



Consolidated Report

on TAIEX Multi-country workshop JHA46448 on emigration issues in the Western Balkans – joint approach to linking migration and development of the countries of origin

Sarajevo, 13 – 14 October 2011

This report is prepared by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It contains a review of key observations collated from the presentations and discussions delivered throughout the workshop, as well as the joint statement of the participants from TAIEX beneficiary countries.

The purpose of the report is to provide the participants and other stakeholders with easier access to information, while enabling them to use a summary of the key information heard in the course of the conference within the planned topics.

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I Introduction

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Department for Diaspora, in cooperation with the European Commission's Directorate General for Enlargement - Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX), organized the first regional conference on the issue of linking migration and development, under the working title 'Multi-country Workshop on Emigration Issues in the Western Balkans – joint approach to linking migration and development of the countries of origin', which took place on 13 and 14 October 2011 at Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

The conference gathered around 110 representatives of institutions in the area of migration and development, representatives of non-governmental, international and intergovernmental organizations, and independent experts on migration and development from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland and the European Union.

The objective of the workshop was aimed at sharing experience in the area of migration, promotion of the role of migration in development of the countries of origin, and possibilities of regional and bilateral cooperation in the area of migration.

The main topics of the conference resulted from a wide consultation process carried out with the participants on the issue of linking migration and development of the countries of origin, with particular focus on:

- Better utilization of diasporas' capacities by enhancing economic development of the countries of origin (remittances, savings, investment);
- Better utilization of diasporas' capacities through transfer of their knowledge and skills;
- Circular or temporary labour migration / systemic approach in the countries of origin and host countries / regional cooperation.

II Plenary part of the conference

1. Within the presentation of the EU approach to migration and development it was underlined that it was in 2002 that the European Commission called for a three-pronged strategy on migration, including: a balanced approach which would address the root causes of migration; partnership on migration, and assistance to third countries in increasing their capacity in the area of migration management. In addition to legal and illegal migration, migration and management is the third pillar of the EU approach to migration management.
2. Some of the key elements of EU strategy on migration and management include: mainstreaming migration into development policies; exploring ways to foster circular migration by means of skills matching, educational exchanges, temporary and virtual return, employment generation in the countries of origin and transferability of social insurance rights; working towards transparent, safe, quick and low-cost remittance transfers, as well as the use of new technologies; creating such environment that will be favourable to economic investments in the countries of origin; encouraging initiatives enabling migrants and their families to access business management advice, micro-credit opportunities, support for setting up small and medium enterprises (SMEs); promoting financial literacy among migrants and their families; supporting efforts of migrant source countries to reach out to their diasporas;

supporting diaspora organizations aimed at fostering their engagement in development-related activities in their countries of origin.

3. Presentations of beneficiary countries in the plenary part of the conference reflected the fact that the countries in this region are traditionally emigration ones, and that they suffered a significant outflow of population, particularly in the 1990s. However, emigration outflow from the region has continued, and included, more and more often, young and educated persons.
4. All countries in the region have their institutional frameworks for emigration/diaspora. Serbia has a separate institution for diaspora (i.e. the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora), the establishment of the Agency for Diaspora is envisaged in Moldova, whereas in other countries the jurisdiction for diaspora remains within various institutions (i.e. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration in Croatia; the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Ministry of Labour, Social Policy and Equal Opportunities in Albania; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Centre for Diaspora in Montenegro; the Agency for Diaspora in Macedonia. Some countries have separate governmental bodies for diaspora (e.g. Croatia), diaspora councils and assemblies (e.g. Serbia), as well as certain diaspora-related structures at local level (e.g. Centres for Diaspora affiliated to Regional Chambers of Commerce in Serbia). Generally, it seems that Serbia has most developed institutional framework on diaspora issues.
5. All these countries also have legislative frameworks developed to various levels for dealing with diaspora-related issues, migration and development. Croatia and Serbia have separate laws on diaspora.
6. All participating countries have certain strategic documents on issues related to migration and development. Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia have their respective strategies on diaspora. In Albania these issues are dealt with within the Migration Management Strategy, in Macedonia by the Resolution on Migration Policy, whereas in Bosnia and Herzegovina development-related diaspora resources are included in the Development Strategy and other strategic documents at state and entity levels alike. Moldova developed her National Policy on Diaspora accompanied with several relevant documents on this issue. All these strategies mostly envisage mobilization of diaspora-related resources for development, reducing emigration rates, mitigating the consequences of emigration of highly educated people, encouraging emigrants to invest and establish SMEs, brain gain, knowledge transfer, establishing cooperation with scientific diaspora, etc. However, these are relatively recent documents and there is no sufficient information yet on the successfulness in their implementation.
7. In all participating countries there is awareness on the link between migration and development. There are certain activities in this issue area, which have been carried out by the governmental institutions, which will be elaborated on in the remaining part of this report.
8. In all participating countries there has been a certain level of activities carried out by international and local non-governmental organizations in regards to linking migration and development, e.g. brain gain and research on brain drain, remittances, etc. (WUS Austria, IOM, etc.). These activities have been carried out with the support of the competent institutions in the countries concerned.

III Enhancing economic development of the countries of origin (migrants' remittances, savings, investment)

1. Emigration rate in relation to the overall population size in this region has ranged between 17% (Croatia) and 45% (Albania).
2. Apart from a huge number of emigrants from the region (i.e. 1,500,000 from Albania; 1,500,000 from Bosnia and Herzegovina; 650,000 from Montenegro; around 3 million from Croatia; around 550,000 from Macedonia; around 4 million from Serbia), it was pointed out that the volume of brain drain is significant, that emigration has negative impact on demographic development of the countries of origin, that the number of working-age population decreases, that emigration of highly educated persons has a negative impact on the overall quality of workforce, and that the overall human resources in the countries of origin have decreased.
3. It was established that huge financial sources have been poured from diasporas to the countries in the region. Inward remittance flows rate in GDP in some countries amount to over 12% (BiH, Serbia).
4. Remittances are important financial resources in all countries in the region. These remittances have powerful social and economic implications at macro-level, as well as to wellbeing of the migrants' family members. They constitute an important factor of financial stability of the countries of origin.
5. Remittances are mostly used for primary consumption, purchase of real estates, and, to a lower extent, for investment.
6. Although in several countries in the region there are certain studies on remittance inflow from diaspora (i.e. Albania, BiH, Serbia), there has been no sufficient research in this area.
7. Serbia has tangible results in utilizing financial contributions from her diaspora: since 2000 the investment from diaspora to Serbia amounted to 550 million dollars, whereas over 1,000 small and medium enterprises were established by the capital from her diaspora, and 22,000 workers were employed in these enterprises.
8. Some projects on financial contributions of diasporas in the region were mentioned, including: attracting investors from Serbia and a multi-media catalogue with specific projects aimed at investment in municipalities and cities (Serbia), the international conference on Serbian diaspora's remittances (Serbia), the Fond for diaspora (Montenegro).
9. All participating countries have been working on gathering data on their diasporas, on businessmen, experts in diaspora, remittances, while some of them have also been maintaining statistics on investment from diaspora.
10. In regards to diasporas' financial resources, the current strategic documents of the countries in the region envisage the following: encouraging and assisting emigrants to invest in their homeland, setting up SMEs (BiH, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia), better utilization of diaspora's capacity in enhancing economic development of the country of origin (Serbia), mobilization of diaspora aimed at development of tourism, trade, foreign investment and focusing on remittances as which constitute a significant part of GDP (Albania), economic cooperation with diaspora and attracting remittances (Moldova).

11. Some of the ideas presented on linking migration and development include: a need to raise awareness on the link between home country's development and emigration, and particularly the in regards to emigration of skilled labour; experience sharing among countries that face similar situation; developing links and frameworks on migration and development with countries that host large numbers of migrants; attracting investment potential and resources from diaspora (dissemination of information on investment opportunities, ensuring institutional support, etc.);
12. In some discussions the need was underlined for comprehensive measures to be introduced for encouraging investment of remittances, carrying out research on migrants' interest in investment, removing current obstacles to investment, as well as for a need for developing such legislative framework that will ease migrants' investment in the countries of their origin.
13. It was pointed out that the current volume of research on migration is scarce, particularly in the area of migration and development, whereas such research is necessary as a basis for improving policy creation processes. Some of the participants in the discussion suggested that diasporas should be mapped, that research should be carried out on good practice, philanthropy, etc, while having in mind a need for taking into consideration gender-sensitive perspective both in the research and in the policy creation processes.
14. A lack of quality data and their non-comparability was mentioned, as well as a need for strengthening cooperation and information sharing among agencies for statistics.

IV Transfer of diasporas' knowledge and skills

1. Brain drain - the emigration rate of emigrants with tertiary education in the region is extremely high: over 29% in Macedonia, and around 24% in Croatia and BiH.
2. 1/3 of highly skilled migrants from Albania, Serbia, BiH and Macedonia are overqualified for working positions they occupy in the host countries.
3. In regards to transfer of knowledge and brain gain from diaspora, the current strategic documents of the countries in the region envisage support to utilization of diasporas' knowledge and skills, transfer of knowledge, and, generally speaking, a better utilization of diasporas' capacities for enhancing scientific, technological, cultural and sports potentials of the countries of origin.
4. Relevant projects on diasporas' human capital in the region include: Programme of support to return of experts and brain gain (Albania), Unity through Knowledge Fund and networking of Croatian scientists (Croatia), strengthening of cooperation between academic diaspora and state institutions (Serbia), Mobilizing scientific and highly skilled diaspora (Moldova).
5. It seems that Moldova, that was invited to this event due to her positive experience in mobilizing scientific and highly skilled diaspora, has most advanced projects related to this activity area. It is important to mention that *Mobility Partnership* signed by Moldova and the EU contributed to development of policies on migration and development in this country.

6. Some challenges related to permanent return of highly skilled emigrants were mentioned in the discussion, too. Such challenges include, for example, difficulties in the process of recognition of diplomas, as well as difficulties related to brain waste. Mobility of highly skilled people was mentioned as an alternative to brain drain. Temporary return was mentioned, too as it may, in addition to knowledge transfer, result in cooperation between institutions in source and host countries.
7. A need was also mentioned for focusing on transfer of such knowledge and technologies that are scarce in the countries of origin.
8. It was pointed out that the countries in the region do not perform well in regards to the activities on keeping and attracting young experts. Out of 142 countries, the countries in the region have been ranked in the following way: Montenegro at the 48th place, Slovenia at the 58th, BiH at the 126th, Croatia at the 128th, Macedonia at the 133rd, Serbia at the 139th place (data from the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report 2011-2012*).
9. Some participants emphasized that the following is necessary for ensuring knowledge transfer from diaspora: mapping of diasporas' potential, providing incentives, defining models of cooperation between experts and their institutions and their corresponding institutions and educational establishments in the countries of origin, promoting inclusion of highly skilled emigrants in lecturing and research projects, creating legislative preconditions aimed at supporting knowledge transfer and cooperation.
10. A need for more research in this area was also underlined in this part of the discussion.

V Circular or temporary labour migration

1. Participants in this discussion underlined a lack of information on circular migration, different understanding of this term, as well as one of its current interpretations (i.e. temporary migration).
2. The ongoing public consultation process in the EU on global approach to migration will result, later this year, in new documents on global approach to migration and on maximizing positive while minimizing negative impact of migration on development. A joint definition of the term 'circular migration', which is also expected, will clarify current dilemmas and misunderstandings.
3. The importance of cooperation between countries of origin and host countries through bilateral cooperation was underlined (a positive example of Italy was presented – this country has agreements on labour migration with certain number of countries).
4. The importance was also underlined for signing bilateral agreements between countries of origin and host countries on transfer of rights in the area of social and pension-related insurance.

VI Joint position taken by the participants from TAIEX beneficiary countries

TAIEX Multi-country Workshop JHA46448 on Emigration Issues in the Western Balkans – joint approach to linking migration and development of the countries of origin

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 13 – 14 October 2011

1. *TAIEX Multi-country Workshop on Emigration Issues in the Western Balkans – joint approach to linking migration and development of the countries of origin*, held in Sarajevo on the 13th and 14th of October 2011, generally contributed to a better understanding of this topic, and was useful as such in experience sharing and better comprehension of the current challenges. The participants look favourably on further development of the regional cooperation in the area of migration and development, and render their support to a continuation and deepening of such regional gatherings which would yield guidelines for future cooperation.
2. The issue of migration and development is very important for all countries in the Western Balkans that, unlike the EU ones, are mostly those of origin and transit of migrants. The participants call upon migrants' host countries in the EU to develop a more sensitive attitude in regards to migration and development, as well as to the impact of emigration to development of the Western Balkans' countries, while ensuring that the related challenges are solved by partnership.
3. In order to bring about better understanding of the current emigration trends and their link to development, investment and incentives aimed at research on this issue are supported hereby in the Western Balkans' countries. Particular focus of this support refers to resource generation, as well as to knowledge and experience sharing at the regional level, that will serve as the basis for creation of more efficient policies in the area of migration and development.
4. In order to promote research in the region it is needed to support initiatives aimed at gathering of a better quality data both in the region and in the EU countries that are the final destination of emigrants from the Western Balkans. Conceptual and methodological discussion aimed at improving communication in the area of science and policy creation is also rendered participants' support hereby.

Appendix 1: *Workshop agenda*



Workshop on Emigration Issues in the Western Balkans – joint approach to linking migration and development of the countries of origin

JHA 46448

Organized in co-operation with

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

Conference Venue:

The Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Trg BiH Street no. 1, Sarajevo, BiH

13-14 October 2011

For more information on TAIEX assistance and to download presentations of this event, please go to <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taix>.

Conference Agenda

Thursday, October 13, 2011

Chair: Anna Krasteva, Doctor Honoris Causa
Venue: Grand Conference Room, BiH Parliamentary Assembly, 1st floor

8:30 – 9:00	Arrival and registration of participants
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Welcome and opening</i> Mr. Safet Halilović, PhD, Minister for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH; Ms. Maria Farrar- Hockley, Head of Operations- Justice and Home Affairs, EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo
9:30 – 10:00	Presentation: <i>Migration and Development: the EU Approach</i> Ms. Marzia Cardinali, <i>Migration and Development Programme – Public Technical Assistance Department, Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas, Spain</i>
10:00 – 10:20	Country presentation: <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> Ms. Ruzmira Tihčić-Kadrić, <i>Assistant Minister for Diaspora Matters at Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH</i>
10:20 – 10:40	Country presentation: <i>Croatia</i> Mr. Petar Barišić, <i>Director, Service for Croats Abroad and Culture Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia</i>
10:40 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 11:20	Country presentation: <i>FYR Macedonia</i> Mr. Dragan Zeroski, <i>Department for Diaspora at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FYR Macedonia</i>
11:20 – 11:40	Country presentation: <i>Montenegro</i> Mr. Radomir Sekulović, <i>Advisor, Department for Consular Affairs and Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Montenegro</i>
11:40 – 12:00	Country presentation: <i>Moldova</i> Ms. Anna Lungu, <i>Head of Directorate for International Cooperation, European Integration and Diaspora, Bureau of Interethnic Relations of the Republic of Moldova</i>
12:00 – 12:20	Country presentation: <i>Serbia</i> Ms. Darinka Đjuran, <i>Advisor for Diaspora-Related Economic Issues, Ministry of Diaspora and Religions of the Republic of Serbia</i>

12:20 – 12:40	Country presentation: <i>Albania</i> Ms. Silvana Banushi, <i>Director, Directorate for Migration, Returnees and Reintegration Policies, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the Republic of Albania</i>
12:40 – 13:15	Discussion
13:15 – 14:15	Lunch
14:15 – 14:45	Presentation: <i>Competences, mobilities, development</i> Ms. Anna Krasteva, <i>Doctor Honoris Causa, New Bulgarian University Director of CERMES - Centre for refugees, migration and ethnic studies, Bulgaria, Department of Political Sciences</i>
14:45 – 15:00	Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break
15:30 – 16:30	Panel discussion: <i>Better utilization of diaspora's capacities by enhancing economic development of the countries of origin (remittances, savings, investment)</i> Facilitated by: Ms. Marzia Cardinali <i>Migration and Development Program. Public Technical Assistance Department, Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas, Spain</i>
16:30 – 17:00	Debriefing and Conclusions, End of 1 st day
17:30 – 18:30	<i>OPTIONAL: guided tour of Sarajevo provided at the invitation of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A double-decker City Bus will be waiting for those who wish to join at 17:30 in front of the Holiday Inn Hotel. The number of seats is limited to 57 (pre-registration needed at the registration desk.</i>
Friday, October 14, 2011	
Chair: Dr. Roland Kostić	
Venue: White Conference Room, 2nd floor	
9:00-9:30	Registration
9:30 - 10:00	Presentation: <i>Migration, EU and Integration: Bridging Internal and External Development Nexus?</i> Dr. Roland Kostić, <i>Uppsala University, Sweden</i> <i>The Hugo Valentin Centre/Department of Peace and Conflict Research</i>
10:00 - 10:15	Discussion

10:15 - 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 - 11:45	Panel discussion: <i>Better utilization of diaspora's capacities through transfer of knowledge and skills</i> Facilitated by: Mr. Bernard Zeneli <i>UNDP, Brain Gain Project, the Republic of Albania</i>
11:45 - 12:15	Presentation: <i>Promoting Legal Migration: the Italian experience</i> Mr. Gerardo Torlino, <i>Directorate General of Immigration and Integration Policies, Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Italian Republic</i>
12:15 - 12:30	Discussion
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	Panel discussion: <i>Circular or temporary labour migration</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Systematic approach in the countries of origin and host countries</i> • <i>Regional cooperation</i> Facilitated by: Mr. Andreas Fellner <i>Federal Chancellery of the Republic of Austria</i>
14:30 - 15:00	Coffee break
15:00 - 16:00	Findings and conclusions reached by the represented beneficiaries

**This meeting is being organised by the
Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument
of the European Commission**

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Dodatak 2
Spisak učesnika

TAIEX Brussels in cooperation with the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Department for Diaspora)
TAIEX ured Brisel u saradnji sa Ministarstvom za ljudska prava i izbjeglice Bosne i Hercegovine (Sektorom za dijasporu)

The list of TAIEX JHA event 46448 on migration and development, Sarajevo, 13-14 October 2011

Spisak učesnika TAIEX JHA 46448 skupa o migraciji i razvoju, Sarajevo, 13.i 14.10.2011. godine

The Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Parlamentarna skupština Bosne i Hercegovine, Trg BiH 1, Sarajevo

No.	Last name	First name and other surnames	Position, city and country
1	Apostolova	Biljana	International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges Vienna – Ljubljana (IAAI), Skopje, Macedonia
2	Alijagić	Armin	<i>Naša perspektiva</i> NGO, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
3	Alijagić	Sulejman	Assistant Minister at Federal Ministry of Displaced Persons and Refugees, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
4	Arnautović	Dr. Kenan	Bosnian and Herzegovinian-American Academy of Science and Arts Steering Board, USA; Sarajevo, BiH
5	Abazović	Dr. Dino	Coordinator of the Centre for Migration at Faculty of Political Sciences, the University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, BiH
6	Angelova	Dora	Head of Department for Information, Agency for Diaspora of Macedonia, Skopje, Macedonia
7	Bala	Saimir	Director of Consular Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania, Tirana
8	Banushi	Silvana Radovani	Director, Directorate for Migration, Return and Reintegration Policies, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of Albania, Tirana, Albania
9	Barišić	Petar	Head of Independent Service for Croats Abroad and for Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia
10	Barjaba	Dr. Kosta	Dean, School of Political Sciences and Public Administration, the Mediterranean University of Albania, Tirana, Albania
11	Barnes	Sasha	Project Manager, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
12	Basta	Dužanka	Assistant Minister, Sector for the Coordination of International Economic Aid, Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, BiH
13	Baysak	Kemal Ahmed	Steering Board Member, the Global Union of BiH Diaspora Organizations and Honorary Consul of BiH in Turkey; Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
14	Bekteši	Elvira	Advisor at Centre for Emigrants, Podgorica, Montenegro
15	Bejić	Jozo	Secretary, Ministry for Development, Entrepreneurship and Crafts, FBiH, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina
16	Bimo	Roland	Director, Institute for Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania, Tirana, Albania
17	Branković	Jasmin	Assistant Minister, Sector for Science, Ministry of Education

			and Science of the Federation of BiH Entity, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina
18	Bukvić	Nedim	National Programme Officer, SIDA BiH; The Embassy of Sweden to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
19	Buturović	Dr. Amila	Bosnian and Herzegovinian-American Academy of Science and Arts Steering Board, Canada; Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
20	Cardinali	Marzia	Migration and Development Programme – Public Technical Assistance Department, Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas, Spain
21	Cerić	Anes	Technical Secretary, The Global Union of BiH Diaspora Organizations, UK; Sanski Most, Bosnia and Herzegovina
22	Cipusheva	Dr. Christina	Associate Dean, Faculty of Business and Economics, South East European University, Skopje, Macedonia
23	Craig	Alan	European Commission DG Education and Culture (EAC) "People" programme; Marie Curie actions, Brussels, Belgium
24	Čaušević	Lejla	VLS/GIZ, TAIEX Brussels, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
25	Dedić	Azra Šarenkapa	Swiss Embassy Sarajevo, National Programme Officer, Swiss Development Cooperation Office (SDC), Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
26	Despić	Dr. Jelena Predojević	Research Associate at Centre for Demographic Research, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
27	Dragašević	Mladen	Head of Building Human Capital and Cross-Cutting Issues Unit, Regional Cooperation Council, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
28	Drljača	Zorica	Head of Department for Legal, HR and General Affairs, BiH Agency for Development of HE and Quality Assurance, Banjaluka, Bosnia and Herzegovina
29	Drobac	Rade	Head of Department for Migration Policy, Diaspora and Social Agreements, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
30	Đuran	Darinka	Advisor, Sector for Economic Issues, Ministry of Religion and Diaspora, Belgrade, Serbia
31	Eastmond	Dr. Marita	Professor, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
32	Efendić	Lejla	Interpreter (GIZ Brussels) Sarajevo, BiH
33	Fellner	Andreas	Austrian Representation to the EC, Federal Chancellery of Austria, Vienna, Austria
34	Filandra	Dr. Šaćir	Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences, The University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, BiH
35	Filipović	Rudo	Department for Diaspora, BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Sarajevo, BiH (host institution)
36	Finci	Jakob	Ambassador of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Switzerland, Bern; Sarajevo, BiH
37	Ganić	Dr. Ejup	Academy of Arts and Science of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ANUBiH) and Director of Sarajevo School of Science and Technology, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
38	Gedeshi	Dr. Ilir	Director of Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Tirana, Albania
39	Gerginov	Ivan	Assistant Commissioner, Commissariat for Refugees of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
40	Govedarica	Dobriła	Director, Open Society Fund BiH, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
41	Grahovac	Ranko	Assistant Director, BiH Centre for Information and

			Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina
42	Grečić	Dr. Vladimir	Research Professor at Institute for Int. Politics & Economics, Belgrade, Serbia
43	Gregurović	Dr. Snježana	Researcher, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, Croatia
44	Gruevski	Slave	President of "Dame Gruev" Association of Macedonians in Serbia, Gornji Milanovac, Serbia
45	Grubbs	Aler	Program Office Director, USAID, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
46	Guha	Stephanie	Programme Manager, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA, Western Balkans Division, Bern, Switzerland
47	Gvozdencov	Svetlana Raosavljević	Advisor at Sector for Economic Issues, Ministry of Religion and Diaspora of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
48	Hadrović	Faris	Assistant Representative, UNFPA Office to BiH, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
49	Hadžović	Amer	Programme Assistant, International Organization for Migration (IOM) BiH Country Representation, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
50	Halilović	Dr. Safet	Minister, BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Sarajevo, BiH (host institution)
51	Hamulić	Alma	Programme Manager, Naša perspektiva NGO, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
52	Hasković	Irfan	VLS/GIZ Brussels local support, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
53	Hasković	Kenan	VLS/GIZ Brussels local support, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
54	Hercog	Metka	Expert on Scientific Diaspora, EPFL Cooperation & Development Center – VPAA, Lausanne, Switzerland
55	Hockley	Maria Farrar	Head of Operations, Justice and Home Affairs, EU Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
56	Hodžić	Jasmin	Project Officer, World University Service (WUS) Austria, Regional Office for South Eastern Europe Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
57	Hozić	Dr. Aida	Bosnian and Herzegovinian-American Academy of Science and Arts Steering Board, USA; Sarajevo, BiH
58	Husanović	Zoran	IT expert, BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Sarajevo, BiH (host institution)
59	Ilić	Julijana Marić	ICMPD Country Representative for BiH, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
60	Ilievska	Suzana	Head of Unit for Aliens and Readmission, Sector for Border Issues and Migration, Ministry of Interior of Macedonia, Skopje, Macedonia
61	Isović	Lejla Hrustanović	Project Officer, European Commission Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, BiH
62	Janeska	Dr. Verica	Policy Researcher, Institute of Economics Skopje, Macedonia
63	Judi	Ana	Department for Diaspora, BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Sarajevo, BiH (host institution)
65	Kapetinić	Boriša	Swedish Embassy to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Intern at SIDA Country Office for BiH, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
66	Karahasano- vić	Amila	Interpreter (GIZ Brussels) Sarajevo, BiH

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