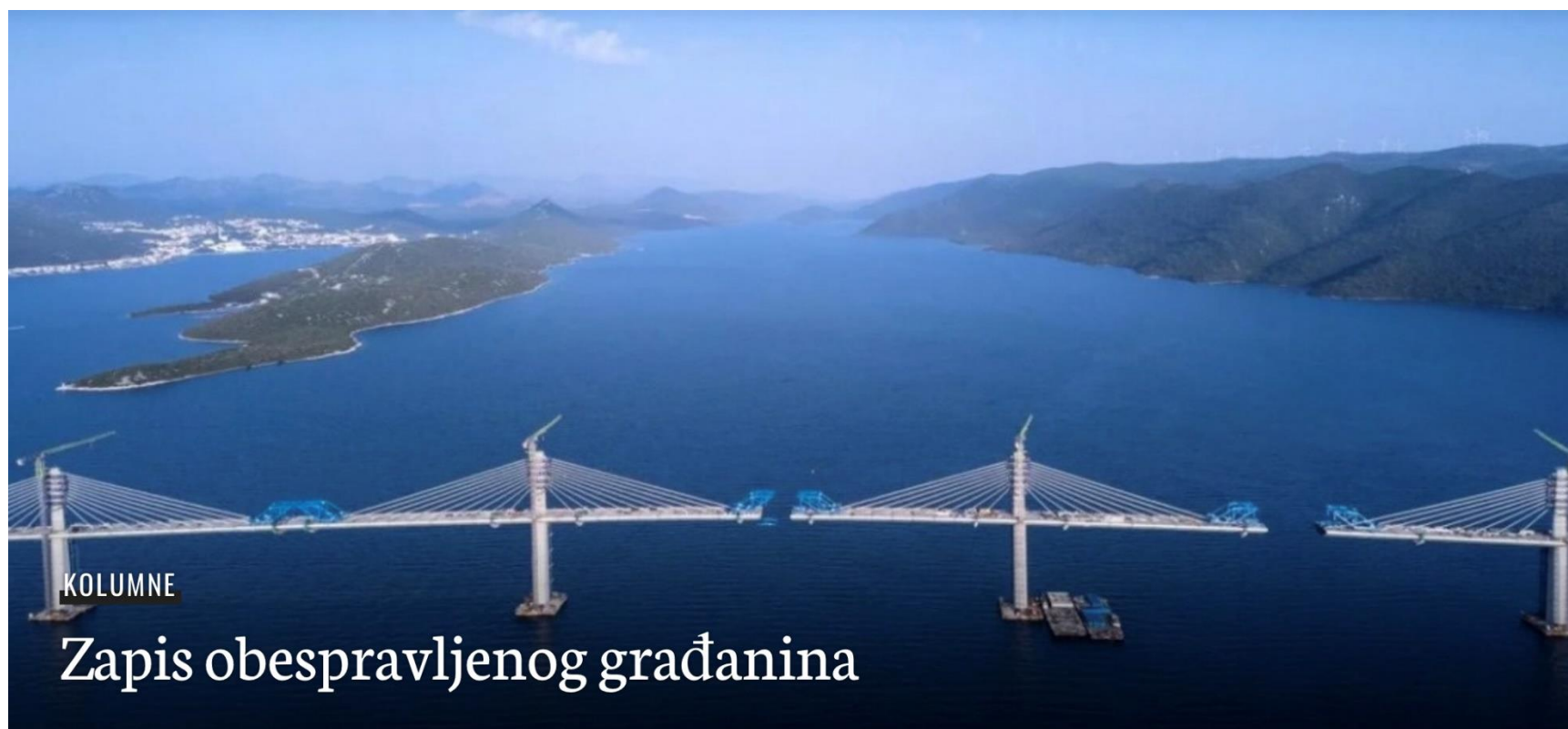




<https://upoznajtesvijetkonas.com/2022/01/29/zapis-obespravljenog-bosanskohercegovackog-gradanina/>

Column

Record of Disenfranchised Citizen

The citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have every right, after everything that has happened to them in the last thirty years, with a referendum on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and laws of BiH and FBiH, and to elements of paranoia. The saying attributed to British politician Winston Churchill - "It is possible that I have paranoia, but it is certain that they follow me", is valid today for all citizens of abducted and occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the logical question

is why negotiations on changes to the Election Law of BiH, more precisely FBiH, are being held in Neum, and not deaf, in the institutions of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina? The media inform us that the special American envoy for the Western Balkans stated "We must have a vibrant and politically active Croatian population in BiH." Without that, Dayton will not succeed, so our goal is to ensure that they feel safe, comfortable and economically sustainable in BiH - said Gabriel Escobar (Mr. Escobar). With this statement, Mr. Gabriel ignores the notorious fact that in today's Bosnia and Herzegovina, 99% of the population of all nationalities do not feel vibrant, politically active, comfortable and economically viable. This is confirmed by the fact that BiH has the highest recorded migration rate in the world of 49.5% in the period 1991/2021. How is it that neglected political ethnic entities in BiH can block the work of the Parliaments of BiH and FBiH for decades, and keep the state and citizens hostage?



The US Envoy for the Western Balkans, Mr. Escobar and the High Representative Schmidt

What messages can be sent to international protagonists (NATO and the EU) from the Bosnian coast? The quick answer is: Bosnia and Herzegovina is not accessing the warm Adriatic Sea (message to NATO) and is not a functioning state and it will not be indefinite (EU message).

It is common knowledge that the Republic of Croatia, by the Maritime Code of 1994 (Maritime Code), drew straight lines at sea from Slovenia to Montenegro, thus denying Bosnia and Herzegovina, with 24.7 km of coastline, free access to the high seas. The Neum Border Agreement was subsequently (1999) signed by Presidents Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic, but was never ratified. Five years later, with the Maritime Code from 2004, Croatia confirmed the provisions of the said War Code, which was later the legal basis for the construction of a bridge for the Peljesac peninsula in order to unite Croatian territory. The dirty and belated reaction to the construction of the bridge by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina was immediately questioned by BiH Presidency member Milorad Dodik, declaring the decision destructive for the vital interests of the entities, ie the construction of the bridge for Peljesac is a vital national interest of Republika Srpska. Why? Isn't that to send a message that Bosnia and Herzegovina should not go to the shores of the warm Adriatic Sea, and thus diminish the importance of the state for NATO integration. It should be mentioned that the post-war regime in Bosnia and Herzegovina has never problematized the right of BiH to access the sea in Sutorina in favor of neighboring Montenegro.

At the same time, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not show interest in solving the problem of its own borders, huge state property outside BiH and water resources, which of course have not been resolved with neighboring Serbia, not to mention war crimes and corruption trials.



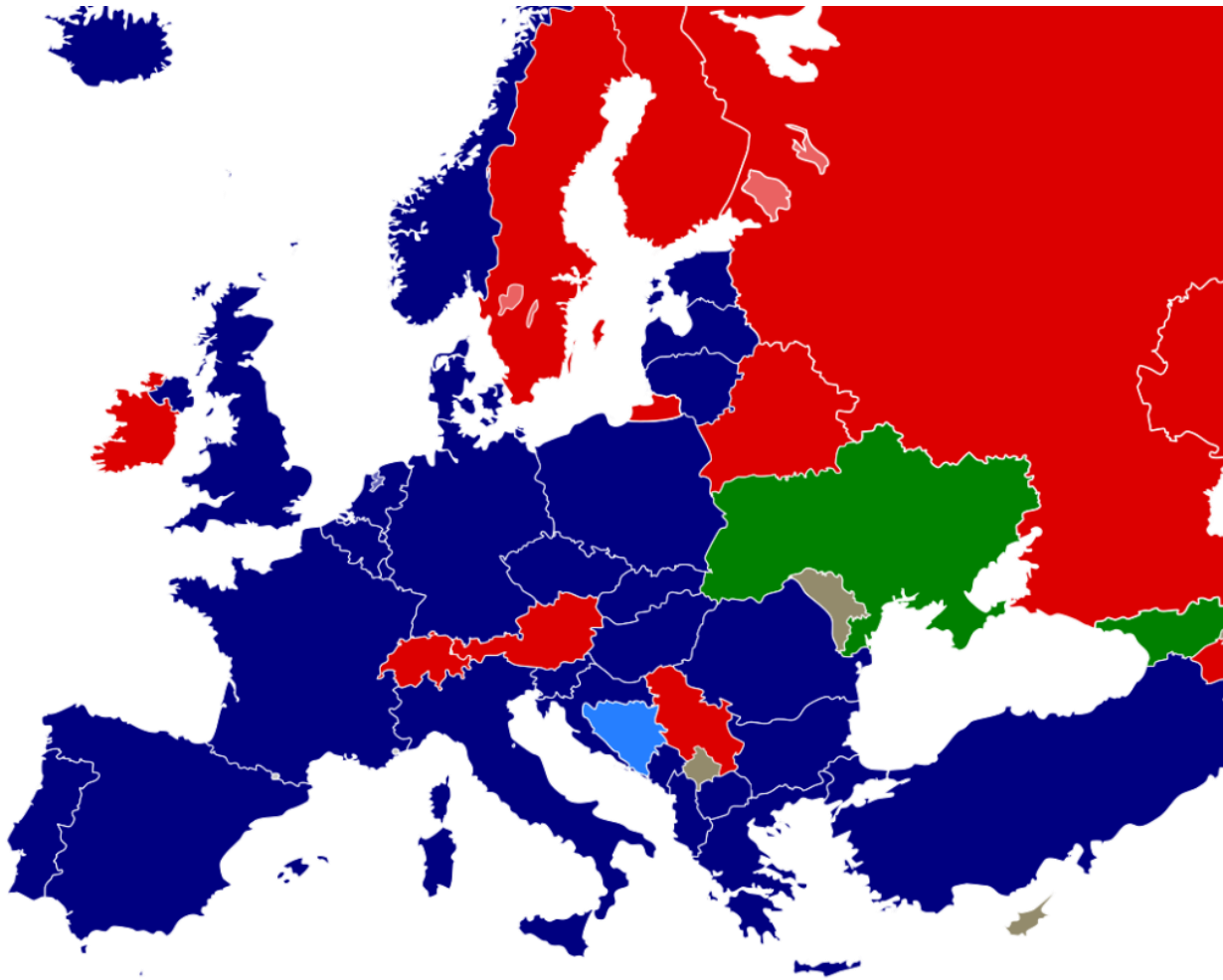
EU Member States

There are many questions that point to the existence of hidden intentions. However, the question is why Brussels (Brussels) financed the construction of the sea wall, ie the bridge with many pillars instead of the four times cheaper tunnel with four lanes under the sea, and why it awarded the job to a Chinese company, which was blacklisted by the World Bank? The facts related to the construction of the said bridge (sea wall) are the subject of interest of the Maritime Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (<https://bhmore.ba>), which reported all relevant addresses in the EU and the UN. I believe that the newly established EU Prosecutor's Office in Zagreb will, among other things, assess the manner and size of EU funds spent on the construction of the bridge.

History teaches us that there are no politically empty spaces. Public authority has always been a proof of statehood in our region since prehistoric times. In her book *Medieval Bosnia*, Croatian historian Nada Klaić established the fact that every

village always knew which country it belonged to, and pastures and forests were always carefully divided. Challenging Bosnia and Herzegovina's right to access the warm Adriatic Sea, for the first time since prehistory, is an aggressive act that has a deeper background than the mere seizure of about 25 km of Bosnia and Herzegovina's coastline. The deeper background is obviously not that deep if it is visible to the naked eye, which is creating obstacles for Bosnia and Herzegovina to join NATO and EU integration.

The next question is why the HDZ BiH political party, with powerful political assistance from Croatia and foreign mediators, insists on the principle of legitimate representation that is not recognized by the BiH Constitution (Annex 4) and which has no example in the whole world? Isn't this an obvious attempt to keep the blockade of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian political party HDZ, which, along with the blockade of BiH institutions by the political party SNSD, makes the state dysfunctional.



NATO member countries

It is quite clear that even if a unanimous amendment to the Election Law on "legitimate" representation is passed, it would be challenged by the Court of Human Rights and other competent courts. Therefore, the goal of the political parties gathered around the initiative of the Bosnian HDZ and foreign mediators is to maintain the status quo in Bosnia and

Herzegovina as a dysfunctional state, which is on the trail of a crime or joint criminal enterprise against the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An even more difficult act of all participants in the meeting in Neum than accepting to put on the agenda of negotiations on amendments to the Election Law a discussion on "legitimate" representation, are proposals to "make up" the existing Constitution and Law by introducing a fourth member in the BiH Presidency.

Along with their (parties present in Neum, and registered in Sarajevo) verbal understanding of the "problem of legitimate representation", and then accepting that this non-existent problem is officially discussed with international mediators is unfortunately a clear act of betraying the civic ideas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

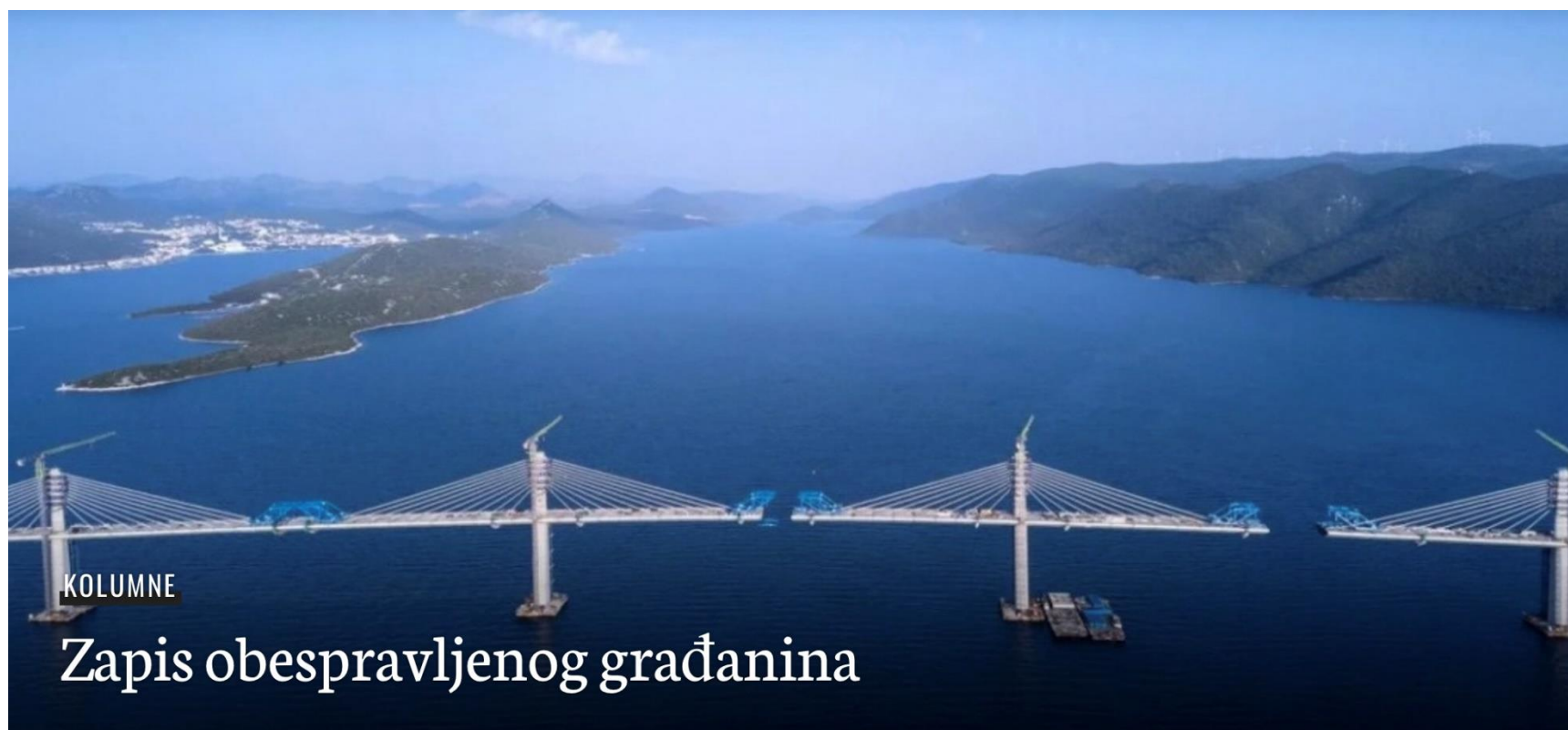
Can the so-called pro-Bosnian composition"? I doubt it, but for some of those present (domestic and foreign) it may be possible, but Article II (Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex 4), whose paragraph 2 International Standards - reads: "The rights and freedoms set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in its protocols shall be directly applicable in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They will have priority over every other law "- end of excerpt.



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Zoran Bibanovic

Zoran Bibanović is a long-term employee in tourism, specializing in strategic development. Author of several books and manuals as well as numerous tourist guides and programs. [View all articles by Zoran Bibanovic](#)



KOLUMNE

Zapis obespravljenog građanina

Bosanskohercegovački građani imaju puno pravo, nakon svega što im se izdešavalo posljednjih trideset godina, uz referendum o prijedlogu izmjena Ustava i zakona BiH i FBiH i na elemente paranoje. Izreka koja se pripisuje britanskom političaru Čerčilu (Winston Churchill) – „Moguće je da imam paranoju, ali da me prate to je sigurno“, vrijedi danas za sve građane otete i okupirane Bosne i Hercegovine. Zbog toga je logično pitanje zašto se pregovori o izmjenama Izbornog zakona BiH, tačnije FBiH, vode u Neumu, a ne gluho bilo, u institucijama države Bosne i Hercegovine? Mediji nas izvještavaju da je posebni američki izaslanik za zapadni Balkan izjavio „Moramo imati vibrantno i politički aktivno hrvatsko stanovništvo u BiH. Bez toga Dejton neće uspjeti, pa je naš cilj osigurati da se oni osjećaju sigurno, ugodno i ekonomski održivo u BiH – izjavio je Gabrijel Eskobar (G. Escobar). Ovom izjavom gospodin Gabrijel zanemaruje notorno poznatu činjenicu da se u današnjoj Bosni i Hercegovini 99% stanovništva svih narodnosti ne osjeća vibrantno, politički aktivno, ugodno i ekonomski održivo. To

potvrđuje činjenica da BiH ima najveću zabilježenu stopu migracije **u svijetu od 49,5%** u periodu 1991/2021. Kako to da zanemareni politički etnički subjekti u BiH mogu decenijama blokirati rad Parlamenata BiH i FBiH, a državu i građane držati u statusu talaca?



Izaslanik SAD za zapadni Balkan g. Escobar i Visoki predstavnik g. Schmidt

Kakve se poruke mogu poslati međunarodnim protagonistima (NATO paktu i EU) sa bosanskohercegovačke obale mora? Odgovor brzi slijedi: Bosna i Hercegovina ne izlazi na toplo Jadransko more (poruka NATO paktu) i nije funkcionalna država i to neće biti u nedogled (poruka EU).

Općepoznato je da je R Hrvatska ratnim (1994.) Pomorskim zakonikom povukla ravne crte na moru od Slovenije do Crne Gore, čime je Bosna i Hercegovina sa 24,7 km morske obale, uskraćena za slobodan izlaz na otvoreno more. Sporazum o granici u Neumu su nakon toga (1999.) potpisali predsjednici Franjo Tuđman i Alija Izetbegović, ali on nije nikada ratificiran. Pet godina kasnije, Hrvatska je Pomorskim zakonikom iz 2004. godine, potvrdila odredbe navedenog ratnog zakonika, što je kasnije bilo pravno uporište za gradnju mosta za poluotok Pelješac u cilju spajanja hrvatske teritorije. Mrljavu i zakašnjelu reakciju na gradnju mosta od strane Predsjedništva Bosne i Hercegovine odmah je doveo u pitanje član Predsjedništva BiH Milorad Dodik, proglašavajući odluku destruktivnom po vitalni interes entiteta, odnosno da je izgradnja mosta za Pelješac vitalni narodni interes Republike Srpske. Zašto? Nije li to zato da se pošalje poruka da Bosna i Hercegovina ne izlazi na obalu toplog Jadranskog mora, a time umanju značaj države za NATO integracije. Potrebno je pomenuti da poslijeratni režim u Bosni i Hercegovini nije nikada problematizirao ni pravo izlaza BiH na more u Sutorini u korist susjedne Crne Gore.

Istovremeno Bosna i Hercegovina ne pokazuju interes za rješavanje problema sopstvenih granica, ogromne državne imovine van BiH i vodnih resursa, koji naravno nisu riješeni ni sa susjednom R Srbijom, a da ne govorimo o obavezama suđenja za ratne zločine i korupciju.



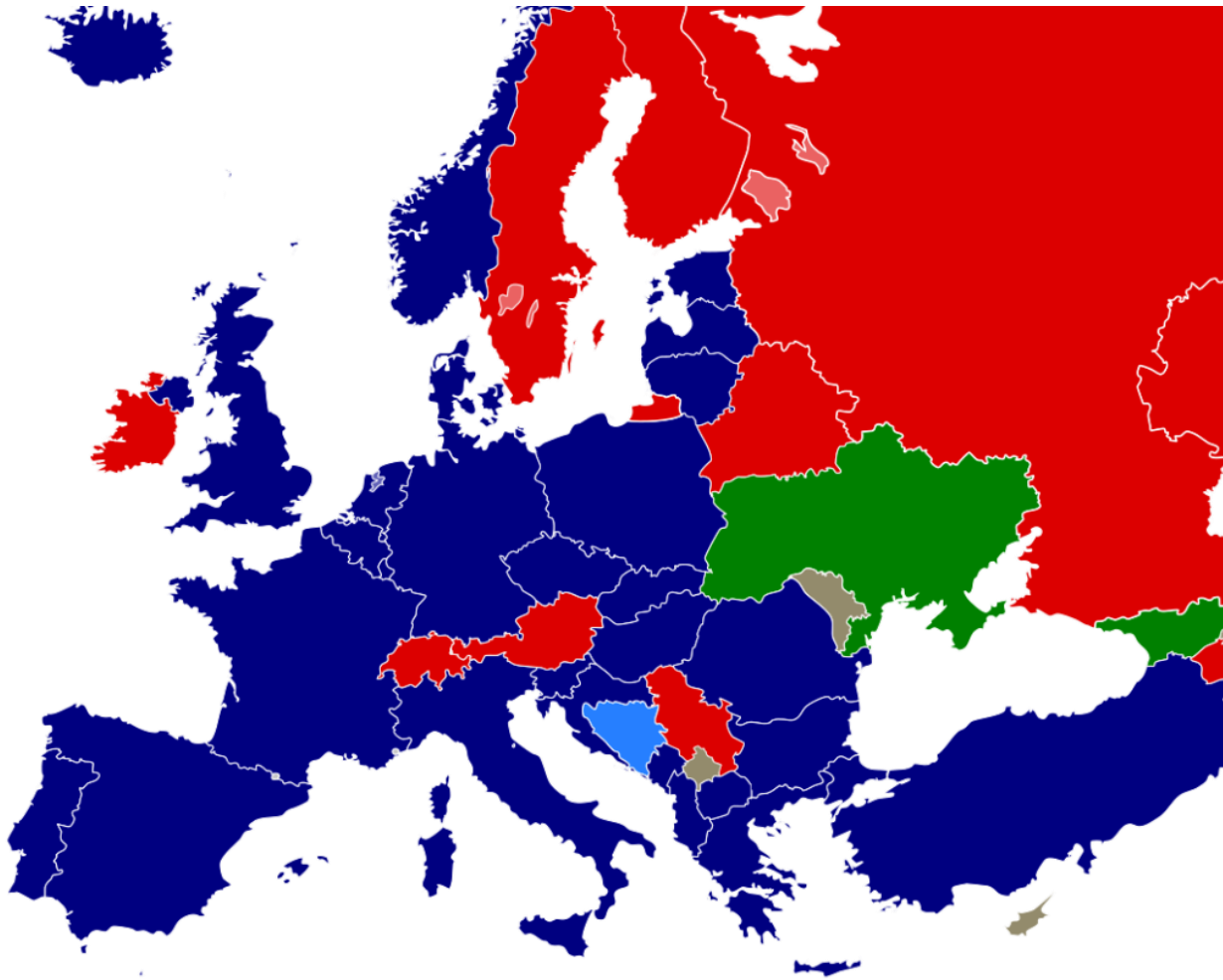
Zemlje članice EU

Mnogo je pitanja koja upućuju na postojanje skrivenih namjera. Ipak pitanja zašto je Brisel (Bruxelles) finansirao izgradnjuorskog zida, odnosno mosta sa mnoštvom stubova umjesto četiri puta jeftinijeg tunela sa četiri trake ispod mora i zašto je netransparentno posao dodijelio kineskoj firmi, koja je uzgred rečeno na crnoj listi Svjetske banke? Činjenice vezane za izgradnju navedenog mosta (orskog zida) su predmet interesovanja Pomorskog društva Bosne i Hercegovine (<https://bhmore.ba>) koje je o tome izvijestilo sve relevantne adrese u EU i UN. Vjerujem da će i novouspostavljeni Ured EU tužitelja u Zagrebu, između ostalog procjeniti način i veličinu utroška EU fondova prilikom izgradnje mosta.

Historija nas uči da ne postoje politički prazni prostori. Javna vlast je uvijek od vremena prahistorije na našim prostorima bila dokaz državnosti. Hrvatska povjesničarka Nada Klaić je u knjizi Srednjovjekovna Bosna, utvrdila činjenicu da je uvijek svako selo znalo kojoj državi pripada, a pašnjaci i šume su uvijek bili pomno podijeljeni. Oспорavanje prava Bosni i Hercegovini za izlazak na toplo Jadransko more, prvi put od prahistorije do danas, je agresivni akt koji ima dublju pozadinu od pukog otimanja

cca 25 km bosanskohercegovačke morske obale. Dublja pozadina očigledno nije toliko duboka ako je vidljiva golim okom, a to je stvaranje prepreka Bosni i Hercegovini za pristup NATO i EU integracijama.

Slijedeće pitanje je zašto politička stranka HDZ BiH uz moćnu političku pomoć iz Hrvatske i stranih medijatora ustrajava na principu legitimnog predstavljanja koje ne prepoznaje Ustav BiH (Anex 4.) i koji nema primjera u čitavom svijetu? Nije li to očiti pokušaj zadržavanja blokade Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine od strane bosanskohercegovačke političke stranke HDZ, koja uz blokadu BiH institucija od strane političke stranke SNSD državu čini nefunkcionalnom.



Zemlje članice NATO pakta

Potpuno je jasno da bi i u slučaju da se donese jednoglasna izmjena Izbornog zakona o „legitimnom“ predstavljanju ona bila osporena od strane Suda za ljudska prava i drugih nadležnih sudova. Dakle političkim strankama okupljenim oko inicijative bosanskohercegovačkog HDZ-a i stranih medijatora je cilj zadržavanje status quo u Bosni i Hercegovini kao nefunkcionalne države, što je na tragu krivičnog djela, odnosno udruženog zločinačkog poduhvata protiv interesa Bosne i Hercegovine.

Još teže nedjelo svih učesnika skupa u Neumu od prihvatanja da se na dnevni red pregovora o izmjenama Izbornog zakona stavi rasprava o „legitimnom“ predstavljanju, su prijedlozi „šminkanja“ postojećeg Ustava i Zakona uvođenjem četvrtog člana u Predsjedništvo BiH.

Uz njihovo (stranke prisutne u Neumu, a registrirane u Sarajevu) dosadašnje verbalno razumijevanje za „problem legitimnog predstavljanja“, a potom i prihvatanjem da se o tom nepostojećem problemu zvanično razgovara uz međunarodne medijatore je na žalost jasan čin izdaje građanske ideje Bosne i Hercegovine.

Može li se napokon „popraviti“ tzv. probosanska kompozicija? Sumnjam, ali za neke od prisutnih (domaćih i stranih) možda i može, ali da im se javno svima pročita član II (Ljudska prava i fundamentalne slobode) iz Ustava Bosne i Hercegovine (Anex 4.), čiji stav 2. Međunarodni standardi – glasi: „Prava i slobode određene u Evropskoj konvenciji za zaštitu ljudskih prava i osnovnih sloboda u njenim protokolima će se direktno primjenjivati u Bosni i Hercegovini. Oni će imati prioritet nad svakim drugim zakonom“ – kraj izvoda.



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Zoran Bibanovic

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