

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION - THE INTEGRATION PROCESS

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Summary: The developed economy in the world is characterized by a very dynamic structure of change, both in production and in the market position of individual countries. Economic trends in the world were accompanied by faster growth of world trade than growth of production. Therefore, each country seeks to find its place in the international division of labor and a satisfactory market position, although the dominance of industrialized countries is not in question. Diplomacy plays an important role in integrating the economic territories of individual countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a political and economic interest in joining the European Union, so it has already started using EU funds under the programs, under the Framework Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Writing a good project for economic development comes down to a craft. The methodology adopted in the EU in the 1990s is based on the methodology used by Americans in the 1960s, whose base was logic framework analysis or a logical matrix. The investment from EU funds is intended to create a competitive BiH economy for the Single (Internal) Market of the European Union. However, economic cooperation is only one of the "first pillars" of the European integration process. A significant step in the development of foreign policy cooperation and security was achieved in the Maastricht Treaty by introducing a "second pillar" within the European Union. Thus, the Maastricht Treaty annexed the security segment to foreign policy, which Member States are obliged to actively and unreservedly support.

Keywords: market, development funds, foreign policy, security, judicial cooperation

1. TRANSITION PROCESS

In the East Lager countries, the economy was planned. Scientific socialism, it meant identifying the needs of man according to which production was planned. It was considered pointless to talk about socialism, where slave relations are. To such an attitude, Kaucki replied that slave relations are the basis for the progress of every economy. Where there are no slave relations, according to him, it is barbaric socialism⁹⁴. In 1968 Hungary reformed the central economy system by a system of decentralized economic process planning.⁹⁵ Other Eastern Lager countries have also made changes to the existing economic central planning economy. Their development in the transition process was different. This development is marked by stabilization, but also by a gap under the influence of the necessary reforms and privatization (sale or donation). The radicalization of the planned economy began in 1989. State ownership was replaced by private ownership, the market and prices still had a hard budget cap instead of a soft cap. The abandonment of the classical socialist system can be characterized as a consequence of the radical reforms inherent in the characteristics of the classical socialist system and the beginning of the transition process. While changing the economic system, the legal system had to change as well, and adjustments were also needed at other levels: multilateral democracy, civil legal system, market economy.⁹⁶ At the economic level, the change from a centrally managed economy to a market economy began. At the behavioral level, the external management of business entities had to be

replaced by self-management according to their own needs. The negative consequences of the transition are conditioned by the socialist system itself, that is, the "burden of the former system"⁹⁷. There are different country-specific factors in transition countries that have a strong influence on a country's developmental capacity. Important influential factors include: historical experience of the market economy and the democratic system, experience with reforms, the degree of industrialization of the country's transition, and previous economic cooperation with economic entities of market economy countries. From this point of view, the SFR Yugoslavia had the best conditions for joining the European Union, with the introduction of new measures of democratization and a market economy, which were used by the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia. Transition Countries The Republic of Hungary and the Czech Republic, during the two world wars, gained their first experiences with the market economy and the democratic system, which had a positive impact on the transition process. Spatial proximity to market economies has given a significant advantage to these countries in transition. These are Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, which have historically grown ties with free market economies, such as Austria and Germany. Hungary has shown that the radical reforms of the 1980s began a far-reaching liberalization and democratization at the economic level and an impetus for development in the 1990s. In the same way, the activity was conducted by the Republic of Slovenia. There was broad consensus on the goals of transition and state-building at the political and legal levels. The specific

⁹⁴ Rajko Kasagić and Alisa Salkić, *Fundamentals of Law and Business Law*, (Travnik 2015), 198.

⁹⁵ Helmut Leipold, *Wirtschafts - und Gesellschaftssystem im Vergleich*, (Stuttgart 1988), 140.

⁹⁶ Walter Eucken, *Grundsatz der Wirtschaftspolitik*, (Auflage, Tübingen 1967), 21. According to this

author, there is not only economic interdependence, but also interdependence of economic order with all other forms of life.

⁹⁷ Ulrich Thiessen, *Aspects of Transition to Market Economies in Eastern Europe*, (Newcastle upon Tyne 1994), 90.

factors of each country remained: historical, geographical and cultural conditions as significant and characteristic of that country. The Republic of Slovakia can be taken as an example. In this country, the economic results of the reform measures were quite positive: a small percentage of unemployment, a good economic growth rate and a relatively balanced budget. However, the European Union has condemned the undemocratic order (authoritative policy of the President). As a result, Slovakia was excluded from the accession candidate circle. The restriction was lifted in 1998 after the new government fundamentally changed the political course towards democratization of the society, pluralistic democracies. This Agreement was signed by some countries in transition in 1996⁹⁸.

2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ON THE ROAD TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Bosnia and Herzegovina as a state has a specific structure of government. It is divided into two entities and several cantons in the FBiH entity. They all have a high degree of autonomy in the exercise of three key functions of government: legislative, executive and judicial. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina is under the United Nations protectorate, which is why it cannot make decisions on its own or even on economic integration. The

condition for membership in the European Union is a free state, without a protectorate, with free democratic elections of authorities, in accordance with the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The High Representative appointed by the United Nations Council has a major influence on foreign policy and internal affairs in BiH. Democracy Society in BiH can be gradually created by going through several stages. In the first phase, the European Union should take on an advisory role in BiH in accordance with the principles of its legal system and the creation of conditions for the realization of all three pillars. This would mean abolishing the Office of the High Representative. In the second phase, strengthen security on Earth and introduce the rule of law with complete independence of the justice system. In the third phase, the authorities should assume full responsibility for the economic prosperity of the country, taking into account all the internal and external security measures instigated by the European Union given in the first and second stages. Bosnia and Herzegovina's primary goal is full membership of the European Union. To this end, there is a general consensus among public and social entities within Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goal can be achieved if the paths and methods of achieving that goal are established. Great efforts must be made to improve and improve the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to achieve the 1991 Gross Domestic Product.

⁹⁸ Since the European Union offered the Accession Treaty to some countries in transition, until May 1, 2004, the conditions for full membership have been fulfilled: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Malta, Cyprus and Hungary, which officially became members of the European Union on May 1st. The conditions that transition countries must meet are posed by the following questions: free movement of goods; freedom to provide services; freedom of movement for labor; freedom of movement of capital: entrepreneurial law; equality in business competition; agriculture; regional policy; fishing; traffic; tax policy; economic and monetary union; statistics; employment; energetics; industrial policy;

SMEs; science and research; education and education; telecommunications; culture and audiovisual media; environment; consumer protection; judiciary and internal affairs; customs union; foreign policy relations; a common foreign and security policy; financial control; finance and budget; functionality of institutions and more. Of the 31 questions asked, transition countries answered: Estonia - 19, Poland - 16, Slovakia - 20, Czech Republic - 19, Hungary - 22, Cyprus - 22, Latvia - 16, Lithuania - 18, Slovakia - 19, Bulgaria - 10, Romania - 7. The conditions for accession were not fulfilled by Bulgaria and Romania, so the issue was postponed until 2007, Rajko Kasagić, European Union Law, (Banja Luka, 2005), 141.

According to the data of today's Gross National Product in BiH, it is possible to speak of war damage of 50 billion US dollars⁹⁹, because the social gross product per capita has fallen by 60%¹⁰⁰ due to the war. Disproportion in economic development is corrected by the European Regional Development Fund, eliminating inequalities in participation in the development and structural adjustment of regions lagging behind in economic development, as well as in transforming industrial regions with outperformed economic structures.

Participation of BiH in the Stabilization and Association process, responsibilities have been assumed in fulfilling the obligations regarding economic, political and legal stabilization through the process of gradual integration into the European Union with the aim of obtaining full membership. To this end, the European Union is beginning to fulfill these obligations by setting up special funds for investment in the Western Balkan countries. The positive assessment and recommendation of the European Commission to open negotiations followed on 25 October 2005. The signing and implementation of the Association Agreement depends on the fulfillment of the conditions set before its authorities, primarily from full cooperation for pre-accession assistance. The conditions for transition countries are not simple, but they are possible and easily achievable with the extra effort of making good use of European Union funds offered under the prepared programs.

3. REASONS FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND USE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS

The international economic situation is characterized by a particular market in which traditional, time and geographical constraints collapse. Due to the creation of new economic relations, and especially new market relations, products and services are internationalized and transcended nationally, resulting in the opening of national borders and the integration of economic and political character.¹⁰¹

The common trade policy of the European Union is based on unique principles regarding changes in customs duties, conclusion of customs and trade agreements, harmonization of export liberalization measures, as well as trade defense measures such as those to be adopted in the case of dumping and subsidies¹⁰². Thus, the Single European Market enables the gradual integration of the national markets of the Member States into a single market, which will be governed by the same conditions for undertaking all forms of economic activity for all market entities, regardless of their domicile or nationality. The establishment and functioning of the single market depends on the exercise of freedom of movement for goods, labor, capital and the provision of services, or on the success in removing all the barriers and barriers to trade between Member States.

In the meantime, the interferences between Member States in the functioning of the single market have been grouped in physical, technical and tax obstacles by the

⁹⁹ Ilija Džombić, *Economic Diplomacy of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, (University of Business Engineering and Management, Banja Luka 2008), 46.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid*, 48.

¹⁰¹ The European Union is the largest trading power in the world. There is a "one state" in this area.

During the integration process, the Union was granted the exclusive right to determine the economic policies of all the Member States, Vujo Vukmirica, *Economic and Monetary Integration of Europe*, (Banja Luka 2005), 1007.

¹⁰² Article 133 under point 1 of the Treaty of Nice, which amended Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome.

Commission of the European Union. The market of the European Union (then the European Economic Community) was found to be either physically or by different standards for particular goods. Therefore, the completion of the internal market required the harmonization of legal and other rules by the Member States in order to remove existing obstacles and prohibit the introduction of new barriers to trade between Member States. This is why the introduction of the single market has involved extensive legal regulation. The adoption of regulations of a secondary nature by the communal authorities in the form of instructions harmonize the conditions of business in all Member States.

4. THE INFLUENCE OF A UNIQUE (INTERNAL) MARKET ON THE ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THIRD COUNTRIES

Establishing a single market for the Member States of the European Union meant closing the economic frontiers for their goods and services. The member states of the European Union have had the freedom of movement of goods and the provision of services with each other, and in respect of the goods and services of the Member States uniform customs tariffs have been introduced. In order to equalize the market conditions afforded by single market companies to businesses domiciled outside that market, their governments had to recognize incentive measures, at least at the level of the import duties of EU Member States. This was difficult to reconcile, especially because of the export

deficit in relation to the exchange of goods and services with countries belonging to the European Union's single market. The Union proclaimed its trade identity with strict reciprocity in its trade relations with third countries. This can be achieved through bilateral or multilateral agreements between non-member countries and the European Union, provided that they do not interfere with Article 113 and Article 228 of the Establishment Treaty, which retains exclusive competence for the European Union in the conduct of trade policy towards third countries.

It should be added to the above that certain countries of Europe (countries outside the market economy) have, in the past, been on the list of bans on exports of strategic goods from developed countries.¹⁰³ Export control of strategic products is done by the Co-ordinating Committee for Multiple Export Controls - COCOM. The control concerned the export of strategic technology and products to the Eastern Bloc and the former SFRY countries. The ban on the export of strategic goods from developed countries has affected the competitiveness of companies with their headquarters in countries outside the EU's single market. If we add to this the imposition of economic sanctions on individual countries in transition, then there are clear reasons for the economic inability of these countries' economic entities to participate competitively in the European Union's single market.¹⁰⁴ Additional and significant investments are needed in the economy of the economic space of the former SFRY in order to approximate the conditions of business of economic entities to the EU Member States. Investments not only in modern technology or machinery are required, but also in staff training, scientific research and market research.

¹⁰³ On the basis of the Strategic Commodity Decree no. 983 of 1967 introduced a strategic product control system. The decree stipulates that no one in the UK can export goods to the foreign governments, other authorities or legal and natural persons on the Earth's territory, which has been

declared a strategic product by the Decree, Aleksandar Ciric and Predrag Cvetkovic, *International Trade Law*, (Nis 2001), 57.

¹⁰⁴ "To do evil to prevent evil" is not justified (Njegoš) - neither from an economic or political point of view.

The European Union's single market has established standards and any European country that intends to become a member of the European Union must gradually adapt to those standards. The technological development of the EU member states defines the business cooperation framework for Europe's geographical space businesses.

5. SITUATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - USE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS

Faced with new market rules, the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in an unenviable position. War events that have devastated the economy and economy, technological obsolescence, the absence of clear economic and political goals have an unpredictable economic position for Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially when considering the set economic and legal frameworks that need to be met in the process of accession to the European Union. The European states were no less spared from the effects of World War II, but they went beyond the means of the Marshall Plan, by investing in America to create a viable market economy for Western European countries, and then by establishing European economic integration entities: the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community, which formally merged on 1 July 1967 into a single entity, the European Community.

Through various aid programs, the European Union began in 1991 to invest in the Western Balkans. Through several programs, GARDS, ISPA and SAPARD have invested 6.8 billion euros in the Western Balkans. They have been transformed by the European Union into a new instrument of pre-accession assistance - IPA, open to candidate countries and the

countries of the Stabilization and Association process.

According to the Directorate for European Integration, BiH participated with 24 programs from 2007 to 2013, based on the Framework Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The European Commission in BiH, under the IPA program, has made available € 11.5 billion over the time. The funds of EUR 550 million are earmarked to assist the transition and institution building and through border regional cooperation. The remaining funds are earmarked for regional development, human resources development and rural development, which BiH will only be able to use when it gains EU candidate status.¹⁰⁵ Institutions can use two more assistance programs from the IPA program of BiH: Taiex and Twinning. Taiex is an instrument to assist in the harmonization and implementation of EU legislation. Under the Twinning Program, beneficiary countries can be assisted by experts working on a project at a particular institution, who need to deliver concrete results in the *acquis* - the *acquis communautaire* - aimed at establishing relations between current and future EU member states.

In the area of education, BiH may use several funds, one of the most significant being Erasmus mundus. The purpose of this program is to improve the quality of higher education and cross-cultural understanding.

The program involves the award of scholarships for postgraduate studies, a partnership of higher education institutions, exchange of experience ... The beneficiaries of the program are students, higher education institutions, professors, scientists, and private and public institutions dealing with higher education. The Basileus program, which is also part of the Erasmus mundus program, encourages the mobility of students and scholars from

¹⁰⁵ How to Use European Funds, Business, 130, (2012), 20.

the Western Balkans to the European Union and vice versa. It is an opportunity to study at one of the European universities, especially for undergraduate and doctoral students, as well as doctors in the fields of agriculture, architecture, urbanism, planning, law, languages, mathematics, informatics, natural sciences, psychology, social sciences.

The Tempus program is a mobility plan for students from European universities and supports the modernization of education in many countries, including the Western Balkans. This goal is achieved through the financing of joint projects within which it is possible to modernize and distribute new curricula, methods and materials, to modernize the management and management of higher education institutions. The second part of the assistance relates to structural measures that contribute to the strengthening and reform of higher education institutions and systems, to improve their quality and to being coherent with the education system in the European Union.

Investing in the education system is for the advancement of scientific knowledge and of our own scientific staff. This is why Europe is increasing its scientific investment by a third. At the same time, the European Union is trying to pull scientists from "third world"¹⁰⁶ countries.

EU funds can be used on the basis of projects made under EU rules. Ideas must match the purpose of the program from which funding is sought. The project must state what it wants to accomplish, how much it will cost to execute the project, who will be responsible for the implementation of the project, and what results are expected. What matters is which ballpoint

pen the application signs. Some project applicants received a negative response because parts of the text of the questionnaire were signed with a black ballpoint pen and the signature was acknowledged in blue only. The purpose of the funds is not to make a profit, but from these funds can develop the company's internal capacity, employee education, business modernization, marketing. The goal is to increase the competitiveness of businesses in the market, which later inevitably leads to the generation of profits for the business owner.

6. FOREIGN POLICY AND SECURITY

Member States' cooperation in foreign policy has been introduced as an element of deepening cooperation, together with the expansion of European communities including the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. The original name given to this activity is "European Political Cooperation", although the word "political" was used by foreign ministries to distinguish between what they consider to be "high politics" from issues such as the economy. At the time of De Gaulle, France insisted that political cooperation not only intergovernmental but also strictly separate from the European Community.

Political cooperation accomplished one important thing when Member States put human rights on the agenda for the 1975 Helsinki Security and Cooperation Conference. The diplomatic representatives of the Member States have finally developed a way of cooperation that subsequently resulted in many common

¹⁰⁶ On a global scale, the European Union is far behind the US in the field of scientific research. In the first half of the 20th century, most of the Nobel Prizes remained on the Old Continent. Since the Nobel Prize was applied (1901), 672 awards have been awarded, of which 284, or 42.2%, went to Americans. The breakthroughs are closely related to

the resources invested in scientific and research development. America spends \$ 270 billion annually on research - 150 billion more than Europe. Each year, about 90,000 scientists from Europe for America move in, increasingly receiving the Nobel Prize, Vujo Vukmirica, Economic and Monetary Integration in Europe, (Banja Luka, 2005), 106 and 107.

positions, vis-à-vis other countries, as well as with the United Nations. France was ready by 1985 to accept the idea of making European political cooperation closer to the European Community, which was done by the Single European Act. This act more specifically regulated the cooperation of Member States in foreign policy. It states that Member States are "striving" to formulate and implement a "European foreign policy", on which they will inform and advise each other.¹⁰⁷

A significant step in the development of foreign policy cooperation and security was achieved in the Maastricht Treaty by introducing a "second pillar" within the European Union. The prospect of unification of Germany upset France, fearing that a unified Germany could threaten the French-German partnership and embark on an independent policy towards the East. Just as the common currency was promoted to keep Germany tied to the European Union, so would a common foreign policy and security bind Germany to the Union. That is why the President of France and the Chancellor of Germany suggested, in 1990, that an intergovernmental conference on "political union" go hand in hand with the conference on economic and monetary union. The result of this cooperation between Germany and France was the "second pillar" for a common foreign and security policy.

The Maastricht Treaty has given foreign policy a much firmer contour, plugging the security segment, which Member States are required to "actively and unreservedly support in a spirit of loyalty and cooperation"¹⁰⁸. The common foreign and security policy should be pursued through systematic cooperation and joint action in accordance with the principle of solidarity¹⁰⁹. Systematic co-operation is based on consultation and common positions and coordinated action. Joint action is decided by the Council of the

European Union on the basis of the guidelines of the European Parliament. When making such a decision, the Council shall determine the scope, objectives and duration of such action, as well as the means, procedures and conditions for its implementation.

The European Union secures its "independence and integrity", which necessitates a unified defense in order to preserve the freedom and independence of its members. Therefore, the enlargement of the Union is primarily conditioned by the ability and willingness of potential members to embrace its objectives, primarily in foreign policy and security. This will determine in advance how much the interested states for EU membership are prepared to follow the set path, namely: systematic cooperation of the Member States on any issue of general importance, on taking joint actions for the common defense, which is an integral part of the development of the European Union. The European Union is developing its common defense by strengthening the "European Pillar of the Atlantic Pact", though it is gradually embarking on the activities of creating its own defense forces, the idea started by French President Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, based in Strasbourg.

7. JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

A proposal for the creation of a European judicial area to establish judicial cooperation in criminal matters between the members of the European Union (then the European Community) was submitted by France at a summit in Brussels on 5 and 6 December 1977. It was pointed out that the Treaty establishing the three European Communities is the basis for the creation of an economic and trade space, and that the European construction needs to be enriched

¹⁰⁷ See Article 30 of the Single European Act.

¹⁰⁸ Article J 1 (4) of the Treaty on European Union.

¹⁰⁹ Article J 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

with new content, such as the "European judicial area". Its implementation would be realized in five stages: establishing a single extradition convention, establishing a procedure for international legal assistance in criminal matters and more flexible access by Member States, establishing a procedure for transferring criminal proceedings from one country to another, international recognition of judgments, establishing a procedure for transferring closure persons responsible for criminal offenses from one country to another.¹¹⁰

The construction of a European judicial area in criminal matters has been intensified within the Council of Europe since 1985, when preparations were made for the entry into force of several conventions in the criminal field, such as: the European Convention on the Transfer of Convicted Persons; European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violence; Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty; Convention relating to money laundering, trafficking, seizure and confiscation of products obtained from criminal activities, the Europol Convention. It is important to emphasize that in this process, the Europol Convention of 26 July 1995 was also adopted, which has the task of protecting the internal security and security of the Member States. However, the adoption of the conventions did not lead to uniform regulation of the criminal field, since each of these conventions represents only a part of the whole. However, this has created legal frameworks that open the way for the preparation and adoption of a convention that would globally cover cooperation in criminal matters and create the conditions for codifying the instruments established by the various Council of Europe conventions and recommendations.

Prior to the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, legal instruments of European

judicial cooperation were identified or were being prepared within the Council of Europe: protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, extradition, international recognition of judgments, combating road violence, transfer of criminal proceedings, international consequences the loss of the right to drive a motor vehicle, the fight against terrorism, the transfer of convicted persons, offenses relating to cultural treasures, and the last convention adopted in this field in 1990 is the European Convention on Money Laundering, Fraud, Seizure and Confiscation goods acquired through criminal activity.

Therefore, the legal system of the European Union is well-placed to ensure a free and happy life for citizens. In addition, Community law (European Union law) allows Member States to derogate from their founding treaties in exceptional cases. They may take unilateral action when it comes to the vital interests of its security, or in the event of events that threaten the maintenance of internal order and peace, in the event of a serious international crisis threatening war or in order to fulfill its obligations to preserve peace and international peace. security. In these cases, the State may withhold information that it would otherwise be obliged to provide, take measures regarding the production and trade of weapons, ammunition and war material, and take other measures to protect the single (internal) market.

CONCLUSION

The accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union is a long road that requires a lot of hard work, scientific and political staff. The first and basic need is to determine the process of democratization in order to ensure immediate and public elections without

¹¹⁰ Rajko Kasagić, *European Union Law*, (Banja Luka 2005), 79 and 80.

the ability to change and correct any kind. This could be ensured by the introduction of electors, or electronic voting and control. Provide expert staff for the development of programs to be applied to EU funds envisaged for the development of a market economy and the increase of social gross product in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Political, economic security and security have a significant impact on foreign companies' interest in investing in the BiH economy. In addition, the administrative department's effective work on issuing appropriate documents to a foreign investor is required. Ensure the effective functioning of the authorities by strengthening the institutions, preventing the rule of individuals above those institutions. Decrease in general consumption and its attachment to the growth of social gross product. The internal affairs and security services must have such working conditions that would ensure the natural rights of citizens to freedom, a happy life and property acquired on a legal basis, equality of citizens' rights. This can be achieved by directly applying the provisions of the European Convention on Money Laundering, Fraud, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, adopted in Strasbourg on 8 November 1990. An efficient, autonomous and impartial judiciary, in cooperation with the interior and security services, is the cornerstone of the rule of law in every state. By joining the European Union, members retain their own characteristics that are characteristic of its people, such as: cultural and historical values, moral norms as autonomous for a particular social community.

The fulfillment of the prerequisites also entails the abolition of the OHR Office, ie the complete abolition of the position of the High Representative and the assumption of the advisory role of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina in overcoming the obstacles to the efficient functioning of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, Bosnia and Herzegovina should

pay attention to the present, study the European Union's communitarian law, identify obstacles to joining the European Union in order to remove them. Whether it will be the BiH White Paper or stabilization and association measures, the nazi of that book is of lesser importance, but its content is overwhelming.

Community law is flexible and subject to change. The Court of Justice of the European Union plays a significant role in establishing the legal principles in line with the objectives of the founding treaties. Their decision is imperative in nature. If a legal act of a Member State is contrary to the founding treaties, the Court of Justice shall declare its nullity, which shall automatically terminate its application. What is null and void cannot be applied.

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