

**Question for written answer P-001320/2014  
to the Commission**

Rule 117

**Nikola Vuljanić (GUE/NGL)**

Subject: Measures to resolve the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina has for years been under international administration, and to all intents and purposes is a protectorate, but this arrangement has failed to bring about economic and political progress. The economic and social crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina is threatening the stability of South-East Europe as a whole. The fact of being under international supervision is not proving to be an advantage for Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the extent that its international patrons have a duty to safeguard its interests. On the contrary, protectorate status has become a handicap because the country is preoccupied chiefly with domestic policy matters and the adverse consequences of Dayton.

The EU's involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina stems from the common foreign and security policy and the European security and defence policy. The EU signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008 and has obligations to the country.

The insecurity and violence occurring now in Bosnia and Herzegovina are a direct consequence of the incompetence and corruption of the national political elite and of the fact that the EU lacks the necessary political will to genuinely help the principal victim of the recent Balkan wars.

Is the Commission planning to adopt exceptional financial aid measures to resolve the protracted crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Will it press for an international conference aimed primarily at finding solutions whereby Bosnia and Herzegovina could become a functioning state on the basis of time-frames, procedures, and financial resources laid down specifically for that purpose?