



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 7/25/2008

GAIN Report Number: BK8006

Bosnia-Hercegovina

FAIRS Country Report

Annual

2008

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Report Highlights:

Sections updated: I, V, VI, VII, and IX.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Vienna [AU1]
[BK]

Disclaimer:

"The Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina has prepared this report for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY."

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SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

Under the Dayton Peace Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is divided into two Entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (F BiH) and Republika Srpska (RS). In general, the Entities are responsible for agricultural and food issues in its Entity, and there is no national-level agricultural ministry. However, BiH has three common national-level food institutions: the State Veterinary Office, the Plant Health Administration and the Food Safety Agency. The European Union (EU) has recommended the establishment of a national-level agricultural ministry, which will ensure that BiH has one competent food authority when negotiations for the EU accession begin. In the absence of a national agricultural ministry, the Ministry Of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER) has taken the lead in the food safety area. Currently, an agricultural department supported with EU funds is being established within MFTER, as a nucleus of the future agricultural ministry.

Regarding the food laws, for a long time each Entity had its own laws and enforcement mechanisms and only recently three important national-level laws were adopted but not yet fully enforced – the Veterinary Law (BiH Official Gazette # 34/02), the Food Law (BiH Official Gazette # 50/04), and the Law on Agriculture, Food and Rural Development *(BiH Official Gazette # 50/08).

Foreign trade and customs policies

National level laws, including the Law on BiH Foreign Trade Policy and the Law on BiH Customs Tariffs, regulate issues regarding foreign trade and customs tariffs.

The Law on BiH Foreign Trade policy promotes the free trade of goods and services. Officially, restrictions and import bans are applied to protect public health and the domestic market against subsidized or dumped products and to prohibit discrimination against imports or the products of a particular country.

BiH has a single ministry in charge of foreign trade issues: the Ministry of Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER). MFTER is a "super" institution on the national level, in charge of high-level trade issues such as special agreements on trade with other countries and international agreements.

BiH is not a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) but started accession negotiations in 1999. BiH is a member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) that also includes Albania Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and Kosovo. On June 16, 2008, BiH signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the European Commission and following that, custom duties for some products coming from the EU were lifted on July 1. For the remaining products, a gradual phase-out will follow. BiH will have a transition phase for trade liberalization of certain industrial and agricultural products; duties will be phased out within 1-5 years, depending on the product.

Recently a common customs administration, the Indirect Tax Administration (ITA) has been established and according to the Law on BiH Customs Tariffs, BiH applies a single customs policy for imports. The Harmonized System (HS) of commodity description and coding, developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO), is applied. Customs tariffs for agricultural products range from 0, 5, 10 and 15%, with an additional charge for some agricultural products based on unit weight, in KM¹/kg (for product specific tariff information, please contact the Sarajevo FAS office listed in Appendix II).

Taxes are applied at the same rates for locally produced and imported goods. On January 1, 2006, the ITA introduced a 17% single value-added tax (VAT) .

Food safety

While the foreign trade and customs policies are unified at the national level, the food safety responsibility is still shared between the national-level and the entity level authorities, including prior import approvals, food certificates and food laws and regulations.

The Bosnian Government has made an effort to unify veterinary and phytosanitary laws and regulations. A national-level, state veterinary office (SVO) was established in December 2000, and a common veterinary law was adopted to harmonize the Entity laws. Recently the SVO started to control imports and exports of veterinary products and took control of veterinary border inspections. The state-level phytosanitary administration (Plant Health Administration) and the food safety agency were established in spring 2006. These administrations are in charge of policy issues, drafting regulations, improving food safety and plant health protection, serving as the inquiry point and representing BiH internationally. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations is the umbrella organization for the phytosanitary and veterinary administrations, while the food safety agency is under direct authority of the Council of Ministers (state government) .

¹ The BiH official currency is convertible mark (KM). 1 US\$ values approximately 1.45 KM.

There is also an ongoing reorganization of the entity – level inspections, such as the inland veterinary inspection, phytosanitary, sanitary and market inspections. These inspections were previously parts of the entity ministries of agriculture, health and trade but are now merged into a joint entity inspectorate.

The MFTER, SVO, the Entities' Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Trade and, as of recently, the entity – level inspectorates share responsibility for food safety. The SVO issues import requirements and import approvals for live animals and animal products, while state Plant Health Administration (PHA) has the responsibility to issue final import permits for seeds, planting material and pesticides, based on the Entities phytosanitary department's technical opinion. The SVO border inspectors and the Entities' phytosanitary inspectors inspect goods at border crossings.

The Entities' sanitary inspectors are responsible for the wholesomeness of imported foods. Inspections take place at border crossings or, more commonly, at the customs clearance point.

Finally, the Entities' market inspectors are in charge of quality control for imported foods. They inspect imported food products at the customs point and food in retail distribution.

Both Entities in BiH have inherited and still use some food laws from the former Yugoslavia². However, future food laws and regulations will most likely be harmonized with European Union (EU) directives³.

The following laws and regulations are relevant both for locally processed and imported foods:

The state-level Food Law (adopted in November 2004, BiH Official Gazette # 50/04) regulates the following issues:

- Establishment of the state-level Food Safety Agency;
- General principles and requirements concerning the safety of food and cattle feed;
- Responsibilities of the relevant persons in the food business and cattle feed business with regard to the safety of food and cattle feed;
- General conditions for placing novel food on the market;
- General conditions for placing cattle feed that contains or consists of genetically modified organisms on the market;
- Official control system;
- Official research laboratories and reference laboratories;
- Crisis management and emergencies management etc.

The Law is just a framework law that has to be followed by the specific and detailed regulations/bylaws in the future.

- The Law on Sanitary Correctness of Food and Goods of General Use (taken from Yugoslavia Official Gazette 53/91) - This law applies to foods, spices, additives, processing equipment, wrapping material, as well as tobacco and products. It regulates both food hygiene (subject to the specific ordinances regulating presence of pathogenic microorganisms, parasites, pesticides and other contaminants, mechanical residues, changes in food quality due to the physical chemical, microbiological and other processes, expiry date, original package and

² BAS is the officially recognized Bosnian standard (Law on Standardization, BiH Official Gazette 19/02). However, when it comes to food ordinances, the former Yugoslavia standard JUS is still in use.

³ BiH has undertaken major political and economic reforms with the goal of eventual accession to the EU.

bulk-packaged foods labeling) and nutritive value (subject to the specific ordinances regulating quality of each type of food). Sanitary inspectors work in accordance to this Law.

- Enforcement is done in accordance with the Law on Market Inspection (FBIH Official Gazette 2/95, RS Official Gazette 10/97) and the Law on Quality Control of Imported and Exported Goods (BiH Official Gazette 13/03). Quality control for all types of products is done by visual check-up and for products listed in the above-mentioned Laws (almost everything that is considered as food) additional safety checks are done, using laboratory testing on basic ingredients. Visual check ups involve product identification (origin, type, quantity), determining if labeling and packaging requirements have been met, and checking for the necessary statements containing the importer's name and address, the product's general appearance, taste, flavor, presence of residues, color, structure etc. Specific ordinances define sampling procedures.

Quality control of imported products can be done again after the import procedure has been completed and prior to retail distribution on the market. Inspection can be done also after retail distribution.

The quality of individual groups of products is subject to specific ordinances (e.g. Quality of Meat and Meat Products, Quality of Milk and Milk Products, Quality of Honey and other bee products etc).

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

The Law on Sanitary Correctness of Food and Goods of General Use regulates labeling requirements for food. According to the Law, a label must be present on both retail and bulk packaged foods and must indicate the following: expiration date, type and content of food additives, type and content of added vitamins, minerals, and other ingredients added to enrich the product's nutritional value. Labels on foods that have been changed nutritionally for people on special diets must clearly indicate "dietetic food". Labels must not indicate possible medicinal characteristics of foods.

Producers of cigarettes and tobacco must indicate clearly on packages "Smoking causes health problems", as well as the content of nicotine and tar.

The Law on Quality Control of Imported and Exported Goods says that a label must clearly indicate the name of the product, manufacturer's complete address, name and address of the importer, and important information such as net weight in metric units, ingredients, instructions for use (if necessary) and storage and any important information and warnings.

If an original label is in English (e.g. standard U.S. label) or any other language, the seller is obliged to prepare translated stick-on labels and deliver them together with imported products. It is the importer's obligation to stick those translated labels on products prior to retail distribution.

For each type of food product a specific ordinance spells out labeling requirements; e.g. according to the ordinance for Quality of Edible Vegetables Oils and Fats, Mayonnaise and Related Products (Yugoslavia Official Gazette 27/85), a label must clearly indicate the following:

1) product name and brand name if any, 2) manufacturer's name and complete address, 3) date of manufacturing (day/month/year), 4) "use by" or "best before" date, 5) product's net-weight (mass or volume), 6) used food additives, 7) basic ingredients listed in order of their predominance and type and 8) quantity of ingredients added to enrich product's nutritive value. The label must be noticeable, visible, clear and legible. The product's and the manufacturer's names must be printed in larger fonts (the size of font is not specified).

Labels for margarine and similar products must include the percentage of individual components. If vitamins are added the label must indicate, "enriched with vitamins".

If the manufacturing and packaging companies are not the same, the label must indicate the company that did the packaging. Labels for honey must include its origin (e.g. linden honey, meadow honey) and production method (e.g. comb, liquid, strained honey). If it was imported, it must be labeled "imported honey".

Labels for roasted coffee must indicate its origin and date of roasting.

Meat products must indicate "chilled", "frozen", "heat treated", "sliced", "chopped" etc. and must provide instructions for use and storage if necessary.

If products were artificially colored and preserved by preservatives, it must be indicated right below the product's name, e.g. "artificially colored" or "preserved by preservative".

Claims such as "light" and "reduced" are permitted. However, a general requirement is that labels must not contain words, pictures and drawings and health-related information that could mislead consumers regarding product's origin, quantity and quality

None of the existing laws or ordinances regulates organic labeling. The Law on Consumer Protection (BiH Official Gazette #17/02) says that biotech products have to be labeled, but it does not go into details.

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS

Packaging requirements are subject to specific ordinances for each type of food. For example, packaging material for raw coffee packed in ½ kg units must weigh less than 50g per square meter. Packaging requirements for fresh seafood products are quite comprehensive and detailed. However, in most of cases there are no special requirements concerning packaging material and container size. The BiH consumers' prefer larger packages at lower prices. There are no legal requirements regarding the collection and recycling of used packaging materials.

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Food additives are regulated by the ordinance on "Quality of Foods Additives" Yugoslavia Official Gazette 39/89). According to that ordinance, additives are substances that are not foods (regardless of their nutritive value) but are added to foods during processing because of their effect on the food's characteristics. Substances added to enrich nutritive value and salt are not considered as additives.

Additives can be added to foods if approved and listed in the "Positive List" provided in the above-mentioned ordinance (approx. 500 additives in total). The quantity used must be in accordance with specific regulations for each group of products. Additives must not affect/decrease product's nutritive value and change significantly taste and flavor of product, unless this is the intent. They also must not create toxins in products during the processing,

storage or use. They must be identifiable, which means that their type and quantity in product can be tested, unless they were removed or destroyed during processing. Additive usage generally must be justified from a technical standpoint.

Additives are divided into 14 groups according to the "Positive List": 1) antioxidants and synergists of antioxidants, 2) preservatives, 3) flavorings, 4) flavor intensifiers, 5) emulsifiers, stabilizers and coagulants, 6) colorings, 7) anticoagulants, 8) acids, 9) bases, 10) salts, 11) enzymes 12) sweeteners, 13) processing accessory substances (against foaming, for filtration, catalysts) and 14) other. For each of these groups there are specific requirements. There are also two additional lists in the ordinance: 1) a list of herbs that cannot be used in production of food flavorings and 2) a list of flavorings and other substances with restricted usage (e.g. caffeine).

Additives labels must clearly indicate the following:

1. The additive's name according to the "Positive List", or mixture name, including its usage, and brand name if any,
2. The manufacturer's name and complete address,
3. The date of manufacturing (day/month/year) and "best before" date,
4. The product's net-weight (mass or volume) in metric units,
5. Basic ingredients:
 - 5.1. For additives: The basic ingredient (active component) and its quantity in units or percentage compared to product's net-weight. An additive's basic ingredient is its active component. For flavoring, the origin/type is declared – natural, artificial or naturally identical. Additive carriers (e.g. ethanol) must be declared,
 - 5.2. For additive mixtures: A list of additive names from the "Positive List" in order of their predominance compared to product's net-weight. If certain additives can be used only in limited quantity, the quantity must be declared
6. Name of the country of origin – if imported, except for small packages in retail distribution,
7. Other information important to consumers.

The product's name and the manufacturer's name must be printed in larger fonts (not specified). Labels must indicate the company that did the packaging (name and address) if different from manufacturer.

Sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite and saltpeter mixtures used for pickling may be sold but only in original packaging and must be marked as "warning – poison!" and "keep in dry place". The "Positive List", the list of herbs that cannot be used in production of food flavorings and the list of flavorings and other substances with restricted usage, can be obtained at the FAS office in Sarajevo (see Appendix II).

SECTION V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

In general, imported food products must comply with domestic rules.

Although BH is not a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the CODEX maximum residue limits (MRLs) are recognized for imported foodstuffs.

There is a specific ordinance on the residue limits for pesticides and other contaminants, (e.g. hormones, antibiotics and mycotoxins) that can be found in food (the ordinance on "Pesticides and other Contaminants in Food" was inherited from the old Yugoslavia Official Gazette, No. 59/83, 79/87). According to the ordinance, pesticides are substances used for protection of agricultural products against diseases and pests. Pesticides and their maximum

residue limits in food are listed in a special attachment. The list includes 232 different pesticides, their trade names, chemical names and maximum contents in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of food. Products like spices and food additives can contain 10 times more pesticides than normally allowed, while tea can contain five times more pesticides. For concentrated and dehydrated products (e.g. milk powder, dried soups) the maximum quantities are being calculated for a product that is used for final consumption (e.g. liquid milk and soups). Food contaminants are listed as lead, cadmium, mercury, zinc, tin, copper, arsenic, iron and other metals and nonmetals. The ordinance provides a table with maximum residue limits for 47 different foods (expressed in mg/kg).

Hormones and antibiotics residues are generally not allowed in food products.

Maximum residue limits of mycotoxins are also regulated for grains, flour, legumes, beans, nuts, coffee, roasted cocoa and peanuts. The above-mentioned lists are available from the FAS office in Sarajevo (see Appendix II).

For import of pesticides, prior approvals must be obtained at the Entities' Ministries of Agriculture for approved pesticides. The information on approved pesticides and required documents can be obtained from the following address:

For the F BiH :

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
Titova 15
71 000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Contact person: Scepán Raguz and Mario Beus
Tel. +387 (33) 214 247
Fax: +387 (33) 206 638

For the RS:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Kralj Petra I Karadjordjevíca 100
78000 Banja Luka
Contact person: Nikolina Cutura
Tel: +387 51 338 397, 338 398
Fax: +387 51 338 866
E-mail: mps@mps.vladars.net

The Plant Health Administration issues final import permits:

BiH Plant Health Administration
Trampina 4
71000 Sarajevo
Contact person: Sabaheta Cutuk
Tel/fax: +387 33 217 034
E-mail: scutuk@bih.net.ba

SECTION VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Upon an importer's request, the State Veterinary Office (SVO) provides the specific requirements for the import of live animals and products of animal origin (for contact details see Appendix I). Those requirements are in accordance with the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) requirements. However, according to the Veterinary Law, import of foodstuffs, raw materials, products, animal feed, veterinary medicines and waste shall be authorized only if the establishments of origin comply with the prescribed conditions and are registered with the European Union. Exceptionally, the SVO may authorize import from other establishments, if it has been recognized that regulations, standards, production methods and supervision carried out by the exporting country are at least equivalent to the regulations of BiH and that at least equivalent consumer protection has been guaranteed in those countries. Exporting facilities need to register with the SVA for the first time they export to BiH.

Food products must be tested for microbe levels at laboratories within the Entities' Institutes for Public Health (see Appendix II). The ordinance on "Microbiological Wholesomeness of Food" comes from the Yugoslavia Official Gazette, No. 43/83 and No. 43/89, and provides maximum content of different microorganisms in food products.

Because of European outbreaks of FMD, BSE, Classical Swine Fever, Bluetongue and Avian Influenza, the SVA has banned imports and transportation of domestic and wild ruminants and their products from a number of countries, as well as feed containing proteins of animal origin. The United States was not listed in any of the import bans, except for BSE; however, beef imports from the U.S. are allowed if certain requirements are met.

There are specific conditions for import of semen and embryos. They may be obtained from the SVA (see appendix I).

Certification and documentation: Live animals, meat and dairy products require veterinary certification, while fruits and vegetables require a phyto-sanitary certificate issued by the export country's relevant authorities (e.g. USDA/APHIS).

Foods that are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections can enter BiH only at certain border crossings including: Orasje, Gradiska, Izacic, Gorica, Kamensko and Doljani (on the border with Croatia), Raca and Zvornik (on the border with Serbia) and the Sarajevo Airport. Importers should always inform the SVO or the relevant Ministry at the point of entry in order to allow them to fax import permits to the relevant border inspection post. Inspection services are much more expensive if done after regular working hours and on weekends and holidays.

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Organic agriculture: According to domestic agricultural experts, BiH has a good climate for organic farming. However, organic agriculture is at the beginning phase of development and there are no standards yet enforced (a national Law on Organic Farming is being prepared). Consumers tend to think that almost all agriculture production is organic since production is more traditionally oriented, and the use of pesticides is lower than elsewhere in Europe. There are also few industrial polluters.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO): BiH lacks detailed regulations on import and marketing of GM foods and therefore the import of GMOs is forbidden since November 2004, when the new Food Law was adopted (BiH Official Gazette # 50/04). The Law generally regulates import and marketing of biotech food products and says that the applicant must

obtain a permit from the BiH Food Safety Administration. BiH does not produce biotech crops and there are no laws and regulations that govern approval and production of biotech products. There are no biotechnology crops under development in BiH.

Veterinary drugs: must be on the approved list of veterinary drugs. The list is available from the SVO (Appendix I);

Seeds and planting materials: Seeds can be imported only if the varieties are recognized in the country. The List of Recognized Varieties is available at the Ministries of Agriculture. If a variety is not on the list, importers can request its recognition from the Seeds Commission (request forms available at the Ministries of Agriculture, Law on recognition of agricultural varieties F BiH Official Gazette 31/00 and Law on Plant Protection RS Official Gazette 13/97).

The Metric system is used in BiH; Live animals are subject to the ordinance on quarantine requirements for imported animals issued by the SVA. For ruminants, the required quarantine is 30 days, for poultry and pets 21 day, for semen and inseminated egg cells 14 days;

Alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages, and tobacco: Products are subject to specific taxation rules and require an import license issued by the Indirect Tax Administration (ITA). The ITA issues control excise stamps which are to be included in the packaging prior to import into BiH.

SECTION VIII. COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARK LAWS

The Law on Industrial Property Rights (BiH Official Gazette No. 3/02) and the Law on Copyrights (BiH Official Gazette 7/02) protect trademarks and brand names. Domestic and foreign applications must be submitted to the BiH Institute for Standards, Metrology and Intellectual Property (see Appendix II). However, according to research done by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service, intellectual property rights (IPR) are often inadequately enforced and intellectual property, patents, copyrights and trademarks inadequately protected. BiH is not a signatory to the Trade-Related Aspects of IPR (TRIPS) agreement and insufficiently enforces key international agreements on IPR⁴ to which it is a party. In 1993, BiH became a member of the World Organization for Intellectual Property (WIPO). In 2004, the International Intellectual Property Alliance gave BiH a special mention because of its lack of effective legislation and enforcement. BiH's porous borders make it a distribution point for pirated goods to the rest of Europe. U.S. companies should plan to hire a local attorney to pursue infringement matters in local courts.

SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

Foreign exporters can export food products to BiH using a locally registered office or a local company/shipping agency registered for import activities. It is common for agents to help with food import regulations.

Prior import approvals and licenses are required for live animals and animal products and seeds and pesticides. For animals and certain animal products, the State Veterinary Administration (SVO) provides prior approvals. For seeds, planting materials and pesticides the entities' agriculture ministries provide prior approvals. Forms are available at the SVA

⁴ Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Nice Agreement on the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of Registering Marks, Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, and the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Art Works

and the Ministries (see Appendix I). It is important to note that requirements for prior import approvals differ between the two Entities.

All food products must be accompanied with standard documents that follow each shipment and by health certificates issued by relevant authorities of exporting countries (e.g. veterinary certificate for meat and meat products, phytosanitary certificates for fruits, vegetables, seeds etc.) and are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections at border crossings and sanitary and market inspections at customs points.

Sanitary inspectors visually inspect all food for sanitary wholesomeness prior to customs clearance and take samples for laboratory tests (see Appendix II). Imported goods are held at the customs point until testing is complete.

Market inspectors issue the quality certificates at inspection points (see Appendix I). Quality control inspections are done at the exporter/importer's written request, which should be received at least 24 hours prior to the customs clearance. The request for quality control must be accompanied with basic documents that follow each shipment, translated into Bosnian/Croatian for the F BiH or into Serbian for the RS. The following information must be provided in the documents: type and name of product, country of origin, exporter's name, manufacturer's name, type and number of transport means, port of loading and unloading, total pieces, packaging unit, gross and net weigh and product's quality basic data. If the same product is imported again, and it has been tested within 90 days, only a visual check up is done. Both Entities have officially recognized laboratories to test imported food products (Appendix II).

If a market inspector rejects an importer's request, goods are stored until the procedure is complete - the inspector can order the return or destruction of goods if necessary at the importer's expense, or can order certain changes prior to customs clearance.

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

1. Imports of live animals and products, veterinary drugs:
State Veterinary Office
Radiceva 8/II
7100 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tel. +387 33 258 840
Fax +387 33 265 620
E-mail: info@vet.gov.ba
<http://www.vet.gov.ba/>

2. Import of seeds, planting material and pesticides:
F BiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
Titova 15
71 000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tel. +387 (33) 214 247
Fax: +387 (33) 206 638
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>

RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Kralj Petra I Karadjordjevica 100
78000 Banja Luka
Tel: +387 51 338 397, 338 398
Fax: +387 51 338 866
<http://www.vladars.net/lt/min/mps.html>
E-mail: mps@mps.vladars.net

BiH Plant Health Administration
Trampina 4
71000 Sarajevo
Contact person: Sabaheta Cutuk
Tel/fax: +387 33 217 034
E-mail: scutuk@bih.net.ba

3. Sanitary and market inspection:

F BiH Inspectorate

Turhanija 2
71 000 Sarajevo
Tel: + 387 33 563 350
Fax + 387 33 563 351

RS Inspectorate
Kralja Petra I Karadjordjevica 130
51000 Banja Luka
Tel. + 387 51 222 460
Fax: +387 51/213 7346.

4. Alcohol, nonalcoholic beverages, tobacco:
Indirect Taxation Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mr. Kemal Causevic, Director
Phone: 387- (0)51-335-494 Fax: 387- (0)51-335-101
Bana Lazarevica bb
Banja Luka, 78000

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Office of Agricultural Affairs (Foreign Agricultural Service [FAS])
U.S. Embassy to BiH
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Fax: +387 33 212 692
Contact: Sanela Stanojcic, Agricultural Specialist
<http://sarajevo.usembassy.gov/>
E-mail: sanela.stanojcic-eminagic@usda.gov

Officially recognized laboratories:
F BiH Institute for Public Health
Titova 9
71 000 Sarajevo
Tel: +387 33 663 940 and 664 548
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Butmirska Cesta 40
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University of Sarajevo, Veterinary College
Department for Food Hygiene
Zmaja od Bosne 90
71 000 Sarajevo
Tel/fax: +387 33 643 684
E-mail: vetfaksa@bih.net.ba

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Other Useful contacts:

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Fax. +387 33 214 292
E-mail: cis@komorabih.ba
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F BiH Chamber of Economy
Branislava Djurdjeva 10
71 000 Sarajevo
Tel. +387 33 663 370 and 667 940
Fax: +387 33 663 632 and 663 635
E-mail: webmaster@komorabih.com
<http://www.kfbih.com/eng/index.htm>

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<http://www.komorars.ba/a2/index.php/pg/0.html>