have the right to use their language, regardless of whether that language is the official language of the criminal proceedings.

If the participant does not understand the official language in which the criminal proceedings are conducted, they are provided with oral translation of what they or others present, as well as translation of documents and other written evidence, in order to be fully acquainted with the results of procedural actions. We note that the TCMS system for automatic case management in prosecutor's offices does not provide for the possibility of selecting reports on the basis of nationality, in order to obtain specific statistics on the use of minority languages in criminal cases conducted by this Prosecutor's Office. There were no requests from members of national minorities in BiH to use the minority language in criminal proceedings. In civil proceedings, the provisions of Articles 6 and 313-315 of Law on Civil Procedure (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH No. 53/03, 73/05, 19/06 and 98/15) apply in all proceedings, which stipulates that the parties and other participants in the proceedings use one of the languages referred to in Article 6 (Bosnian, Serbian or Croatian language). If they do not know any of these languages, they provide at their own expense interpretation or translation of the procedural actions they take as well as other interpretation or translation for their own needs. The parties and interveners are also obliged to provide translation of the evidence they have proposed. Translation is done by interpreters. The application of the Charter in civil proceedings is reflected in the following legal provisions: Article 6 of the Law on Civil Procedure of the Federation of BiH (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH No. 53/03, 73/05, 19/06 and 98/15), Article 145, paragraph 1, Article 313, Article 314 and Article 315. In case the court does not apply the above provisions, it violates the provisions of civil procedure which is always of influence on the adoption of a lawful and correct judgment, which pursuant to Article 209, paragraph 2, item 7 of the Law is the reason for challenging the judgment by appeal. The second-instance court will, therefore, revoke the first-instance verdict, if contrary to the provisions of the Law, the court rejected the party's request to use its language and script and follow the course of the procedure in their own language, all pursuant to Article 227, paragraph 1, item 5. Whereas Article 9 (1) (b) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages provides that the courts to a party appearing in person before a court shall allow the use of their own regional or minority language without any additional costs; the conclusion is that the provision of Article 315, paragraph 2 of the Law on Civil Procedure is not in accordance with this Charter. In this regard, the courts (Municipal Court in Zenica, act number: 043-0-Su-19-001275 of 14 August 2019) will not in the future burden the costs of translation on the party who personally conducts the procedural action but will pay them from the court or cantonal budget. According to the data of the Municipal Courts in the Tuzla Canton, in the period from 2015-2018 there were no requests from the parties in criminal and civil proceedings for the use of minority languages. Since the Law on Administrative Disputes of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH" No. 09/05) does not contain provisions relating to the language and script in which administrative disputes are conducted before the competent courts, the application of the Charter in administrative disputes is reflected in its application of Article 55 of the said Law. In all proceedings before the courts (Cantonal Court in Tuzla, municipal courts and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office), the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is ensured, in such a way that violations of the rights of persons who do not understand one of BiH's official languages are sanctioned by cancellation of a judgment based on that violation. We note that pursuant to Article 10 of the Law on Courts in the Federation of BiH, all parties to the proceedings are allowed to use a language they understand. The court conducts the proceedings and makes decisions in the language used by the judge in the

proceedings or in the language determined by the president of the panel, provided that the party, at their request, is provided with a translation at the hearing or translation of the court decision into the language used by the party; in criminal proceedings at the expense of the court, and in all other proceedings at the expense of the party. The parties may send letters to the court in any of the official languages. In the stated period, according to the records available to the courts and the cantonal prosecutor's office of Tuzla Canton, there were no requests for the use of minority languages.

45. Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton - Administrative procedures within the competence of this Ministry are conducted in accordance with the Law on Administrative Procedure of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. Article 16 of the said Law which regulates that in the administrative procedure the party has the right to use their language and has the right to be informed in that language with the relevant facts in that procedure. In the Work Program of this Ministry for 2012, it was planned to adopt the Law on the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, which will regulate the issue of the right to use regional or minority languages even more precisely. In 2013, the Government of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton adopted the proposed text of the draft Law and sent it to the Assembly of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton for adoption. In addition, although the problem is not directly related to minority and regional languages, in order to better communicate and facilitate access of parties to administrative bodies, this Ministry also in 2013 launched an initiative to adopt the Law on Sign Language, which was adopted by the Assembly of Herzegovina-Neretva canton. In this way, the ignorance of the language in which the administrative procedure is conducted is prevented from being an obstacle for the party to exercise its rights and legal interests, because the eventual denial of this right provides a basis for the renewal of the administrative procedure. From then until today, neither of these two laws has been on the agenda of the Assembly of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton.

46. Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska - In addition to the existing legislative framework that protects the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, in the period from October 2018 to September 2019, representatives of the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska together with representatives of the Council of National Minorities in the National Assembly of Republika Srpska were actively involved in the drafting of the document "Strategy for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities in Republika Srpska for the period 2020-2024" and whose activities were coordinated by the Ministry of Law and Local Self-Government of Republika Srpska. This document was adopted in the form of a draft at the 7th Regular Session of the National Assembly of Republika Srpska on October 30, 2019. This document will address the use of language and its application in practice, in particular through the Action Plans.

47. Institution of the Ombudsman/Human Rights Ombudsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina - This institution has not received any complaints alleging violations of the right to use the language of national minorities in judicial and administrative proceedings, as well as in education.

4.3. Article 10 Administrative bodies and public services

4.3.1. Article 10 Paragraph (1)

Use of minority languages in state administration bodies – further in the text is the responses of the institutions in BiH that submitted the responses;

48. The Federal Ministry of Justice - Principles provided for in Article 10 of the Charter, concerning administrative authorities and public services, have found their application within this Ministry in the provisions of the FBiH Law on Administrative Procedure (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 2/98 and 48/99) on the basis of which all administrative proceedings are conducted, and which are specified in the provisions of Article 16 thereof, which oblige the body conducting the procedure, that if the procedure is not conducted in the language of the party, that body is obliged to enable the party to follow the course of the procedure in their own language and the party has the right to be informed in that language of the relevant facts in that procedure. This Ministry has an administrative inspection, and in that way supervises the work of administrative bodies and administrative organizations, as well as local self-government units, in the part of proper implementation of the Law on Administrative Procedure.

49. Tuzla Canton - Law on Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities in FBiH (Official Gazette of F BiH 56/08) Article 8 stipulates that the Federation recognizes and protects the right of every member of national minorities to use their language freely and without interference, privately and publicly, orally and in writing. The right referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article also implies the right of a member of a national minority to use their name and surname in the language of the minority and to require it to be in public use as such. The Law on the Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities in the Tuzla Canton ("Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton" No. 14/09) regulates this matter in the same way. It is not possible to compile documents in all regional or minority languages, as well as concrete measures to promote the use of regional or minority languages.

50. Zenica-Doboj Canton - The Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities in the FBiH (Official Gazette of the FBiH 56/08) stipulates in Article 8 that the Federation recognizes and protects the right of every member of a national minority to use their language freely and without interference, privately and publicly, orally and in writing. The right referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article also implies the right of a member of a national minority to use their name and surname in the language of the minority and to require it to be in public use as such. It is not possible to compile documents in all regional or minority languages, as well as concrete measures to promote the use of regional or minority languages. We are not familiar with examples from practice.

51. Ministry of Justice and Administration of the West Herzegovina Canton - Preparation of documents in administrative bodies - Law on Organization of Administrative Bodies in the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, No. 9/06) Article 6 stipulates that the official language in administrative bodies is Croatian. In proceedings before administrative bodies, citizens may also use another language if they do not know the official language referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, whereby an interpreter is provided. The official script in the governing bodies is Latin.

4.3.2. Article 10 Paragraph (2)

The use of the minority language in local and regional self-government units, to this question, the answers were submitted by the competent institutions of the Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska and including the cantons and institutions of the Ombudsman of BiH

52. It is a known fact that in BiH there is no part of the territory inhabited exclusively by one national minority, which means that national minorities are integrated with other inhabitants of

that territory. So far, no requests from national minorities to write geographical terms, streets and settlements in a bilingual manner have been recorded. Nevertheless, there are positive examples in the Municipality of Gradiška, where bilingual signs have been recorded, which was also initiated through a Council of Europe project through the award of small grants for the best local projects. According to the above, in BiH there are no legal obstacles for some geographical terms and places to be written bilingually, if there are requests of national minorities, and if other preconditions provided by law are met. Further in the text are the answers of the institutions.

53. Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government of Republika Srpska - In municipalities, cities and local communities where members of a national minority make up the absolute or relative majority of the population, the authorities ensure that the minority language is used between those members and the authorities, that inscriptions of institutions are written in minority language and that local names, street names and other topographic signs intended for the public are also displayed in the language of the minority that so requests. Municipalities and cities may stipulate in their statutes that these rights may be used by members of a national minority even when they do not constitute an absolute or relative majority of the population, but when a significant number of persons belonging to a national minority traditionally reside in a city, municipality, local community or settlement.

54. Sarajevo Canton - Sarajevo Canton did not take the measures referred to in Article 10 of the Charter, as there were no initiatives from other stakeholders or bodies (Council of National Minorities, associations of members of national minorities).

55. Tuzla Canton - Article 9 of the Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities in the FBiH (Official Gazette of the FBiH 56/08). Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities in Tuzla Canton ("Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton", No. 14/09) The Constitution of Tuzla Canton stipulates that the official languages in Tuzla Canton are Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian, while other languages may be used as a means of communication and teaching. The official scripts are Latin and Cyrillic. In municipalities, cities and local communities where members of a national minority make up the majority of the population, the authorities ensure that the minority language is used between those members and the authorities, that inscriptions of institutions are written in minority language and that local names, street names and other topographic signs intended for the public are also displayed in the language of the minority that so requests. Municipalities and cities may stipulate in their statutes that the rights from the paragraph 1 of this Article may be used by members of a national minority even when they do not constitute a majority of the population. No minority or regional language is used in the jurisdiction of the local authority, nor may written or oral requests be submitted in regional or minority languages. Acts with regional or minority languages may not be drawn up in the local community, as well as the use of surnames in regional or minority languages in the registry records. The Law on the Protection of National Minorities in Tuzla Canton ("Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton", No. 14/09), also regulates the rights of national minorities. With regard to education, Article 8 of the Law stipulates that the competent cantonal authorities participate in the creation of the Cantonal Budget and are obliged to plan and provide funds for crediting or providing scholarships for vocational education and training of teachers who will teach in minority languages. The Tuzla Canton is home to Roma minority who are involved in education in the languages of the peoples of Bah. In dealing with the local government, the minority Roma population does not use the Romani language, given that everyone communicates in the languages of the people of Bah. It is important to note that there is no standardized Romani language in which the parties speak, and members of the Romani

community, except for oral conversation, are not able to address the authorities in writing because the language is not taught in formal and non-formal education. There are no human capacities with academic education to teach this language, nor are there court interpreters who would adequately interpret and transfer the Romani language from B/C/S standards to the Romani language and vice versa.

56. Zenica-Doboj Canton - Article 9 of the Law on Protection of the Rights of Members of National Minorities in the FBiH (Official Gazette of the FBiH 56/08). The Constitution of Zenica-Doboj Canton ("Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton", No. 1/96, 10/00, 8/04 and 10/04) stipulates that the official languages of Zenica-Doboj Canton are Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian, while other languages can be used as a means of communication and teaching. Official alphabets are Latin and Cyrillic. In cities, municipalities and local communities where members of a national minority make up the majority of the population, the authorities are obliged to ensure the use of minority languages between those members and the authorities, that the inscriptions of institutions shall be written in the language of the minority, and that local names, names of streets and other topographic signs intended for the public shall be written and displayed in the language of the national minority that requires it. Cities and municipalities may determine by their statutes that the rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be exercised by members of a national minority even when they do not constitute the majority of the population. No minority or regional language is be used in the jurisdiction of the local authority, nor written or oral requests can be submitted in regional or minority languages. Acts with regional or minority languages may not be drawn up in the local community, as well as the use of surnames in regional or minority languages in the registry records. We are not familiar with examples from practice. According to the 2013 census, 411 members of Roma minority are members of national minorities in the municipality of Zavidovići. In dealing with the local administrative body, the minority Roma population does not use the Romani language, since they are characterized by bilingualism, and they address this administrative body in the official B/C/S language. Members of the Roma community, except for oral conversation, are not able to address the authorities in writing because the language is not taught in formal and non-formal education. There are no human capacities with academic education to teach this language, nor are there court interpreters who would adequately interpret and transfer the Romani language from B/C/S standards to the Romani language and vice versa.

57. Ministry of Justice and Administration of the West Herzegovina Canton - Law on Local Self-Government of the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, No. 3/09, 18/11 and 11/17 /), Article 11 stipulates that the official languages of a local self-government unit are official languages in accordance with the Constitution. The official script of a local self-government unit is an official script in accordance with the Constitution, and other languages may be used as a means of communication and teaching, in accordance with the Constitution and the law. Also, by inspecting the Register of Associations kept by the Ministry of Justice and Administration of the West Herzegovina Canton, it was determined that no association of national minorities was registered in it.

58. Institution of the Ombudsman/Human Rights Ombudsman of BiH - Regarding the use of place names in minority languages, we had no complaints in this context, but we can point out as a positive example, the willingness of the Municipality of Visoko, local community Gračanica, to change the name of the site in the cadastre as the name that was used for many years contained a term offensive to the Roma national minority. It was amended after being pointed out by councilors, representatives of the non-governmental sector and the Ombudsman institutions.

4.3.3. Article 10 Paragraph (3)

Drafting of acts in administrative bodies in the regional or minority language; - further in the text is the response of the institution that submitted the response;

59. Tuzla Canton - it is not known whether the statutes of municipalities and the city of Tuzla contain the rights of Roma to communicate in their language. Article 16 of the FBiH Law on Administrative Procedure also allows parties (in this case national minorities) to use the language that they understand

4.3.4. Article 10 Paragraph (4)

At the request of civil servants who know regional or minority languages, to be placed in the area where those languages are used.

60. The competent institutions did not provide a response that they were aware of such requests.

4.3.5. Article 10 Paragraph (5)

Use of surnames in regional or minority languages at the request of interested persons;

61. The use of names in regional or minority languages in BiH is regulated by entity laws and the law of the Brčko District of BiH, as follows:

- Law on Personal Name of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the FBiH" No: 07/12);
- Law on Personal Name of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of RS" No: 82/19);
- Law on Personal Name of the Brčko District of BiH ("Official Gazette of the Brčko District of BiH" No. 8/02) and Law on Amendments to the Law on Personal Name ("Official Gazette of the Brčko District of BiH" No. 29/05).

62. The competent institutions did not provide an answer that there were difficulties in using or adopting surnames in minority languages in accordance with the language spelling.

63. Zenica-Doboj Canton - Article 16 of the Law on Administrative Procedure of the FBiH leaves the possibility to allow parties (in this case national minorities) to use languages they understand. When it comes to the use and utilization of traditional and correct forms of names in regional or minority languages, and the use of surnames in registers in regional or minority languages, only in its response did the Municipality of Kakanj declare that it acts in accordance with the Law on Registers in the Federation BiH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", No. 37/12 and 80/14) and the Law on Personal Name ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", No. 7/12).

4.4. Article 11. Media

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2)

Paragraph (3)

64. In this reporting period, significant progress has been made in BiH in terms of the presence of programs about and for national minorities among public broadcasters and print media.

Although the show about national minorities on Radio Republika Srpska called "Roots" has been present in BiH for many years, other broadcasters mostly started creating and reproducing the mentioned content on their media after the realization of the project "Horizontal Facility for the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey". Thus, three new shows began to be broadcasted on BHT 1 - "Identities", Radio BH - "With us about us" and RTS - "Little Europe". In addition, the Roma portal Udar has started operating, bringing its contents in the local and Roma languages. The problems raised by broadcasters are, in addition to the lack of financial resources, the issue of quality programming, as well as the number of consumers. The following is the views of the competent institutions in BiH

65. Radio Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Radio Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BHRT), as a public service of all citizens, has the obligation and mission to report on issues important to national minorities in BiH and to contribute to the preservation of cultural and traditional values of different national minorities through various programs. In addition to European standards that are built into the principles of operation of the public service of BiH, our program obligation to produce such programs derives from the legal acts that define the issue of national minorities in the media segment. These are: the Law on the Public Broadcasting System of BiH, the License of the System issued by the Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH and the Law on Protection of the Rights of National Minorities in BiH. However, despite the absolute will to implement such content, it should be said that there are objective limitations to better approach the fulfillment of these obligations, primarily in the part related to the production of programs in the languages of national minorities. There were attempts in some earlier periods, when the financial situation in BHRT was somewhat more favorable, to realize content in minority languages, primarily Romani, but it was abandoned due to the lack of a larger number of interlocutors and presenters who speak the language(s) of some from national minorities. So, in addition to financial resources, it would be necessary to:

- find a form of how to produce programs for national minorities, bearing in mind the fact that the number of members who speak and understand their mother tongue is small (i.e., whether to speak in one of the official languages in BiH or minority languages, which reduces the number of viewers and listeners within a particular national minority to which the program is dedicated);
- with the help of the governmental and non-governmental sector, ensure the continuity of the production of such programs (so that they are not occasional but regular program contents);
- define the focus of program content on a wider range of issues important for the national minority (from educational content, political, cultural, etc.) avoiding stereotypes in the approach and presentation of such content (requires good cooperation with associations and organizations working to promote issues important for national minorities).

Therefore, BHRT will continue, in addition to daily current information content that deals with the issue of national minorities, to broadcast shows and series about national minorities in BiH (such a show is projected in the next program scheme) with the hope that, with better cooperation with government and non-governmental sector, will find financial and human resources for the implementation of programs for national minorities in the languages of those minorities.

65.1. Radio Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BHR 1) does not broadcast content in minority languages but in Bosnian/Croatian and Serbian, but broadcasts content on issues important for the position of national minorities. After a long break, BHR 1 again from 17

September 2018 broadcasts a show dedicated to national minorities "Among us about us" for half an hour, every 15 days. The show is realized from the Sarajevo studio of BHR 1, covers work and topics important for national minorities throughout BiH, and is structured in the form of guest participation and with the broadcasting of thematic content from the field. Thus, the show "Among us about us" covered the following topics: the Law on Protection of the Rights of National Minorities in BiH, political participation of representatives of national minorities in various levels of government and politics, nurturing language and tradition, history of various minorities in our country, Roma care and position Roma women, education in the languages of national minorities. BHR 1 will continue to broadcast this show in the following period.

65.2. Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BHT 1) does not broadcast content in the languages of national minorities, but content thematically intended for national minorities is realized in one of the three official languages in BiH. BHT1, more precisely, the modern documentaries program started at the beginning of 2019 with the broadcast of the series "Identities", which deals with the social position and problems of national minorities in BiH. In this series, the position of Roma, Italians, Slovenes, Czechs and Macedonians in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been discussed so far. Each show, which lasts 25 minutes, ran on a regular basis on Sundays and replays on Mondays. It should be noted that these are special contents intended for national minorities, but that BHT1, on certain dates or events, broadcasts in news programs a series of contents that treat the position of national minorities, primarily the Roma minority, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

66. Radio-Television of Republika Srpska - Radio-Television of Republika Srpska (hereinafter: RTRS) through its production and monitoring of the activities of national minorities seeks to make maximum use of opportunities for the promotion and representation of minority languages in the program. All possibilities for language presentation are consistently used with the use of production and post-production capacities. The key issue is the lack of a budget for this purpose. In this sense, we propose to try to find sources of funding and provide funds for translation, subtitling, production of programs in minority languages. The plan for the next, program year 2020 is to include a section (five-minute content in each show) in the TV RS TV show "Little Europe"! These would be short, concise sections in which, with the help of language teachers, they would present the basics to the viewers and motivate members of minorities in a popular way, as well as other citizens to learn the languages of our national minorities. There is already great interest in the Slovenian, Italian and German languages, which are attended by the maximum number of students. They are actively learned in schools, but also through other forms of teaching Ukrainian, Hungarian, Czech and Macedonian. Most teachers of the mentioned languages are willing to cooperate with RTRS. Preliminary agreements have been reached with the president of the Association of Slovenes "Triglav" and the teacher of the Slovenian language in Banja Luka, and there is good will with the president of the Association of Hungarians "Magyar Szo" from Banja Luka. The teacher of the Czech language, who until recently taught at the department in Banja Luka, also showed great interest and understanding. Similar reactions were expressed among Ukrainians, Italians and Macedonians. It was suggested that it is in the common interest that the necessary funds are found so that this project could be realized. Positive reactions and good will testify that there is interest, and the "Language School" would contribute to higher ratings of specialist shows dedicated to the life and work of national minorities, and we would be much closer to the goal of implementing the European Charter for Minority Languages.

66.1 Television of Republika Srpska has included in its program schedule from March 10, 2019, a new show "Little Europe" dedicated to national minorities, preservation of tradition, culture

and language. The show is on the program, practically, every Sunday. On the First Program, for the first time on Saturday from 11:00 AM and again next Sunday at 7:00 PM on the RTRS Plus Program. The tendency is that, until the final goal and that is the purposeful production of programs in minority languages, we achieve in the program as high a percentage of content as possible in which minority languages can be heard. An inseparable part is the promotion of minority language schools in our program through dedicated contributions on language learning through regular practice within the work of the association at the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska.

The interest in schooling or learning Slovenian, Italian, Hungarian, Macedonian, Czech and other languages is great, and in accordance with that, the interest of the public. Viewers were regularly informed about all this through the shows "In Focus", "Morning Program" and regular informative shows "Vijesti", "Srpska Danas" and "Dnevnik" in which, on the principle of events of interest, the public was informed about the importance and promotion of minority languages for the preservation of the traditions and culture of national minorities.

66.2. The show "Roots" has been broadcasted on Radio Republika Srpska since April 3, 2006. It is a one-hour show that is broadcasted on Saturdays, and which deals with and explores all important topics from the life of national minorities, including minority languages. The show about national minorities "Roots", on Radio Republika Srpska, is the longest-running show in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

67. Council of National Minorities of BiH - Establishment of media, such as radio stations or TV in minority languages, is not present in Bosnia and Herzegovina because there is no rationality in this concept - there are no listeners or viewers who can follow the media in minority languages. For the same reasons, there are no daily newspapers in minority languages, nor are there media articles published in minority languages. The media have shown openness in broadcasting or writing about events related to national minorities, but the media have not yet resolved the systematic funding of this type of program or service. Members of national minorities can, if they wish, use the Internet to communicate in the language of minorities, which happens sporadically. During 2018, thanks to the Project "Strengthening the Protection of National Minorities in BiH", which was jointly implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Union, there was increased media representation and promotion of associations and councils of national minorities, as well as their work and activities, in electronic as well as in the written media. However, in addition to that, it should be pointed out that members of national minorities are not completely satisfied with the media coverage and reporting on events that are organized, and are related to the promotion of culture, life and needs of national minorities.

68. Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska - The representation of the languages of national minorities in the media in Republika Srpska is found only in those segments, i.e. programs that deal with certain topics of national minorities. The language is usually represented in those programs that cover a certain event organized by associations of national minorities. Special programs in the language of national minorities do not yet exist. The media covering the topics of national minorities are as follows: RTRS - shows "Little Europe" and "Roots", TV K3 Prnjavor, Radio Prnjavor, BHRTV and others.

4.5. Article 12. Cultural activities and institutions

69. In BiH, a system has been established for financing cultural activities, affirmation of culture, customs, traditions and languages of national minorities through various budget lines. At the state level, financial resources for these purposes are planned and implemented every year, which are allocated to associations of national minorities through public calls. Also, other levels of government in their budgets plan and implement financial resources used for projects through the above mentioned areas. That this system has been established and is functioning is proved by the realized projects in previous years, the overview of which is given in the appendices to this Report. Here, we especially emphasize the financing of the needs of the Roma national minority as the most numerous and socio-economically most vulnerable group, for which approx. 2,100,000.00 KM is annually allocated at the state level. Of course, these funds are indirectly related to the right to use the mother tongue, because in all procedures it is affirmative that members of the Roma community use their language, names, use the names of settlements and terms in the educational system. Annual plans for spending financial resources are defined by annual budgets made on the basis of the Action Plan for Solving the Problems of Roma in BiH in the areas of Employment, Housing and Health Care and the Framework Action Plan on the Educational Needs of Roma in BiH. As a good example and affirmative activity in planning of the system of financing the needs of national minorities and thus learning the minority language is the development and adoption of local action plans adopted by municipalities and cities in which the financial participation of these communities in this area is defined. The views of the competent institutions in BiH are given in the following text.

70. Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska - In accordance with the Law on Protection of National Minorities, with the aim of developing and affirming the cultures of all minority peoples in Republika Srpska, as well as stimulating cultural creators and artists, and having in mind the importance of nurturing different cultures of national minorities, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska adopted the Rulebook on co-financing the cultural creation of national minorities ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 25/13). In accordance with this Rulebook, a public competition is announced for co-financing the cultural creativity of national minorities. The public competition is announced once a year. The total annual grant for these purposes until 2017 amounted to 30,000 KM, and from 2017 to 40,000 KM⁵.

71. Department for Economic Development, Sports and Culture Government of the Brčko District of BiH - There is no financial investment in cultural and other facilities where the minority language is used or studied as a matter of priority. The Department of Economic Development, Sports and Culture conducts activities that encourage the participation of representatives of users of the relevant regional or minority language in the organization of cultural institutions or in the planning of cultural activities.

72. Zenica-Doboj Canton - Existing curricula harmonized with common cores and envisage the study of the history and culture of minority peoples and nationalities within the teaching units. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports monitors the situation and implements

⁵Annex 3. Tabular overview of allocated and spent financial resources for co-financing the cultural creativity of national minorities

special activities, which is also envisaged by the Strategy of Cultural Policy of Zenica-Doboj Canton, on the affirmation of cultural activities of national minorities. Funds for co-financing projects are allocated on the basis of a public call, and projects of national minorities are additionally scored. In the Canton, projects of Roma associations are mostly co-financed, which are carried out in their language⁶. The Municipality of Zavidovići financially supports the celebration of the World Roma Day every year. Within the program of the mentioned event, certain acting and folklore elements are performed in the Romani language. In 2019, a play was performed as part of the event called "Dženo, Dženo, Romanipe" which uses both Romani and Bosnian languages. The budget of the Municipality of Kakanj regularly finances projects of national minorities, which relate to the affirmation of language, and preserving the culture and traditions of national minorities living in the municipality of Kakanj⁷. In addition to the above, the Municipality of Kakanj previously supported the establishment of friendship between the Elementary School "Hamdija Kreševljaković" Kakanj and the Elementary School "Davorina Jenka" Cerklje (Republic of Slovenia), and the travel of young people from Kakanj to Slovenia, who learn the Slovenian language through the Slovenian Association of Citizens "Jožef Špringer", and whose ancestors are originally from Slovenia.

73. Tuzla Canton - Curricula harmonized with common languages and to provide for the study of the history and culture of minority peoples within the teaching units. The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth of Tuzla Canton are monitoring the situation and implementing special activities, which are also envisaged by the Strategy of Cultural Policy of Tuzla Canton, on the affirmation of cultural activities of national minorities. Funds for co-financing projects are allocated on the basis of a public call. Projects of national minorities are additionally scored, which gives them a certain advantage. In the area of the Canton, projects of Roma associations are mainly co-financed, which are carried out in their language. When it comes to financing national minorities and minority languages, the Association of Citizens of Italian Origin "Rino Zandonai" Tuzla was allocated funds from the Budget of TK in the amount of 800.00 KM for the event "Culture on the Move", then the Association of Citizens of Slovenian origin Tuzla was allocated 1,500.00 KM for events of the association, the Association of Citizens of Macedonian origin Tuzla, for cultural events, was allocated 800 KM.

74. Council of National Minorities of BiH - Members of national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have a strong need for cultural identification, which contributes to the preservation of the tradition and culture of a nation. The implementation of the measures listed in the European Charter indicates that BiH does not fully provide national minorities with the right guaranteed in it. BiH has committed itself to allow, encourage or facilitate appropriate cultural activities and the creation of cultural institutions in territories where minority languages are not traditionally used and where a number of minority language users live, the number of which justifies it. Also, BiH has undertaken to make appropriate provisions when creating its own cultural policy outside the borders, which would include regional or minority languages and cultures. The realization of cultural activities in minority languages is organized by individual

⁶Annex 4. Tabular overview of funded projects of Roma associations that are carried out in their language from the budget of Zenica-Doboj Canton 2015 - 2018.

⁷Annex 4. Tabular overview of financed projects of national minorities from the budget of the Municipality of Kakanj 2015-2018.

associations of national minorities, but all activities are of a project nature and depend on the resources available to the associations.

75. Council of National Minorities of Republika Srpska - During the calendar year, associations of national minorities print numerous magazines, bulletins, books and the like. The content of these materials is in most cases prepared bilingually - Serbian and minority languages. Associations of Montenegrins, Czechs, Italians, Hungarians, Slovenes, and Ukrainians are preparing their bulletins, and since 2017, the Association of National Minorities of Republika Srpska has been publishing a bulletin called "The Word of National Minorities". All associations have a certain book fund (books, manuals, magazines, encyclopedias, etc.) of various editions that are donated or procured with the help of the home country. The problem is the storage of library materials, due to the limited space they have.

76. Institution of the Ombudsman/Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina - From the communication with the representatives of national minorities we can conclude that the previous activities in the cultural segment have continued, and that the cooperation of local self-government units and representatives of national minorities is stronger.

4.6. Article 13 - Economic and social life

77. Regarding this article of the Charter, the competent institutions in BiH did not provide information that there were changes in this reporting period.

4.7. Article 14 - Cross-border exchange

78. Regarding cross-border cooperation, the response of the competent institution is below.

79. Ministry of Justice of BiH - Regarding international cooperation regarding the implementation of measures and principles set out in Article 14 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, when it comes to the level of BiH, it is important to point out that the sector of the Ministry of Justice of BiH prescribed procedure for concluding international bilateral and multilateral agreements in the field of international legal assistance and cooperation. All concluded bilateral agreements, within their general provisions, guarantee equal protection of the rights of natural and legal persons from both Contracting States in proceedings before courts and other competent authorities. This certainly includes the right of a foreign natural and legal person to use their language before the courts and other competent authorities of BiH, to the extent that this right is guaranteed to a domestic citizen before the competent authorities of the other contracting party. In accordance with the Constitution of BiH, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has direct application and supremacy over other regulations in BiH, including provisions on the use of language and script in criminal proceedings.

5. CONCLUSION

PROPOSED CONCLUSION

- 1. The Third Periodic Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the implementation of measures and principles established by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is adopted, and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina is instructed to submit the adopted Report to the Council of Europe Secretariat for the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.*

6. ANNEXES

Annex1: Table of associations of national minorities in BiH

Item No.	Name of association/organization	Address/contact person		E-mail
1.	Association of Roma Women "Bolja budućnost" (<i>Better Future</i>) Tuzla	Meše Selimovića 85, Tuzla	Indira Bajramović	uzbh@yahoo.com info@bolja-buducnost.org
2.	Association of citizens "Sretni Romi" (<i>Happy Roma</i>) Tuzla	Zlatana Mešića 110, Tuzla	Osman Biberović	admirbiberovic@yahoo.com
3.	Roma association "Romano drom" Živinice	St. Stara pruga 97, Živinice	Muradif Biberović	muradif.b@bih.net.ba
4.	Roma association "Delem đelem" Tuzla	Zlatana Mešića 123, Tuzla	Zijad Jusić	delemdelem0@gmail.com
5.	Non-governmental organization "Romi" Živinice	Đurđevik bb- Stara pruga, Živinice	Samed Osmanović	ugrom.zivinice@gmail.com
6.	Roma association "Jagoda" Čelić	Alije Izetbegovića 82, Čelići	Murat Čaluković	romicelic@bih.net.ba
7.	Roma association "Euro Rom" Tuzla	Bosne srebrene bb SKPC Mejdan, Tuzla	Admira Biberović	eurorom_bh@yahoo.com
8.	Roma association "Povratnici" (<i>Returnees</i>) Tuzla	Naselje Krojčiva do 248, Tuzla	Husein Biberović	nihad_biberovic@hotmail.com
9.	Association of citizens "Nova romska nada" (<i>New Roma hope</i>) Lukavac	Prva ulica 12, Lukavac	Enes Mahić	nova_romska_nada@yahoo.com
10.	NGO "Sa E Roma" Tuzla	Mirze Hadžimehmedovića 14	Šaban Mujić	nvosaeroma@gmail.com saban.mujić@bih.net.ba
11.	Roma association "Romi za bolje sutra" (<i>Roma for better tomorrow</i>), Srebrenik	Rudarska bb, Srebrenik	Fikret Ahmetović	dedicesad@yahoo.com
12.	Resource center Tuzla-Živinice	Street II br. 50 Živinice	Muradif Biberović	muradif.b@bih.net.ba
13.	Association "Bahtalo Ilo-Sretno srce", Banovići	Alije Izetbegovića 4, Banovići	Mehmed Mehić	gariprom@hotmail.com
14.	Association of citizens "Evropski put Roma" (<i>European Road of Roma</i>), Kiseljak	Prvomajska 25, Kiseljak	Mehmed Mujić	udruzenjeepr@gmail.com
15.	Roma association "Zaboravljeni Romi" (<i>Forgotten Roma</i>), Đurđevik	Nevreča 193, Đurđevik	Muhamed Beganović	zaboravljeniromi@mail.com
16.	Roma association "Romi Kalesije"	Halisijska bb, Kalesija	Alaga Alimanović	romi@kalesija.ba
17.	"Glas Roma" (<i>The Voice of Roma</i>), Kalesija	Gornje Petrovice	Sead Biberović	muradif.b@bih.net.ba
18.	Roma association "Rom za Rome"	Bišiljska b.b. Živinice	Miralem Biberović	hajro.biberovic@outlook.com

19.	Roma association "Romska inicijativa mladih Tk" (<i>Rome Youth Initiative of Tuzla Canton</i>)	Street: Kiseljak kod Tuzle	Salko Muratović	salkomuratovic.rim@gmail.com
20.	Roma association "Koraci" (<i>Steps</i>), Gračanica	Patriotske lige b.b. Gračanica	Admir Pindžić	urkoraci@gmail.com admirpindzic@hotmail.com
21.	Roma association "Romi Kalesije" Kalesija	Žrtava genocida u Srebrenici br:1 Kalesija	Mustafa Alimanović	brigitta.alimanovic@hotmail.com ili romi@kalesija.ba
22.	Association "Romi bez granica" (<i>Roma without borders</i>), Zavidovići	Dragovački put 47, Zavidovići	Seferović Redžo	romibezgranica@yahoo.com
23.	Mother's Center "NADA", Kakanj	Alije Izetbegovića bb, Kakanj	Zemina Vehabović	urczmnadakakanj@hotmail.com
24.	Roma Support Center "ROMALEN", Kakanj	Selima ef.Merdanovića bb, Kakanj	Mirela Begić – izvršni direktor	romalekakanj@yahoo.com
25.	„Romano centro“ Zenica	Crkvice 28, Zenica	Salko Musić	romskicentar@gmail.com
26.	Mother's Center "UTJEHA", Zenica	Crkvice 28, Zenica	Naima Musić	centarzamajkeutjeha@yahoo.com
27.	Roma association "Srce istine" Zavidovići	Branilaca Grada, Zavidovići	Muhamed Tahirović	ur.srceistine@gmail.com
28.	Association of Roma Women Zavidovići	Pinkasa Bandta bb, Zavidovići	Nusreta Bajrić	uzr.romkinja@gmail.com
29.	Roma association "Amaro kham – naše sunce"	Križ br. 22, Visoko	Mujo Musić	mujomusic1@hotmail.com
30.	Association of citizens Roma Youth Initiative "Budi mi prijatelj" (<i>Be my friend</i>) – Visoko	Kovačica 2, Visoko	Melina Halilović	ugbudimiprijatelj@gmail.com melinahalilovic2016@gmail.com
31.	Roma Youth Initiative Kakanj	St. 311 Lahke brigade bb, Kakanj	Sejdić Nermin	sekis2003@yahoo.com
32.	Roma association of the Municipality Kakanj	Varda bb Kakanj	Edin Sejdić	sejdic.edin@gmail.com
33.	Association "Naša mladost – Amaro Ternipe"	Adema Buće 286, Sarajevo	Mite Hasim	mite.hasim@hotmail.com
34.	Association of citizens "Sarajevski Romi" (<i>The Roma of Sarajevo</i>)	Safeta Hadžića 34, Sarajevo	Muhamed Hasanović	sarajevskiromi@hotmail.com
35.	Association "Roma Youth Association ROMAS"	Salke Lagumdžije 1, Sarajevo	Dragiša Radić	romas_sa@yahoo.com
36.	Association "Život Roma" (<i>The Life of Roma</i>)	Dr. Fetaha Bećirbegovića 39, Sarajevo	Muharem Tahirović	zivotroma@net.hr
37.	Association "Prosperitet Roma" (<i>The Prosperity of Roma</i>)	Avde Jabučice 52, Sarajevo		prosperitetroma@gmail.com
38.	"Kali Sara" - RIC	Dolina br.2, Sarajevo	Sanela Bešić	kalisara.ric@gmail.com
39.	Association "Braća Romi"	Adema Buće 370	Čazim Abazi	bracaromi@hotmail.com
40.	Roma Association "Romska pravda"	770 Slavne brdske brigade Donji Vakuf	Safet Muheljić	romskapravda.dv@gmail.com
41.	Association of citizens "Jačanje – Zuralipe"	Sofa bb, Vitez	Sabahudin Tahirović	romanozuralipe@gmail.com
42.	Association of Citizens Mother's Center "Palma"	St. Hrvatske maldeži, Vitez	Hatka Osmanović	centarzamajkepalma@yahoo.com czmpalmavitez@outlook.com

			Osmanović Mirsad	
43.	Association "Mladi Romi" (<i>Young Roma</i>)	Hrvatske mladeži 69, Vitez	Aldina Fafulić	aldinafafulovic@hotmail.com mladi.romi@gmail.com
44.	Women Association Mother's Center "Izvor života" (<i>The Source of Life</i>)	Hrvatske mladeži 72, Vitez	Jadranka Musić	uzrczm.izvorzivota@hotmail.com
45.	Association of Citizens Mother's Center "Narcis"	770 Slavna brdska brigada bb, Donji Vakuf	Muheljić Suada Muheljić Elmir	centar.za.majke.dv@gmail.com centarzamajkenarcisdv@gmail.com
46.	Association of Roma Women Mother's Center "Đerdan"	Kula bb, Bugojno	Alisa Manjgafić	alisa.asim1@gmail.com
47.	Roma association "Đurđevdan of the Municipality Kiseljak"	Hrastovi bb, Kiseljak	Fafulović Began	udruzenjeromadjudrjevdan@yahoo.com
48.	Roma association "Ternipe" Vitez	Kruščica, Vitez	Osmanović Samed	urternipevitez@outlook.com
49.	Association of citizens "Bahtale Roma"	Bešlije bb Turbe /Travnik	Rizvan Seferović	bahtale@bih.net.ba
50.	Roma association "Romski san" Brčko District	Prutače bb Gornji Rahić Brčko distrikt	Sabit Muratović	borislav.bojic@gmail.com
51.	Association "Romi na djelu", Brčko District		Jadranko Đurić	rominadjelu@hotmail.com
52.	Association of the Roma Community "Rom" Bihac	Grubeška bb, Bihac	Sead Džemaili	seaddzemaili123@gmail.com
53.	Roma association "Karanfil"	Bosanaka Krupa	Hasnija /Hava Ramić	hava.ramic@gmail.com udr.karanfil@outlook.com
54.	Roma Informative Centre Gradiška	Vidovdanska bb, Uglovnica II Gradiška	Aleksandar Mašić	urgradiska@yahoo.com ric_gradiska@yahoo.com
55.	Alliance of Roma NGO of RS	Gavrila Principa 2, Gradiška		saveznvoromars@yahoo.com norrs@blic.net
56.	Roma association of the Municipality Gradiška	Vidovdanska bb, Uglovnica II	Halilović Muharem	urgradiska@yahoo.com
57.	Roma association of the Municipality Kozarska Dubica	Hajduk Veljka 8	Nena Halilović	udruzenjeromakd@hotmail.com
58.	Association of Roma Women "Romano Ternipe"	Vidovdanska bb, Uglovnica II Gradiška	Sandra Mašić	romskamladost@yahoo.com
59.	Roma association "Veseli brijeg" B. Luka	Novaka Pivaševića 16 Banja Luka	Bahrudin Ramić	udruzenjeromabanjaluka@gmail.com
60.	Women Association "Romkinja", Bijeljina	Beogradska 38, Bijeljina	Sabira Hašimović	urromkinja@gmail.com
61.	Association of citizens for the promotion of Roma education "Otaharin"	Beogradska 38 , Bijeljina	Dragan Joković	ugotaharin@teol.net
62.	Roma association "Romska suza"	Kazani bb (M. Tita bb) Srebrenica	Jasmina Hakić	romskasuza@hotmail.com jhakic@yahoo.com
63.	Roma association Prijedor	Rudnička bb,	Ramo Selešević	salesevic@blic.net
64.	Roma association of the Municipality Prnjavor	Svetosavska bb	Nenad Mirković	udruzenjeroma@hotmail.com
65.	Association "Romani čej" Prnjavor		Snježana Mirković	msd1997@hotmail.com
66.	Roma association "Romska Snaga"	Svetosavska bb Prnjavor	Perica Vasić	udruzenjeromskasnaga@hotmail.com
67.	Roma association of the Municipality Derventa	Derventa, Patrijarha Dožića 8 – Husein Selvić	Čučić Nihada	udruzenjeroma.derventa@hotmail.com

68.	Roma association "Neretva", Mostar	Mostar, Bišće polje bb	Lulić Čazim	romi.neretva.mostar@gmail.com
69.	ASSOCIATION OF ROMA		Marko Adžović	udrugaroma.ada@gmail.com
70.	"ADA" Čapljina	Mufid Bešić, Ante Starčevića br. 3, Čapljina	Mufid Bešić	mufidbesic@yahoo.com
71.	Association of citizens of Slovak origin of Sembrija "Juraj Janošik" Bijeljina	Mačvanska 52, Bijeljina	Danijel Štefek	danijelstefek@yahoo.com
72.	Association of citizens of Italian origin "Rino Zandonai" Tuzla	Mitra Trifunovića Uče 135, Tuzla	Tihomir Knežiček	knezicek@bih.net.ba
73.	Alliance of national minorities of the Doboj region	Miloša Obilića 1, Doboj	Dragana Marković	manjineregijedo@gmail.com
74.	Association of Macedonians "Makedonac Vardar", Brčko District, BiH	St. Ilička VIII78.	Todorka Jovanović	todorkajovanovic@gmail.com
75.	Association "Polsa" Sarajevo	St. Miroslava Krleža 13, 71000 Sarajevo	Dejan Piotrovski	dejanpiotrovski@gmail.com
76.	Association of citizens of Slovenian origin	St. Aleja Alije Izetbegovića 5 Tuzla	Dragica Tešić	slovincitz@gmail.com
77.	Association of Montenegrins and friends of Montenegro "Lovćen", Banja Luka	Cara Lazara 22, Banja Luka	Petar Martinović	lovcenbl@yahoo.com
78.	Association of Ukrainians "Zlatni klas", Prnjavor	Donja Mravica 55, Prnjavor	Mihal Hemun	zlatni.klas.prnjavor@gmail.com
79.	Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav", Banja Luka	Cara Lazara 20, Banja Luka	Marija Grbić	društvo.slovencev.triglav@gmail.com
80.	Alliance of national minorities of RS, Banja Luka	Cara Lazara 22, Banja Luka	Franjo Rover	snmrs@teol.net
81.	Alliance of national minorities of the Municipality Prnjavor	Trg srpskih boraca 1, Prnjavor	Franjo Rover	roverf@blic.net
82.	Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović" Trebinje	Đurđevdanska 68, Trebinje	Neđeljko Tomašević	udruzenje.c.g@teol.net
83.	Hungarian association of citizens "HUM" Sarajevo	Karpuzova 24, Sarajevo	Irma Muratović	irm_mrtvc@yahoo.com
84.	Association of citizens of Czech origin "Češka beseda" Sarajevo	Envera Šehovića 8, Sarajevo	Jovanka Manžalović Šalaka	ceska_beseda_sa@yahoo.com
85.	Women Roma Network "Uspjeh" (Success)	Hadži Hasan-age Pašića Tuzla	coordinating organisation Roma Women Association "Bolja budućnost", Tuzla	info@bolja-buducnost.org

ANNEX 2 – Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH

Grant support projects for associations of national minorities 2016-2018

For year 2016

No .	Project proposal applicant	Project title	Allocated funds
1.	Association of citizens of Italian origin "Rino Zandonai" Tuzla	Where did the Italians in BiH come from?	9.180,00
2.	Austrian-German Community, Sarajevo	MUMA "The music of national minorities"	7.000,00
3.	Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav" Banja Luka	Affirmation of the culture of the Slovenian national minority	10.000,00
4.	Alliance of National Minorities of RS, Banja Luka	Support to the work and activities of the Alliance of National Minorities of RS	10.000,00
5.	Council of the Montenegrin National Minority in BiH, Sarajevo	Promotion of the cultural heritage of the Montenegrin national minority in BiH	9.900,00
6.	Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović", Trebinje	Respect for the rights of the Montenegrin national minority, better cooperation between BiH and Montenegro	10.000,00
7.	Slovenian Association "CANKAR" Sarajevo	Participation of the Slovenian association "Cankar" Sarajevo in the event "Days of the Slovenian culture, economy and tourism" in Novi Sad	5.148,00
8.	Alliance of National Minorities of the Municipality Prnjavor	Protection and promotion of the languages of national minorities	8.772,00
TOTAL:			70.000,00

For year 2017

No .	Project proposal applicant	Project title	Allocated funds
1.	Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav" Banja Luka	Improving the Cultural Creativity of the Slovenian National Minority in BiH	10.000,00
2.	Alliance of National Minorities of RS, Banja Luka	Enhancing the capacities of associations and alliances of national minorities of Republika Srpska for the promotion of cultural creativity	10.000,00
3.	Alliance of National Minorities of the Municipality Prnjavor	Preservation of the Mother Tongue and Cultural Identity	9.800,00

4.	Association of citizens of Slovenian origin "Slovenska skupnost" - Tuzla	"Slovenian Greeting" Promotion of the Slovenian Culture in Tuzla	9.200,00
5.	Association of citizens of Italian origin "Rino Zandonai" Tuzla	My Strategy	9.810,00
6.	Association of Ukrainians "Zlatni klas", Prnjavor	Preservation from oblivion through songs	10.000,00
7.	Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj	Establishment of a model for protection against discrimination against Roma in all public institutions in the municipality of Kakanj	10.000,00
8.	Women Association Mother's Center "Izvor života" (<i>The Source of Life</i>) - Vitez	Vocational training of Roma women in the municipality of Vitez for the purpose of easier employment	10.000,00
9.	Alliance of national minorities of the Dobož region	Sixth Fair of National Minorities	6.278,00
10.	Association of citizens of Slovak origin of Semberija "Juraj Janošik" Bijeljina	Slovak Songs and Dances in Semberia	9.500,00
11.	Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović" Trebinje	Association in the service of its members	9.510,00
12.	Association of Macedonians "Makedonac Vardar" - Brčko District BiH	Days of the Macedonian Culture	9.920,00
13.	Roma Association "Euro Rom" - Tuzla	Development of a brochure for the promotion of the language, culture, literature and history of the Roma national minority	10.000,00
14.	Association of citizens of Czech origin "Češka beseda" Sarajevo	From Tuzla via Sarajevo to the sunny Hvar	8.818,00
15.	Association of Montenegrins and friends of Montenegro "Lovćen", Banja Luka	Educational-painting workshop on the topic "Njegoš and Montenegrin cultural heritage"	2.073,20
16.	Association "Polisa" – Sarajevo	History and celebration of holidays of the Polish national minority in BiH	7.195,00
17.	Hungarian association of citizens "HUM" Sarajevo	"Good afternoon – Jó napot"	7.895,80
TOTAL:			150.000,00

For year 2018

No.	Project proposal applicant	Project title	Allocated funds
1.	Association for the support of promotion of Jewish Culture, Tradition and Tourist Potential "Haggadah", Sarajevo	200 Years since the Rescue of Jews in Sarajevo	10.000,00

2.	Association of Italians "Štivor" Banja Luka	Promotion of the Italian Culture 2018	9.980,00
3.	Association of Poles – Banja Luka	Support to enhancing the cultural promotion of the Polish national minority	5.150,00
4.	Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović" Trebinje	Montenegrin Cultural Creativity	10.000,00
5.	Alliance of National Minorities of RS	Promotion of the work of the Alliance of National Minorities of RS through the cultural creativity of national minorities	10.000,00
6.	Association of Slovenians "Triglav" Banja Luka	Promotion of the Slovenian culture	10.000,00
7.	Association of Ukrainians "Zlatni klas", Prnjavor	Jubilee Anniversary of 110 Years of Ukrainian Culture in "Little Europe"	10.000,00
8.	Roma Women Association "Bolja budućnost" - Tuzla	Celebrating November 5, World Roma Language Day	9.420,00
9.	Alliance of Roma NGOs of RS	The Voice of Roma	9.900,00
10.	Association "Roma Girl – Romani ćej" - Prnjavor	Protection of the Roma culture and tradition through the promotion and celebration of the most important Roma holidays in BiH	9.995,00
11.	Association of national minorities - Zenica	Publication of the periodic magazine "New Roma generation"	9.995,00
12.	Association of citizens of Macedonian origin "Ilinden" Tuzla	Days of Macedonian Culture in Tuzla	9.850,00
13.	Association of citizens of Italian origin "Rino Zandonai" Tuzla	Book "The Italians of the Tuzla Region"	9.950,00
14.	Association "Braća Romi" Sarajevo	Celebration of the most important Roma holidays	4.300,00
15.	Roma Association "Euro Rom" Tuzla	Education and celebration of important dates for Roma in the fight against discrimination	5.365,00
16.	Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj	Promotion and preservation of the culture, language and national identity of the Roma population through questionnaires and education, and publication and distribution of brochures-printed materials for the members of the Roma community in Kakanj and the general public	5,365,00
17.	Association "Kali Sara – RIC" Sarajevo	Raising awareness of the importance of combating discrimination in the process of education for Roma children	5.365,00

18.	Roma Association "Jačanje – Zuralipe" Vitez	Vocational training of Roma in the municipality of Vitez for copper engraving	5.365.00
Total:			150.000.00

ANNEX 3 - FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

For year 2015

"Support to the education of children of Roma nationality and other national minorities"

No.	Applicant	Project title	Approved amount in KM
1.	Humanitarian organization "Alfa", Bihać	"Education against prejudice and discrimination of children and youth of the Roma community Bihać"	4.990,00
2.	Public preschool institution, Kindergarten "Bare", Jajce	"Support to the education of Roma children and children of other national minorities"	4.900,00
3	PI (public institution) Kindergarten and Children's House, Bosanska Krupa	"I have the right to a kindergarten"	5.000,00
4.	Association of Citizens "Sretni Romi", Tuzla	"Support to Roma students for better education"	4.760,00
5.	Roma Association "Euro Rom", Tuzla	"Roma children are equal in the education system - phase II"	4.990,00
6.	Association "Humanitarian organization Altruist", Mostar	"Assistance in teaching for children of Roma and Albanian nationality"	4.990,00
7.	Association of Citizens "Evropski put Roma", Tuzla	"Together for better education for Roma children"	4.240,00
8.	PI elementary school "Aleksa Šantić", Sarajevo	"Support to the education of students and the socialization of families of Roma nationality and other national minorities in the elementary school "Aleksa Šantić" Sarajevo"	5.000,00
9.	PI elementary school "Kreka", Tuzla	"Counseling for parents"	4.950,00
10.	PI elementary school "Kiseljak", Kiseljak, Tuzla	"Support to the education of Roma children through creative workshops"	3.900,00
11.	Association for human rights and social inclusion, Tuzla	"Improving the position of Roma children in the elementary school"	5.000,00
12.	Youth Association "Youth prosperity", Sarajevo	"Teaching assistants for Roma children"	4.230,00
TOTAL:			56.950,00

For year 2016

"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators/assistants in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"

No.	Applicant	Project title	Approved amount in KM
1.	PI elementary school "Osman Nakaš" Sarajevo	"Engagement of a Roma mediator-assistant in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
2.	PI elementary school "Hasan Kikić" Sarajevo	"Inclusion of Roma children through the support of Roma mediator"	6.000,00
3	PI elementary school "Berta Kučera" Jajce	"Engagement of a Roma mediator-assistant in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
4.	PI elementary school "Hamdija Kreševljaković" Kakanj	"Improving the education of Roma children"	4.940,00
5.	PI elementary school "Aleksa Šantić" Sarajevo	"Support to Roma education through the engagement of Roma mediators/assistants – from desegregation to integration"	6.000,00
6.	PI elementary school "9. maj" Pazarić, Hadžići	"Inclusion of Roma children in the education system in the public institution elementary school "9. maj" Pazarić through the engagement of Roma mediator"	5.900,00 spent 728,32 amount to be returned 5.171,70
7.	PI "Deseta osnovna škola" Ilidža	"Inclusion and education of Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina" - "Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators/assistants in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	5.000,00 to be returned 5.000,00
TOTAL:			39.840,00

For year 2017

"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"

No.	Applicant	Project title	Approved amount in KM
1.	PI elementary school "Osman Nakaš", Sarajevo	"Engagement of a Roma mediator-assistant in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
2.	Pi elementary school "Hasan Kikić", Sarajevo	"Inclusion of Roma children through the support of Roma mediator"	6.000,00
3	First Elementary School, Stolac	"Mediator – Assistant for Roma"	5.362,00
4.	PI elementary school "Avdo Smailović", Sarajevo	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators/assistants in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
5.	PI elementary school "Hasan Kikić" Tetovo, Zenica	"Roma mediator in teaching"	6.000,00
6.	PI elementary school "Enver Čolaković", Breza	"Step by step to education"	5.400,00
7.	PI elementary school "Grbavica II", Sarajevo	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators/assistants in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
8.	PI elementary school "Kreka", Tuzla	"Roma - assistant an important factor in changing the awareness about education"	5.185,00
9.	PI elementary school "Ivan Goran Kovačić", Gradačac	"Engagement of a Roma mediator-assistant in teaching"	6.000,00
TOTAL:			51.947,00

For year 2018

"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"

No.	Applicant	Project title	Approved amount in KM
1.	Elementary school "Kulin Ban", Visoko	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular	6.000,00

		attendance of Roma children in primary education"	
2.	PI elementary school "15. April", Doboj-Kakanj, Kakanj	"Program of inclusion of Roma children in primary education in the elementary school '15 April", Doboj-Kakanj	6.000,00
3	PI elementary school "9 May" Pazarić, Hadžići	"Inclusion of Roma children in the education system of the public institution, elementary school "9 May", Pazarić"	5.980,00
4.	NGO „Rom“, Živinice	"Roma mediator as the key to better inclusion of Roma children in schools"	5.925,00
5.	Association of citizens "Sretni Romi", Tuzla	"Roma mediator – the key factor to successful education of Roma children"	5.980,00
6.	Roma association "Jačanje Zuralipe", Vitez	"Education of Roma children – a road to better future"	5.937,00
7.	PI elementary school "Grbavica II", Sarajevo	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00 justified 5.142,30 return 857,70
8.	PI elementary school "Hasan Kikić", Sarajevo	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
9.	Elementary school "Bijelo Polje", Potoci, Mostar	"Assistance to education and regular attendance of Roma children"	5.950,00
10.	PI elementary school "Aleksa Šantić", Sarajevo	"Support to the education of Roma through the engagement of Roma mediators/assistants – Integration through education"	6.000,00
TOTAL:			59.772,00

For year 2019

"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"

No.	Applicant	Project title	Approved amount in KM
1.	NGO "Rom" Živinice	Roma mediator as the key to better inclusion of Roma students in schools	5.925,00
2.	PI elementary school "Musa Ćazim Ćatić" Visoko	Program for inclusion of Roma children in primary education in the municipality of Visoko	5.940,00
3	PI Second elementary school Ilidža/Hrasnica	We are building a future for Roma through education	6.000,00
4.	Elementary school "Safvet-beg Bašagić" Visoko	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	7.000,00
5.	Youth Women's Handball Club "Iskra" Stolac	"Improvement of the primary education of Roma children and children of socially disadvantaged families through assistance in teaching and through sport activities"	6.000,00
6.	Association for the protection of cultural-historical heritage and youth education "ARHIUM" Ilijaš	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	6.000,00
7.	PI elementary school "Hasan Kikić" Gradačac	"Support to projects for engagement of Roma mediators in order to increase the scope and regular attendance of Roma children in primary education"	5.813,00
TOTAL:			42.678,00

ANNEX 3 – Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska – Allocated and spent funds for co-financing the cultural creativity of national minorities

Year 2015

Name of association	Project title	Amount in KM
Association of Slovenians "Triglav" Banja Luka	Cultural creativity of the Slovenian national minority	5.000
Association of Italians of Banja Luka	Bulletin "Stella d Italia"	1.200
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska "Maguor Szo" Banja Luka	Publication of the magazine "UJ Doboš"	600
Association of Italians of Banja Luka	Project "Where do we come from?"	700
Association of Italians of Banja Luka	Photo exhibition "Michelangelo"	800
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska "Maguor Szo" Banja Luka	Bilingual literary evening with Feher Ilešem	300
Alliance of non-governmental Roma organizations of Republika Srpska, Gradiška	Celebrating July 4th – Soldier's Day	1.000
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska Banja Luka	Bulletin of the Association of national minorities of Republika Srpska	1.200
Association – Cultural Society of Macedonians "Vardar" Banja Luka	Projects "Ethno motifs and handicrafts"	800
Association of Poles of the City of Banja Luka	Project "My Polish Poetry"	1.200
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska Banja Luka	Traditional Annual Concert	4.300
Alliance of national minorities Prnjavor	6th Festival of National Minorities " <i>Little Europe</i> "	4.000
Association of Italians "Štivor-Klub Trentini" Prnjavor	International Folklore Festival "Šibovska 2015"	3.800
Jewish Community in Doboj	Promotion of books by Jewish authors	700
Roma Information Center Gradiška	Let's preserve the Roma language, tradition and culture from oblivion	2.900
Association of Czechs of the City of Banja Luka	9th Festival of Cultural Creativity of Czechs from Diaspora in Prague	1.500

Year 2016

Name of association	Project title	Amount in KM
Association of Slovenians "Triglav" Banja Luka	Affirmation of the Culture of the Slovenian National Minority	4.000
Association of citizens "Jevrejska opština" Banja Luka	Witnesses of Suffering – the Truth about the Holocaust	1.300
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	13th Festival of Cultural Creativity of National Minorities	3.600
Alliance of national minorities of the municipality Prnjavor	6th Festival of National Minorities of the Municipality Prnjavor	2.300
Association of Italians "Štivor - Trentini"	6th International Folklore Festival Šibovksa 2016	2.000
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	Bulletin of the Association of national minorities of Republika Srpska	1.000
Bulletin of the Association of national minorities of Republika Srpska	7th Elementary Schools Competition in the Knowledge of National Minorities	3.000
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	16th International Festival of Ukrainian Cultural and Artistic Creativity - Červona Kalena Derventa	1.200
Association of Italians of Banja Luka	Bulletin "Stella d Italia"	1.000
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska	Publication of the 10th issue of "UJ Doboš"	300
Association of Poles "Češka besjeda"	Monography Nova Ves	1.200
Roma Information Centre Gradiška	Roma Language	1.800
Jewish Community in Dobož	Exhibition "Jews of Serbia in World War I"	700
Association of Czechs "Češka besjeda"	An Anthology of Selected Poems by Members of the Association	700
Association of Italians Banja Luka	Let's Get to Know Italy	800
Alliance of non-governmental Roma organizations of Republika Srpska, Gradiška	Promotion of the Alliance	1.000

Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović"	Montenegrin Cultural Evening	1.000
Association of Italians Banja Luka	Roman Excavations	700
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	Ukrainian Party - Ball	1.200
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska	Study Visit in Vojvodina	500
Association of Poles	My Polish Poetry 2016	700

Year 2017

Name of association	Project title	Amount in KM
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	Festival of Cultural Creativity of National Minorities	5.500
Association of Slovenians "Triglav"	Let's Meet	4.000
Association of Slovenians "Triglav"	The Slovenians and the Slovenian Culture in Pictures and Words	2.500
Association of Slovenians "Triglav"	Songs and Dances Connect Us	2.000
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	Bulletin of the Alliance of national minorities	2.000
Association of Poles	My Polish Poetry 2017	1.600
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska	Publication of the 11th Issue of UJ Doboš, a bilingual magazine	350
Jewish Community	Synagogues in Vojvodina	800
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	8th Regional Elementary Schools Competition in the Knowledge of National Minorities	1.900
Association of Italians Trentini Club	Promotion of the Italian Culture	2.200
Association of Italians	Bulletin "Stella d Italia"	1.000
Association of Czechs of the City of Banja Luka	Literary Meetings of Czech and Serbian Writers Jan Skacel	2.700
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	International Folklore Festival Červona Kalena Derventa	1.900
Association of Montenegrins and friends of Montenegro Lovćen	Fiddle School	2.000
Association of Italians	Let's Get to Know Italy	750

Alliance of national minorities of the municipality Prnjavor	Festival "Little Europe"	3.000
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska	Bilingual Literary Evening with a Hungarian Poet from Vojvodina	200
Roma Information Centre	Roma Beginner	2.000
Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina	Montenegrin Days of Culture – Affirmation of Young Artists	1.000
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	Ukrainian Party - Ball	1.000
Alliance of non-governmental Roma organizations of Republika Srpska	Celebration of April 8 – International Roma Day	1.600

Year 2018

Name of association	Project title	Amount in KM
Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	Improvement of the cultural cooperation and exchange of the association Triglav	2.400
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	15th Festival of Cultural Creativity of National Minorities	3.500
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	15th Anniversary of the Alliance of national minorities	3.200
Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	Let's preserve the Slovenian language as part of our identity	2.200
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	9th Regional Elementary Schools Competition on the Knowledge of National Minorities	2.000
Association of Italians Banja Luka	Let's Get to Know Italy "Province of Umbria"	500
Jewish Community of Doboj	Exhibition "Jews in Bijeljina" – fragments from the past"	750
Association of Italians Banja Luka	Bulletin Stella d' Italia	800
Association of Italians Banja Luka	Concert of the choir "Coro I BRUSCHI"	2.200
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	Bulletin of the Association of national minorities of Republika Srpska – the Word of National Minorities	1.950

Association of Poles of the City of Banja Luka	Literary Days "My Polish Poetry 2018"	1.200
Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	20th Anniversary of the Association	2.100
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	18th International Festival of the Ukrainian Cultural and Artistic Creativity "Červonakalena" Derventa	1.200
Association of Hungarians of Republika Srpska	Publication of the 12th Issue of UJ Doboš, a bilingual magazine of the Hungarian national minority	500
"Česka beseda" Association of Czechs of the City of Banja Luka	Festival of Czech Poetry "Days of Jan Skacel"	2.000
Association of Italians Štivor – Club Trentini	Promotion of the Italian Culture	2.100
Alliance of national minorities of Municipality Prnjavor	9th Festival of National Minorities of the Municipality "Little Europe 2018"	1.800
Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović"	Montenegrin Cultural Creativity "Njegoš's Poetry Evenings"	1.000
Alliance of national minorities of Doboj region	Exhibition – the Richness of Diversity	1.200
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	Ukrainian Party - Ball	1.000
Association of Slovaks of Semberija "Juraj Janošik"	Anniversary of the consecration of the Slovak Evangelistic Church in Bijeljina	1.000
Roma Information Center Gradiška	Roma Language	2.200
Alliance of non-governmental Roma organizations of Republika Srpska	Celebration of April 8 – Roma International Day	1.500
Cultural Society of Macedonians "Vardar"	School of painting on glass	900
Cultural Society of Macedonians "Vardar"	School of graphics	800

Year 2019

Name of association	Project title	Amount in KM
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	16th Festival of the Cultural Creativity of National Minorities	4.500

Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	We grow together on the road of words, pictures and dances	3.400
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	The First national competition of elementary schools on the knowledge of national minorities in BiH	2.900
Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	We have two homelands	3.250
Alliance of national minorities of Republika Srpska	Bulletin of the Association of national minorities – The Word of National Minorities	3.100
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	19th International Festival of the Ukrainian Cultural and Artistic Creativity "Červona kalena" Derventa	1.000
Association of Slovenians of RS "Triglav"	Cultural Heritage through Literature and Art	1.800
Association of Poles of the City of Banja Luka	My Polish Poetry	1.500
Association of Italians Club Trentini Šibovska	Promotion of the Italian Culture	1.700
Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović"	Montenegrin Evening	1.500
Association of Poles of the City of Banja Luka	Support to the activities of the Polish national minority in Republika Srpska	1.500
Alliance of national minorities of Municipality Prnjavor	10th Festival of National Minorities of the Municipality "Little Europe"	2.500
Alliance of national minorities of Municipality Prnjavor	10th Anniversary of the Alliance of national minorities of the Municipality Prnjavor	1.300
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	Ukrainian Party - Ball	1.000
Alliance of national minorities of Doboj region	Seventh Fair of National Minorities	1.200
Association of Czechs of the City of Banja Luka "Česka beseda"	Third International Festival of Czech Poetry "Days of Jan Skacel"	1.800
Roma Women Association "Romano Ternipe"	Let's preserve history, tradition and culture from oblivion	1.000

Association of Italians Štivor - Club Trentini	Bulletin Stella d Italia	1.100
Cultural Society of Macedonians "Vardar"	Choreography for the cultural society of Macedonians "Vardar"	750
Roma Information Center Gradiška	Roma Language – November 5, Roma Language Day	750
Cultural and Educational Association of Ukrainians "Taras Ševčenko"	Educational art workshop – Creative summer with Ukrainian motifs	800
Association of Montenegrins in Herzegovina "Vuk Mićunović"	Promotion of the Montenegrin cultural creativity	1.000
Association of Slovaks of Semberija	10th Anniversary of the consecration of the newly built Slovak Evangelistic Church	650

ANNEX 4 - ZENICA – DOBOJ CANTON

From the Cantonal Budget, in the area of education, the following projects including national minorities were co-financed:

2015	Association "Kazandžiluk" Kakanj	750,00 KM
2016	Association "Kazandžiluk" Kakanj	500,00 KM
2017	Association "Romano Cetnro" Zenica	500,00 KM
	Association "Kazandžiluk" Kakanj	1.000,00 KM
	Roma Association "Srce istine", Zavidovići	2.000,00 KM
	NK „Roma 1995“, Zenica	500,00 KM
2018	Association of Citizens of Slovenian origin "Encijan", Zenica	500,00 KM
	Association "Kazandžiluk" Kakanj	500,00 KM

In the Municipality of Kakanj, in the period 2015-2018, the following projects were financed:

2015

No.	Name of association	Project title	Amount (KM)
1.	Slovenian Association of Citizens "Jožef Špringer" Kakanj	Welcome home – the project's goal is to preserve and strengthen the identity and tradition of the Slovenian culture and language	530,00
2.	Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj	Celebration of the most important Roma holidays	1.000,00

3.	Mother's Center "Nada"	Roma Culture and Tradition	700,00
4.	Association "Kazandžiluk"	Roma Days of Culture 2015	1.000,00
5.	Roma Association of Municipality Kakanj	Celebration of Roma Holidays	500,00
Total:			3.730,00

2016

No.	Name of association	Project title	Amount (KM)
1.	Slovenian Association of Citizens "Jožef Špringer" Kakanj	Welcome home – the project's goal is to preserve and strengthen the identity and tradition of the Slovenian culture and language	500,00
2.	Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj	Celebration of the most important Roma holidays	600,00
3.	Mother's Center "Nada"	The Culture, Tradition and Customs of Roma	1.000,00
4.	Association "Kazandžiluk"	Roma Art	1.000,00
Total:			3.100,00

2017

No.	Name of association	Project title	Amount (KM)
1.	Slovenian Association of Citizens "Jožef Špringer" Kakanj	Welcome home – the project's goal is to preserve and strengthen the identity and tradition of the Slovenian culture and language	300,00
2.	Roma Support Center "Romalen" Kakanj	Celebration of the most important Roma holidays	1.000,00
3.	Mother's Center "Nada"	The Culture, Tradition and Customs of Roma	1.000,00
4.	Association "Kazandžiluk"	Roma Art	1.000,00
Total:			3.300,00

2018

No.	Name of association	Project title	Amount (KM)
1.	Roma Association of Municipality Kakanj	Celebration of the most important Roma holidays	500,00
2.	Association "Kazandžiluk"	Promotion of the Roma Cultural Heritage "Rovski Art-inat"	500,00
Total:			1.000,00