



ÖSTERREICHISCHES ROTES KREUZ

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An, z. Hd.: **UNHCR, z. H. Herrn Dr. Christoph Pinter**
Fax / E-Mail: **PINTER@unhcr.org**
Von: **Mag.^a Barbara Svec, DW 584**
Unsere Zahl: **a-6741**
Ihre Zahl:
Datum: **4. Mai 2009**
Betreff: **Ihre Anfrage vom 29. April 2009**

Bosnien und Herzegowina: Staatliche Verfolgung; staatlicher Schutz vor privater Verfolgung; Rechtsschutz gegen erlittene Menschenrechtsverletzungen

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Pinter,

nach einer Recherche in unserer Länderdokumentation und im Internet können wir Ihnen zu oben genannter Fragestellung Materialien zur Verfügung stellen, die unter anderem folgende Informationen enthalten (Zugriff auf alle Quellen am 4. Mai 2009):

Menschenrechtslage - Überblick

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The government's human rights record remained poor. Although there were improvements in some areas, serious problems remained. There were reports of continued deaths from landmines, police abuses, poor and overcrowded prison conditions, increased harassment and intimidation of journalists and members of civil society, discrimination and violence against women and ethnic and religious minorities, discrimination against persons with disabilities and sexual minorities, obstruction of refugee return, trafficking in persons, and limits on employment rights. [...]"

There were no reports that the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings. [...]"

There were no reports of politically motivated disappearances. [...]

The law prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention, and the government generally observed these prohibitions. [...]

There were no reports of political prisoners or detainees. [...]

"The law provides for freedom of assembly, and the government generally respected this right in practice. [...] The law provides for freedom of association, and the government, with certain exceptions, generally respected this right in practice. A wide range of social, cultural, and political organizations functioned without interference. [...]"

Civil Judicial Procedures and Remedies

The law provides for an independent and impartial judiciary in civil matters, and citizens could file civil suits seeking remedies for human rights violations. [...] However, at year's end, the State Ombudsman institution had still not been fully constituted, as the National Assembly of Republika Srpska had not yet adopted the Law on Cessation of Existence of the RS Ombudsman Institution and Transfer of Competencies to State Ombudsman. When the unified State Ombudsman is fully empowered individuals will be able to seek assistance from a single, national human rights ombudsman to hear and provide recommendations on cases of human rights violations. These recommendations, however, will not be binding." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Einleitung, Sektion 1.a., 1.b., 1.d., 1.e.)

Folter und andere grausame, unmenschliche oder erniedrigende Behandlung oder Strafe

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The law prohibits such practices; however, there were allegations that police physically mistreated individuals.

On July 2, the country's Helsinki Committee for Human Rights (HCHR) paid a visit to Zenica prison, noting some continuing issues unresolved since the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) report on its March 2007 visit to the country's prison and detention facilities. The CPT reported several allegations of physical mistreatment by police, especially during questioning. The CPT recommended that police should immediately remove baseball bats, replica pistols, and metal piping with wrist straps from premises where police may hold or question individuals.

Various state and entity level ministries and state, entity, and cantonal law enforcement agencies responded to preliminary observations of the CPT by the required deadline, laying out a series of measures they had undertaken to address reported concerns." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Einleitung, Sektion 1.c.)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoi.net)
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

“As regards prevention of torture and ill-treatment and the fight against impunity, State and Entity constitutions prohibit torture and ill-treatment. Bosnia and Herzegovina is party to the Council of Europe Convention for the Prevention of Torture. However, it has failed to appoint a member to the Anti-Torture Committee. Recent assessment of the situation in prisons and in police detention has revealed a number of allegations of ill treatment of prisoners and detainees by the police or prison guards. [...]

There remains a need to improve the mechanisms for investigation of cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment by the police. In practice, units responsible for dealing with complaints are often composed of the same officers who are alleged to have perpetrated the ill-treatment. Their work is not supervised.” (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 16)

Rechtsstaatlichkeit/ Schutz vor Gewalt durch Private

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

“The Police Standards Units (PSU) functioned as internal affairs investigative units in each entity’s Ministry of the Interior and in the Brcko District. The presence of these units led to the creation of standardized procedures for processing complaints of police misconduct and for disciplining police. There were continued reports of corruption within the entity and state-level security services. The PSUs discovered crimes including bribery, inflicting serious injury, violating public law and order under the influence, assisting the escape of a prisoner during transport, forgery, and extortion. Authorities dismissed one individual for war crimes charges. [...]

The state constitution does not explicitly provide for an independent judiciary, but the laws of both entities do. [...] The state-level court system does not exercise judicial supremacy over the individual entity-level court systems. Political parties sometimes influenced the judiciary in politically sensitive cases. Judicial reforms reduced the level of intimidation by organized crime figures and political leaders, but intimidation remained. [...]

Local officials and police generally cooperated in enforcing court decisions, but problems persisted as a result of inefficiency. Despite efforts to streamline court procedures, there was a backlog of nearly two million unresolved cases, with over one-half utility bill cases, and only approximately one-tenth for criminal matters.” (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 1.d., 1.e.)

- Freedom House (FH): Freedom in the World 2008, 2. Juli 2008
http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7357&pf

"Corruption in the judiciary, police forces, and civil service forms a considerable obstacle to the establishment of the rule of law in BiH. The judiciary remains influenced by nationalist political parties and the executive branch of government. Judges who demonstrate some independence are reported to have faced various forms of intimidation. The War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established in 2005, has successfully prosecuted and convicted a number of individuals, demonstrating that Bosnian judicial institutions are slowly maturing." (FH, 2. Juli 2008, Kap. „Political Rights and Civil Liberties“)

Situation von MenschenrechtsaktivistInnen

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf eci.net)
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"The constitutional framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina includes the right to freedom of assembly and association. However, there have been an increasing number of cases of intimidation against NGOs and civil society organisations. Harassment of certain collectives because of their sexual orientation has also occurred.

Some progress has been made as regards civil society organisations. A Civil Society Board was established in October 2007 in accordance with the Agreement on cooperation between the NGO sector and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 17)

- Human Rights Watch (HRW): World Report 2009, 14. Jänner 2009
<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79193>

"Branko Todorovic, the president of the Republika Srpska Helsinki Assembly, received threatening phone calls directed toward him and his family on July 23. While the police responded promptly by opening an investigation and providing protection, Republika Srpska authorities failed to condemn the threats. In May the Bijelina district court convicted two men for their role in the unrelated February 2007 murder of the organization's previous head, Dusko Kondor, and the wounding of his daughter. The defendant convicted of the murder received a 20-year prison sentence, while his accomplice received seven years. An appellate court rejected the latter's appeal against conviction in June.

Transparency International Bosnia and Herzegovina temporarily closed its office in Banja Luka in July following what the Office of the High Representative (OHR) called a "propaganda campaign" against the organization by Republika Srpska authorities. Republika Srpska Prime Minister Milorad Dodik accused the organization of racketeering and extortion, and offered "full witness protection" to citizens who came forward with information on its alleged wrongdoings. Dragomir Babic, a human rights activist from Republika Srpska, had alerted OHR about the campaign in an anonymous letter in February 2008. Babic came forward as the author following the July office closure, and

received anonymous death threats during that month." (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009, Kap. "Human Rights Defenders")

Rede- und Pressefreiheit/ Situation von JournalistInnen

- Reporters Without Borders: World Report 2009 - Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1. Mai 2009 (veröffentlicht auf UNHCR Refworld)

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49fea992c.html>

"There are no taboo subjects as such, but issues such as corruption and organised crime are handled with a good deal of caution. Investigations into religious communities also carry risks. A film crew working for investigative programme 60 minutes on Federal TV (FTV) was physically attacked in February 2009 while investigating a case of paedophilia within the Muslim community. The programme's editor Bakir Hadziomerovic also received death threats after the report went out on air.

Another crew from 60 minutes was attacked by two men while filming at an orthodox Serbian church in the city of Trebinje in March 2009. The journalists had to leave the city under police escort. The crew's chief Slobodan Vaskovic, had received phone threats before leaving for Trebinje." (Reporters Without Borders, 1. Mai 2009)

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The law provides for freedom of speech and of the press; however, the government did not always respect press freedom in practice. [...] Government respect for freedom of speech and the press declined during the year; some prominent individuals who criticized the government were the target of government reprisals. [...]

The number of threats against journalists dramatically increased. During the year the Free Media Help Line (a part of the Bosnian Journalists Association) registered 54 cases involving violations of journalists' rights and freedoms and pressure from government and law enforcement officials. There were 17 cases of pressure on and threats to journalists, 13 physical assaults on journalists, and one case of denied access to information. [...]

Some RS [Republika Sprska]-based journalists complained of telephone tapping, increased government surveillance, actual or threatened lawsuits, repeated visits from tax authorities and revocation of credit or loans." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 2.a.; weitere Informationen entnehmen Sie bitte direkt dem Bericht)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoi.net)

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"All the constitutions provide for freedom of expression. Proper implementation of the relevant legislation is required. [...] The cases of physical attacks against journalists and

editors have increased. Cases of physical violence against journalists and editors need to be prosecuted vigorously." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 17)

Religiöse Zugehörigkeit

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The law provides for freedom of religion; however, societal abuses and discrimination based on religious belief restricted the ability of adherents of minority religions to worship as they pleased.

In some cases, entity and local governments and police forces allowed or encouraged an atmosphere in which abuses of religious freedom could take place. As in 2007 minor attacks on religious objects and religious officials occurred frequently, but a systematic obstruction of religious freedom in several high-profile cases remained. The reluctance of police and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute crimes against religious minorities aggressively remained a major obstacle to safeguarding the rights of religious minorities.

The law requires religious communities to register with the Ministry of Justice; any religious group can register if it has at least 300 adult members who are citizens. Local congregations of the four major religious communities (Muslim, Serbian Orthodox, Jewish, and Catholic) registered, as did congregations of several smaller Christian denominations, including Baptist, evangelical Christian, and Jehovah's Witnesses, although some Baptist communities encountered problems with registration. [...]

Individuals reported ethnically motivated religious violence in many municipalities. Perpetrators directed violence at ethnic symbols, clerics, and religious buildings. Civil society representatives noted that political leaders tended to condemn these incidents only in cases where members of their own ethnic group were victims." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 2.c.)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoinet)
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"The constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides for freedom of religion, and a State Law on freedom of confession and the legal status of churches and religious communities is in place. However, religious intolerance is still present in the country, including physical attacks on religious facilities. Cases of physical attacks against places of worship need to be prosecuted vigorously." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 18)

Ethnische Zugehörigkeit – Überblick

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"Ethnic differences remained a powerful force in the country, although mixed communities existed peacefully in a number of areas.

Attacks on ethnic and religious objects continued during the year. Police conducted investigations and sometimes charged perpetrators of ethnically motivated hate crimes, but often blamed the attacks on radicals, intoxicated or mentally unstable individuals, or rowdy youth without additional investigation. Harassment and discrimination against minorities continued throughout the country, often centering on property disputes. These problems most often included desecration of graves, graffiti, arson, damage to houses of worship, verbal harassment, dismissal from work, threats, and assaults.

Ethnic discrimination in employment and education remained key problems." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 5 – National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities)

Ethnische Zugehörigkeit – Roma-Minderheit

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The Roma population, estimated at 40,000 to 80,000, faced serious difficulties in exercising the full range of fundamental human rights provided to them under the law. Access to employment, education, and government services were particular problems. The BiH HCHR estimated that only 1 percent of the working-age Romani population was employed and indicated that employers usually downsized Roma first during a reduction in force. Mainstream society often excluded many Roma from public life because they lacked birth certificates, identification cards, or a registered residence, which also prevented them from access to health care, education or registering to vote. Only a small number of adult Roma were officially employed, and Roma lacked social support.

On September 4, the country signed the "Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015," a regional program meant to generate funding from both the European Union and the national government for the improvement of Romani education, employment, health, and housing. The government previously adopted and enacted action plans for participation in the "decade" through 2007-08." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 5 – National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoi.net)

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"As regards Roma, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the Decade for Roma inclusion 2005-2015 in September 2008. At the same time, the Council of Ministers adopted an Action Plan on Roma housing, health and employment and a Decision establishing a Coordination

Board to monitor its implementation. It is important that sufficient financial resources are earmarked for implementation of this Action Plan.

However, despite these efforts, Roma continue to be the most vulnerable minority. Lack of civil registration of Roma continues to be problematic: many Roma families have no health insurance and cannot benefit from social services. No systematic housing assistance is provided to Roma. The 2004 Action Plan on the Educational Needs of Roma and Members of Other National Minorities is poorly implemented due to lack of financial resources and nonallocation of specific responsibilities for its implementation. The rates of school attendance and Roma refugee return remain much lower than for other citizens, with extreme poverty as one of the main causes of exclusion from education." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 20f.)

Situation von Frauen/ Häusliche Gewalt

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"Rape and spousal rape are illegal; the maximum penalty for either crime is 15 years' imprisonment. A sense of shame reportedly prevented some rape victims from complaining to authorities. While police generally responded to reports of sexual assault, they tended not to treat reports of spousal rape with the same seriousness.

Violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual assault, remained a widespread and underreported problem. According to general NGO estimates, one out of every three Bosnian women was a victim of domestic violence. Both the Federation and RS have adopted laws on domestic violence that require police to remove the offender from the family home. Experts estimated that only one in 10 victims of domestic violence reported the crime to police. As of October, the RS domestic violence hotline received 668 reports of domestic violence.

Police received specialized training in handling cases of domestic violence, and there were four hotlines operating in the Federation and the RS that provided assistance and counseling to domestic violence victims. There were shelters in Mostar, Tuzla, Banja Luka, Sarajevo, Bihac, Zenica, and Modrica to assist victims of domestic violence." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 5 – Women)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoi.net)
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"Overall the framework for women's rights is satisfactory, but there has been limited additional progress, especially on effective implementation. One positive development has been the revision of the Law on protection from domestic violence in Republika Srpska. Under the revised law, the entity and local authorities are responsible for funding safe houses for victims of domestic violence. [...]

Criminal acts of violence in the family recorded by the authorities rose by more than 50 percent in 2007 compared to 2006. Shelters for victims of domestic violence lack financial resources and sometimes depend on foreign donors." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 18)

- Freedom House (FH): Freedom in the World 2008, 2. Juli 2008
http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7357&pf

"Domestic violence remains a problem, and the police are still largely unresponsive to violent domestic disputes." (FH, 2. Juli 2008, Kap. "Political Rights and Civil Liberties"

Kinder und Jugendliche

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

"The governments of both entities were generally committed to the rights and welfare of children; however, social services for children were extremely limited. [...]"

Family violence against children was a problem. Police investigated and prosecuted individual cases of child abuse. While there were no statistics available on the extent of the problem, some NGOs estimated that one in four families experienced some form of domestic violence. Municipal centers for social work were responsible for protecting children's rights, but often lacked resources and alternative housing for children who ran away from home to escape abuse or those children whom they needed to remove from abusive homes.

Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and sometimes begging was a problem. Child begging was common among Romani communities; including infants (with adults), and cases in which Romani parents sent children as young as four out to beg on street corners, often begging 10 or more hours per day in all weather conditions.

In certain Romani communities, girls married between the ages of 12 and 14. Apart from efforts to increase Romani participation in education, there were no programs aimed specifically at reducing the incidence of child marriage." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 5 – Children)

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoinet)
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"There has been only very limited progress in the field of children's rights. An Action Plan for children has been adopted, but problems due to insufficient State action in the fields of health, social protection, education and domestic violence against children remain. Entity governments have adopted a policy on children without parental care and families at risk of separation." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 18)

Opfer von Menschenhandel

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoi.net)

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

“With regard to protection of witnesses and victims of trafficking, the necessary amendments to the Law on the witness protection programme have not yet been adopted. A handbook on universal procedures for different professions in the protection and treatment of victims of trafficking was issued. The Ministry of Security has concluded protocols on cooperation on provision of assistance for victims of trafficking with several non-governmental organisations which run safe houses. The Ministry of Security finances these safe houses from its budget. The cooperation is based on referral mechanisms, which stipulate that law enforcement agencies accommodate victims in safe houses.” (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 58)

- US Department of State (USDOS): Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2008, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119071.htm>

The law prohibits all forms of trafficking in persons; however, individuals and organized crime syndicates trafficked women and children for sexual exploitation, and sometimes children and adults, particularly from the Romani community, for begging and labor. [...]

During the year trafficking modalities continued to change. Due to effective legal mechanisms and vigorous actions to combat trafficking, the number of identified victims continued to decline, according to NGO and state-level contacts. [...]

Under the law trafficking is a state-level crime that carries a sentence of up to 10 years in prison. During the year, four cases involving trafficking offenses were prosecuted at the state level, and a number at the entity and cantonal level. [...]

There continued to be reports of police and other official involvement in trafficking, particularly at the local level. Victims' groups alleged that, because of strong local networks, local police often willfully ignored or actively protected consumers or perpetrators of trafficking activity, often accepting bribes in return. To date there have been only a few documented cases of official involvement in trafficking, and no official indictments have been made. [...]

Authorities also continued their efforts to assist victims by working with local NGOs to support shelters and other services and by conducting extensive training for police, prosecutors, judges, teachers, and social workers.

The country has a set of rules that provide a binding standard of protection for domestic trafficking victims and standard operating procedures for the prevention, identification, protection, and assistance of victims and witnesses who are citizens. In practice, variation in laws related to trafficking victims at different levels of government often caused complications and lack of clarity in the implementation of these rules.

The government has a formal victim referral mechanism and memoranda of understanding with six NGOs that ran shelters for trafficking victims. NGOs operated safe houses in Sarajevo, Zenica, Mostar, Dobo, Modrica, Bihac, and Bijeljina. At the shelters, victims received medical care, psychological counseling, legal assistance, repatriation assistance, and limited vocational training. Police effectively provided protection for the shelters." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sektion 5 – Trafficking in Persons)

Sexuelle Orientierung

- Europäische Kommission: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2693], 5. November 2008 (veröffentlicht auf ecoinet)

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1227_1229348378_bosnia-herzegovina.pdf

"Social discrimination and exclusion of people belonging to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) community is widespread. Acts of intimidation against these groups have occurred. This is exacerbated by the State's informal and formal support to such attitudes and the lack of a proper anti-discrimination legislation and implementing measures regarding sexual orientation and gender identity." (Europäische Kommission, 5. November 2008, S. 19)

- Human Rights Watch (HRW): World Report 2009, 14. Jänner 2009

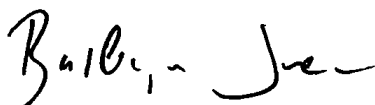
<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79193>

"The inauguration of Bosnia's first cultural festival for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people in September 2008 met with widespread denunciation and anonymous death threats. Violence at the opening injured at least eight participants; organizers were forced to make the rest of the festival a private event." (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009, Kap. „Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Rights“)

Diese Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die ACCORD derzeit zur Verfügung stehen. Diese Antwort stellt keine Meinung zum Inhalt eines bestimmten Ansuchens um Asyl oder anderen internationalen Schutz dar. Wir empfehlen, die verwendeten Materialien zur Gänze durchzusehen.

Wir hoffen, dass wir Ihnen behilflich sein konnten, und stehen für weitere Nachfragen gerne zur Verfügung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Mag.^a Barbara Svec