



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Voluntary Report - public distribution

**Date:** 7/7/2004

**GAIN Report Number:** BK4018

## Bosnia-Herzegovina

### FAIRS Product Specific

## Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards--Country Report

### 2004

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides information on the food import rules for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), including the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. It includes information on labeling, packaging, food additives, and import procedures. Important points of contact for U.S. food exporters are listed in the appendices.

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

## FAIRS REPORT

"This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina 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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## 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). The Entities are responsible for agricultural and food issues, and there is no national-level agricultural ministry/department. The responsibilities regarding the food laws are divided as well, and each Entity has its own laws and enforcement mechanisms. There is some similarity between the two systems, but there is no common food law yet at the national level. This situation will change hopefully by the end of this year because the Entities have agreed to adopt a national-level food law and to form a national – level food agency.

### *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 not to discriminate 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 (MOFTER). MOFTER 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. MOFTER also issues prior import permits for live animals and animal genetics, seeds, planting material pesticides (Decision on Classification of Commodities to Export and Import Regimes, BiH Official Gazette # 40/of Import Licenses, BiH Official Gazette # 41/02).[For more information please see FAIRS report #BK3001 (this report may be downloaded from <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attachrep/default.asp>)].

BiH is not a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) but has started accession negotiations<sup>1</sup>. Agreements on free trade (FTAs)<sup>2</sup> have been signed with a number of countries in Southeast European region and some other countries. BiH also has a number of bilateral trade agreements with the European Union and other countries. Although both Entities have their own Customs Administration within the Ministry of Finance, 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 KM<sup>3</sup>/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. A value-added tax (VAT) is planned but not yet enforced.

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<sup>1</sup> Bosnia Herzegovina's Working Party was established on 15 July 1999 and a draft Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime was submitted to the WTO in August 2002. The first working party session was held in November 2003 and the second one is scheduled for fall 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Under the Stability Pact initiative, a Memorandum of Understanding on Trade Liberalization and Facilitation was signed in Brussels in June 2001 by Albania, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro in order to establish a network of FTAs in the South East European region.

<sup>3</sup> The BiH official currency is convertible mark (KM). 1 US\$ values approx. 1.6 KM.

*Food safety*

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

Recently, efforts have been made to unify veterinary and phytosanitary laws and regulations. A national-level, state veterinary administration (SVA) was established in 2001, and a common veterinary law has been adopted to harmonize the Entity laws. This should result in better control of animal diseases and improved food safety of animal products. Recently the SVA started to control imports and exports of veterinary products and soon will be controlling the veterinary border inspection. Also, a decision has been made by the Government to form a state phytosanitary administration. The State Phytosanitary Administration (SPA) will be in charge of policy issues, drafting regulations, improving plant health protection, serving as the enquiry point and representing BiH internationally. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations are the umbrella organization for both SVA and SPA.

The MOFTER, SVA, the Entities Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Trade share responsibility for food safety. As of this year, the SVA issues import requirements and prior import approvals for animal products, while MOFTER has a responsibility to issue final import permits for live animals and animal genetics, seeds, planting material and pesticides, based on the SVA and the Entities phytosanitary departments technical opinion. The two Entities' Ministries of Agriculture have Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection units that inspect goods at border crossings.

The two Entities' Ministries of Health have Sanitary Inspection units responsible for the wholesomeness of imported foods. Inspections take place at border crossings or, more commonly, at the customs clearance point.

Finally, the Entities' Ministries of Trade Market Inspection units 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 Yugoslavia<sup>4</sup>. However, future food laws and regulations will likely be harmonized with European Union (EU) directives<sup>5</sup>.

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

- 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 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.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> BiH has undertaken major political and economic reforms with the goal of eventual accession to the EU.

- 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 the 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 Bees Products etc).

## 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 in 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 biotechnology (GMOs) or organic labeling. Food samples do not need to be labeled.

### **III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS**

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 weight 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.

### **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 organoleptic 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).

## V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

### *Pesticide and other contaminants residues in food*

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

Although BiH 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).

### **Import of Pesticides**

Prior approvals must be obtained at the Entities' Ministries of Agriculture. BiH does not possess a list of approved pesticides, but accepts pesticides that have been approved by neighboring countries, Croatia and Yugoslavia. 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: Selma Sose  
Tel. +387 (33) 442 761  
Fax: +387 (33) 206 638

#### For the RS:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management  
Phytosanitary Department  
Milosa Obilica 51  
76300 Bijeljina  
Contact person: Aleksandra Popovic  
Tel: +387 (55) 401 856  
Fax: +387 (55) 472 - 353  
E-mail: [mps@mps.vladars.net](mailto:mps@mps.vladars.net)

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations issues final import permits:

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations  
Musala 9  
71000 Sarajevo  
Contact person: Marijo Perc  
Tel. +387 33 663 863 (ext. 239)  
Fax: +387 33 220 546  
E-mail: [perc@bih.net.ba](mailto:perc@bih.net.ba)

[For more information please see FAIRS report #BK3001 (this report may be downloaded from

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>)]

## **VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Upon an importer's requests the State Veterinary Office (SVA) provides specific requirements for 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. 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, both the F BiH and the RS have banned imports and transportation of domestic and wild ungulates 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, import of beef from the U.S. is 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 phyto-sanitary inspections can enter BiH only at certain border crossings including: Orasje, Gradiska, Izacic, Doljani (on the border with Croatia), Raca (on the border with Serbia) and the Sarajevo Airport.

Importers should always inform 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.

## VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Organic agriculture: According to domestic agricultural experts, BiH has a good climate for organic farming. However, organic agriculture is in 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): No legislation has been implemented so far. However, local authorities, oppose imports of genetically modified food products. Two years ago U.S. corn that contained GMOs was characterized as "undesirable" by the RS Ministry of Agriculture and therefore was not imported. Recently, a local company attempted to import American donut mix and was rejected by local authorities because they tested product on GMO content and found that it was above the threshold allowed in the European Union.

Veterinary drugs: must be on the approved list of veterinary drugs in the F BiH and the RS. The list is available from the Ministries of Agriculture (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 Ministries of Agriculture. For ungulates, 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 Entities' Ministries of Finance. The Ministry of Finance issues control excise stamps which are to be included in the packaging prior to import into BiH.

### VIII. COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARK LAWS

The Law on Industrial Property Rights (BiH Official Gazette No. 3/02) protects trademarks and brand names. It is a national level law and was adopted recently, in February 2002. The Law is applicable to foreign producers only if international agreements and conventions, such as the Paris Convention Treaty<sup>6</sup>7, have regulated it, and if not – the rule of reciprocity is applied.

Both BiH and the USA are members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and should respect the Paris Convention Union rules. Domestic and foreign applications must be submitted to the BiH Institute for Standards, Metrology and Intellectual Property (see Appendix II).

Regarding the licenses for production – the agreement must be signed between the owner/seller and the buyer and must be published in the BiH Official Gazette.

Law on Copyrights is also a national level law and was adopted recently in April 2002 (BiH Official Gazette 7/02).

### IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

Foreign exporters can import food products into 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 (SVA) provides prior approvals and final approval for live animals, embryo and semen is provided by the Ministry of foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER). For seeds, planting materials and pesticides the entities' agriculture ministries provide prior approvals and MOFTER issues import licenses. Forms are available at the SVA 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, phyto-sanitary certificates for fruits, vegetables, seeds etc.) and are subject to veterinary and phyto-sanitary 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 visually and take samples for laboratory tests (Appendix II). Imported goods are held at the customs point until testing is complete.

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<sup>6</sup> According to the Paris Convention Treaty (Union), nationals of any country of the Union shall, as regards the protection of industrial property, enjoy in all the other countries of the Union the advantages that their respective laws grant. In addition, any person who has duly filed an application for a patent, or for the registration of a utility model, or of an industrial design, or of a trademark, in one of the countries of the Union, or his successor in title, shall enjoy, for the purpose of filing in the other countries, a right of priority during certain period (twelve months for patents and utility models, and six months for industrial designs and trademarks).

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 FBiH 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 weight and product's quality basic data. If the same product is imported again, and it has been tested within 90 days, only 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 cost of importer, or can order certain changes prior to customs clearance.

**APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS**

1. Imports of live animals and products, veterinary drugs:  
F BiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry  
Veterinary Department  
Titova 15  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Tel/fax +387 (33) 217 242  
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>  
  
RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management  
Veterinary Department  
Milosa Obilica 51  
76300 Bijeljina  
Contact person: Vesna Karan  
Tel: +387 55 211 536  
Fax: +387 55 210 – 353  
<http://www.vladars.net/lt/min/mps.html>  
E-mail: [mps@mps.vladars.net](mailto:mps@mps.vladars.net)  
  
State Veterinary Office  
Radiceva 8/II  
7100 Sarajevo  
Contact person: Darko Cobanov  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Tel. +387 33 258 840  
Fax +387 33 265 620  
E-mail: [info@vet.gov.ba](mailto: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 33 442 761  
Fax: +387 33 206 638  
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>  
  
RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management  
Phytosanitary Department  
Milosa Obilica 51  
76300 Bijeljina  
Contact person: Aleksandra Popovic  
Tel: +387 55 201 856  
Fax: +387 55 210 353  
<http://www.vladars.net/lt/min/mps.html>  
E-mail: [mps@mps.vladars.net](mailto:mps@mps.vladars.net)
4. Final import permits for live animals, seeds and pesticides:  
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations  
Musala 9

1000 Sarajevo  
Contact person: Marijo Perc  
Tel. +387 33 663 863 (ext. 239)  
Fax: +387 33 220 546  
E-mail: [perc@bih.net.ba](mailto:perc@bih.net.ba)

5. Inspection on sanitary conformity:  
F BiH Ministry of Health  
Department for Sanitary Inspection  
Titova 9  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel: + 387 33 615 654  
Fax + 387 33 664 245  
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>

RS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare  
Department for Sanitary Inspection  
Zdrave Korde 8  
51000 Banja Luka  
Tel. + 387 51 213 051, +387 57 226 352  
Fax: +387 51/216 601  
<http://www.vladars.net/en/min/mzsz.html>  
E-mail: [mzsz@mzsz.vladars.net](mailto:mzsz@mzsz.vladars.net)

6. Labeling and quality control (market inspection):  
F BiH Ministry of Trade  
Department of Market Inspection  
Kneza Domagoja 12  
88 000 Mostar  
Tel/fax: + 387 36 327 935  
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>

RS Ministry of Trade and Tourism  
Department of Market Inspection  
Vuka Karadzica 4  
51000 Banja Luka  
Tel.: + 387 51 308 323  
Fax: +387 51 331-499  
<http://www.vladars.net/en/min/mtt.html>  
E-mail: [mtt@mtt.vladars.net](mailto:mtt@mtt.vladars.net)

7. Alcohol, nonalcoholic beverages, tobacco:  
F BiH Ministry of Finance  
Alipasina 41  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel.: +387 33 203 147  
Fax: +387 33 216 603  
<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/engleski/index.html>

RS Ministry of Finance  
Vuka Karadzica 4  
51000 Banja Luka  
Tel: +387 51 331-350  
Fax: +387 51 331-351

<http://www.vladars.net/en/min/mf.html>  
E-mail: [mf@mf.vladars.net](mailto:mf@mf.vladars.net)

8. Customs clearance:  
F BiH Custom Administration  
M. Mustafe Baseskije br.6  
71000 Sarajevo  
Tel.: +388 33 279 532  
Fax: +387 33 279 616  
<http://www.cufbih.com/>

RS Custom Administration  
Mladena Stojanovi.a 7  
78 000 Banja Luka  
Tel: +387 51 312-009  
Fax: +387 51 314-251  
<http://www.rucrs.com/sr/index.html>

9. BiH Institute for Standardization, Metrology and Intellectual Property  
Hamdije Cemerlica /7  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel. +387 33 652 756  
Fax. +387 33 652 757  
E-mail: [info@basmp.gov.ba](mailto:info@basmp.gov.ba)  
<http://www.basmp.gov.ba/index.htm>

**APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORTANT CONTACTS FOR U.S. EXPORTERS**

1. Office of Agricultural Affairs (Foreign Agricultural Service [FAS])  
U.S. Embassy to BiH  
71000 Sarajevo  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Tel.: +387 33 445 700, x2099  
Fax: +387 33 212 692  
Contact: Sanela Stanojcic, Agricultural Specialist  
<http://www.usembassy.ba/>  
E-mail: [sanela.stanojcic-eminagic@usda.gov](mailto:sanela.stanojcic-eminagic@usda.gov)
  
2. Officially recognized laboratories:  
F BiH Institute for Public Health  
Titova 9  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel: +387 33 663 940 and 664 548  
Fax: +387 33 220 548  
  
Agricultural Institute Sarajevo  
Butmirska Cesta 40  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel: +387 33 623 203  
Fax: +387 33 637 601  
  
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](mailto:vetfaksa@bih.net.ba)  
  
Veterinary Institute "Vaso Butozan" Banja Luka  
Branka Radicevica 18  
78 000 Banja Luka  
Tel/Fax +387 51 211 048  
  
RS Institute for Health Protection  
Jovana Ducica 1  
78 000 Banja Luka  
Tel.: +387 51 216 510  
Fax. +387 51 216 510  
  
Agricultural Institute Bijeljina  
Stefana Decanskog bb  
76 300 Bijeljina  
Tel. +387 55 240 137  
Fax: +387 55 240 032  
  
Agricultural Institute Banja Luka  
Knjaza Milosa 17  
78 000 Banja Luka  
Tel. +387 51 303 112  
Fax: +387 51 312 792

3. Other Useful contacts:  
BiH Chamber of Economy  
Branislava Djurdjeva 10  
71 000 Sarajevo  
Tel. +387 33 663 370 and 663 636  
Fax: +387 33 663 632  
E-mail: [webmaster@komorabih.com](mailto:webmaster@komorabih.com)  
<http://www.komorabih.com/>
- 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](mailto:webmaster@komorabih.com)  
<http://www.kfbih.com/eng/index.htm>
- RS Chamber of Commerce  
Djure Danicica 1/II  
78 000 Banja Luka  
Tel. +387 51 301 908 and 301 838  
Fax: +387 51 301 838  
<http://www.pkrs.inecco.net/>