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Stalna misija Bosne i Hercegovine pri OSCE, UN i drugim međunarodnim org. u Beču
Стална мисија Босне и Херцеговине при ОЕБС, УН и другим међународним орг. у Бечу
Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office
at Vienna, OSCE and other International Organizations, V I E N N A

NV : 13706/23

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the OSCE, United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Permanent Missions of the Participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honor to provide herewith the Bosnia and Herzegovina's reply to the Questionnaire of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military aspects of Security. The response also includes information on Women, Peace and Security.

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the OSCE, United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of the opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions and Delegations of all OSCE participating States and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, April 14, 2023



To: OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)
All Delegations/Permanent Missions to the OSCE
V I E N N A

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

I: SECTION INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Terrorism and violent extremism represent serious challenges that undermine the very foundations of our societies. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) attaches great importance to the prevention of, and the fight against, all forms of terrorism, and by undertaking numerous activities, contributes to the efforts in countering them at regional, sub-regional and global level, seeking to provide a safe and secure environment for all citizens.

BIH has made considerable progress in increasing its Counterterrorism (CT) capacities by approximating its legislation to the United Nations (UN) and European Union (EU) standards. It is a party to a large number of international treaties, conventions, agreements, arrangements, and resolutions attempting to efficiently regulate the prevention and combating of terrorism, terrorist financing, and the prevention of proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

We have also signed and ratified a series of UN Conventions and Protocols on the fight against terrorism and has committed itself to implementing various UN Security Council Resolutions. BIH supports full implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council.

As a member of the Council of Europe, BIH is signatory to several conventions on the fight against terrorism. BIH actively participates in the Council of Europe's initiative on the fight against terrorism, in the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), and it has entered the Third Evaluation Round of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

BIH is strongly committed to cooperating with the EU to prevent and combat terrorism, and action is continuously being taken to approximate the relevant national legislation with the EU standards, to enhance institutional capabilities, and to coordinate operational activities with the EU Member States.

BIH makes considerable efforts in the prevention of, and combat against terrorism in the framework of regional and bilateral cooperation. BIH cooperates in the context of regional organizations such as Regional Cooperation Council (RCC); the RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation; the Migration, Asylum Regional Refugees Initiative (MARRI); the South East Europe Cooperation Initiative (SECI), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) as well as other regional organizations.

Socio-economic goals, such as reducing poverty and inequality, improving education and providing opportunities to the young generation are crucial in preventing terrorism. Eliminating the effects of prejudice and xenophobia in our societies and communities remains essential in countering the spread of violent extremist ideology.

The full list of agreements and arrangements, related to preventing and combating terrorism to which BiH is a party to, can be found in Annex I.

In order to combat threats posed by terrorism, the Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Agency) is continually improving its educational and personnel capacities necessary for the early identification, detection and suppression of all the factors which can lead to terrorism.

Relating to the activities aiming to suppress the terrorist threat, the Agency participates in the work of various working bodies for the making of strategic documents and relevant reports.

For that purpose, the Agency has participated in the Working group on the Strategy for prevention and combat against terrorism for the period from 2021 to 2026 (which was adopted on the session of CoM BiH on 09th of November, 2022) and the corresponding Action plan (still in progress), Working group on the draft of the Law on prevention of money laundry and financing of terrorism. The Agency is obliged to report to the Commission on the evaluation procedure of the implementation of the regulations of Moneyval and in that context, a Questionnaire has been answered on technical compatibility of the legislation with the regulations of European Union, i.e. suggestions of Financial Action Task Force (FATF); and in the Working group on the Assessment of the risk, associated with virtual property, of money laundry and financing of terrorism in BiH.

Also, in scope of the institutional contribution to the Program of integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union, the Agency contributed through fulfillment of the obligations BiH has from the Agreement on stabilization and assessment, as well as from the second of the 14 key priorities of the European Commission's Opinion on the BiH's EU membership application – primarily through reporting on the issue of counterterrorism and organized crime.

Strengthening of the Agency's capacities is reflected also in the segment of continuous cooperation at the national and international level through participation in various international and domestic platforms. In that context, the Agency has given its contribution through the participation in the work of the Coordination team of COM BiH for the return of BiH citizens from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq.

Security movements and challenges in the world, as well as in the countries of the region, intertwine and reflect to the whole security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina hadn't been a target of the terrorist attack, and no citizen of our country had been a participant in any terrorist attack in Europe and wider.

Also, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were no operations of the terrorist organizations or organized groups, whose activities could be associated with terrorism.

However, there are still some individuals and smaller groups which exist on the territory of our country and promote an ideology of terrorist organizations such as ISIL and Al Qaida. In the previous period, these organizations had been mainly supported by means of posts and comments on social networks, with no concrete illegal acts. Even though everything mentioned had manifested through virtual and verbal support without conduction of concrete security-relevant activities, such individuals represent a certain security risk for our country, mainly due to the unpredictability of their further operation.

Returnees from foreign war zones, constantly monitored by the Agency, are one of the present security challenges. Returnees, including the ones who have served their prison sentences, or the ones who are still serving their prison sentences for terrorism, represent a special security

risk which will be surely present during their future reintegration to the society. Because of their participation in the Syrian/Iraqi conflict, 25 BiH returnees are sentenced to prison sentences - 20 of them are currently free and they live in BiH after serving sentences, and 5 of them are still imprisoned.

After the last-year Russian military invasion on Ukraine, 7 BiH citizens have departed to Ukrainian war zone, among whom 6 volunteers fight on the side of pro-Russian forces; while 1 individual, with an origin from BiH who worked and lived in Ukraine, joined the Ukrainian formations when the invasion started. Even though a number of volunteers who had fought in the Ukrainian war zone have returned to BiH, until now no one has been sentenced for the departure to the mentioned war zone. One individual from this group has been a subject of work of the BiH judicial institutions, but this individual was freed of charges for the participation in the foreign war zone. Departure/return of the volunteers from Ukraine could also influence the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A high level of military training, as well as the verbal support to the violent extremism and right-wing ideologies makes them potential executors of violent acts, which represents a constant threat to security in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A security challenge in BiH are also radical groups which are connected to ultraconservative religious positions, as well as activities of the right-wing structures and structures related to ethno-national extremism, as they negatively influence the entire security environment in our country. Even though no activities of the mentioned groups and structures have been registered in the previous year in the sense of concrete terrorist activities, they still remain in the category which represents a security risk.

Certain individuals from the groups which are connected to ultraconservative religious phenomena manifest radicalism which is often associated with ultraconservative religious narratives and symbolic. They operate through organizing of the gatherings and lectures, where they verbally address the public against democratic values of our country, and the traditional religious orientation and behavior modality. A smaller number of the ones who are the most radical among them, have also expressed positive stances in their presentations, verbally or via Internet, on the ideology promoted by ISIL.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, ethno-nationalist' and right-wing structures activities are present, expressed through negation of the legitimacy of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a country and negative comments or opposition to the Euro-Atlantic integration processes of BiH. Also, they strive to make a close cooperation with right-wing organizations from BiH and from countries in the region. While addressing the public, they encourage intolerance among the nations in BiH and express radical attitudes.

In marking certain historical dates, some ultra-conservative organizations and groups organize gatherings, which by their forms and symbols remind of military organizing, which additionally complicates the security environment, resulting in the sense of insecurity with BiH citizens.

Right-wing nationalistic organizations have developed a methodology with which they promote extremism directed at the most vulnerable categories of the society – population of returnees and refugees, i.e. minority population of the other religious affiliation.

Considering that the validity of arrangement between the European Commission and BiH has been extended, without setting new deadlines, in 2021. the implementation of the Arrangement for the implementation of the Joint Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in the Western Balkans, signed between the European Commission and the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina continued.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the agreements and arrangements mentioned above?

Bosnia and Herzegovina's objective is to establish conditions providing a secure, peaceful and safe life for all citizens in BIH, free from violence and fear, as well as a creative and prosperous economic environment. In order to achieve this objective, the development of comprehensive, national measures for the prevention of all forms of terrorism remains a high priority for BIH.

BIH has established a legal framework, which is mostly in line with prescribed international standards. It continues on its path towards the EU by approximating its national legislation with both European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) instruments and standards. Bosnia and Herzegovina has established wide-ranging and adequate standards in its Criminal Code, in regards to the prevention and combat against terrorism and terrorism-related activities, to counter this threat effectively.

In accordance with the Agreement on Mutual Assistance and Operational Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism, inter-agency cooperation continues to excel at all levels, in regards to cooperation and coordination of activities in the fight against terrorism. The Operational Group for Combating Terrorism, a permanent body of the signatory parties, continues its work, with regular meetings at its headquarters in the State Investigation and Protection Agency. The Parties to this Agreement are the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA), the Border Police (BP), the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB), as well as the police of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBIH), the Republika Srpska (RS), and the Brčko District (BD).

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the legal basis for countering terrorism consists of the criminal codes at the state level, as well as FBIH, RS and BD levels. These codes regulate the criminal offences related to terrorism as well as the sanctions prescribed for those criminal offences. Furthermore, leading investigations and collecting evidence, i.e. leading criminal proceedings is regulated by the laws on criminal procedures. Additional legal framework is also the Law on prevention of money laundering and financing terrorist activities), as well as the Law on legal aid and official cooperation on criminal issued among FBIH, RS and BD.

The *Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina* pays particular attention to the criminal offenses related to terrorism and the financing of terrorist activities. The 'Law on Amending the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina' prohibits and sanctions participation of citizens of BIH on foreign battlefields, and it supplemented BIH's criminal law framework concerning the fight against terrorism, by opening additional possibilities for the police and judicial bodies to investigate and prosecute individuals and groups who decide to join foreign paramilitary or para-police formations. It also criminalizes those who encourage, support, finance or in any other way assist foreign terrorist fighters. Additionally, it refers to the activities of procuring or facilitating resources, removing obstacles, creating plans or passing agreements, which create favorable conditions for committing these criminal acts, as well as instigating, supporting, financing or assisting, in any other relevant way, individuals or groups in joining the aforementioned illegal formations. It implements the provisions of UNSCR 2178, underlining the threat of the foreign terrorist fighter and international flow of foreign terrorist fighters. Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to reaffirm its commitment to fight and prevent terrorism by co-sponsoring UNSCR 2178.

In addition to these Articles, the Criminal Code of BIH deals precisely with terrorism and there are a number of other Articles that are also significant to the fight against terrorism. These Articles deal with: the taking of hostages, endangering internationally protected persons, illicit trafficking in arms and military equipment, illicit procurement and disposal of nuclear material,

piracy, hijacking an aircraft or a ship, endangering the safety of air traffic and maritime navigation, destruction of signal devices utilized for safety of air traffic, misuse of telecommunication signals, illicit trade, illicit manufacturing, etc. In addition to several related Articles, the listed Articles clearly indicate that general provisions of the Criminal Code of BiH also provide for the criminalization of incitement, being an accessory or accomplice, and similar types of activities aforementioned, which can also be applied to other criminal offenses as well.

In the past year, the Strategy for the prevention and fight against terrorism and violent extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted, and a representative of the Federal Police Administration participated in its work as a member of the working group.

Compared to the previous year, the role of the police remained unchanged. The Police collects information, conducts analyses and if there is a case of committed criminal act without prejudice the prosecutor's office is informed and further legal follow up actions are being taken under the supervision of the prosecutor's office in accordance to the Criminal Procedure Code of BiH and FBiH, as well as all other legal regulations (Law on FBiH Police Officers, Law on FBiH Internal Affairs). Federal police administration police officers in accordance to the given laws and under the supervision of the prosecutor's office which is within the jurisdiction, take measures and actions in order to prevent and detect criminal offenses of terrorism, to find and apprehend suspects that are linked to terrorism and their apprehension by the competent authorities.

The FMUP Federal Police Administration, through its representatives, participates in working groups for the preparation of assessments, by-laws and changes to laws in the area of the fight against the financing of terrorism, as well as within the assessment of the situation in that area at the request of MONEYVAL.

Compared to the previous year, there were no changes in the police's actions related to arms control and disarmament in FBiH.

The Criminal Code of BiH also deals with "financing of terroristic activities" in line with the recommendations of FATF and MONEYVAL. *The Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing* determines precisely which measures and activities, in the financial and non-financial sectors, are to be undertaken with the aim of discovering and preventing the financing of terrorist activities. The Law also defines the actors responsible for implementing these measures and activities. Inter-institutional cooperation in BiH, as well as the international cooperation in the area of preventing money laundering and financing terrorism, is in line with the prescribed international standards.

The Law on Travel Documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina regulates the type and form of travel documents of BiH, the authorities responsible for issuing said travel documents, the procedure for their issuance, the personalization of BiH travel documents and central registry. BiH has defined the legal framework for the introduction of the third generation of biometric passports through legislative amendments.

The Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulates that the citizens of BiH can use their Identity Card (ID) for crossing state limits in certain circumstances and be subjected to the conditions laid down by international agreement between BiH and other countries. The protective elements that are included in the IDs are fully compliant with EU recommendations. The process of ID card issuance itself involves the implementation of recommendations and standards applied in the process of issuing passports. The technology of producing these electronic IDs, additionally reduces the risk of document falsification.

COM BIH, at its 57th session, held on November 9, 2022. adopted the Decision on the adoption of the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the prevention and fight against terrorism for the period 2021-2026, to continue the prevention and combating of terrorism and terrorism-associated acts in BiH, as well as to fulfil international obligations. The Strategy concerns the suppression of all forms of extreme behavior and terrorist activities (with respect to democratic values), and the rule of law and human rights in order to enhance the security and safety of all citizens of BiH. It supports the transfer and application of the European anti-terrorism standards and regulations into the constitutional and legal system of BiH. All relevant institutions in BiH and the NGO sector representatives were consulted in the Strategy drafting process, as well as scholars, civil organizations dealing with security issues, media and religious communities and international organizations.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

For the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BIH), the fight against terrorism presents a component of its mission, which stipulates participation in operations of collective security, peace support operations, and self-defense. The defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina specifies terrorism as one of the main challenges and risks for the safety of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The military doctrine of the AF BIH specifically highlights that the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity includes the fight against terrorism. Such doctrine implies that the AF BIH take measures of self-protection, cooperate with other security forces internally and externally (such as OSCE participating States, partners in the NATO Partnership for Peace program and NATO Members) in the processes of detection, investigation, and counter-terrorism measures. A Military-Intelligence Branch exists within the AF BIH and works on timely detection of terrorist activities, on military-controlled areas, as well as developing preventative measures. Within its structure, there is no designated counter-terrorism (CT) unit, but the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina can engage it by its order to conduct activities to combat terrorism.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOS) is the main security institution at the state level. The MOS has seven constituent parts; the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (DCPB); the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BP); the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA); the Forensic Examination and Expertise Agency; the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM); the Police Support Agency and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. It is responsible for: the protection of international borders; the prevention of terrorism; the tracking and tracing of perpetrators of terrorist criminal offenses; the prevention of drug trafficking, human trafficking and the counterfeiting of domestic and foreign currencies; and other criminal offenses with an international or inter-entity element. Furthermore, MOS is also responsible for the protection of persons and facilities, collection and use of data relevant for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and organization and harmonization of activities of the ministries of interior of the entities and BD in accomplishing security tasks in the interest of BiH. MOS BIH adopts protection and rescue plans and programs, implements BiH immigration and asylum policy and regulates procedures concerning movement and stay of foreigners in the country.

The Department for the Fight against Terrorism (DFAT) is part of the MOS, and it monitors the implementation of international conventions, and it is responsible for international cooperation. Furthermore, DFAT drafts new legal regulation on the fight against terrorism and supervises the timely and effective implementation of laws and regulations relating to the suppression of terrorism. It is in charge of the suppression of the activities of groups smuggling

weapons for terrorist groups and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, financing terrorism or groups supporting it, in particular those suspected of being connected with other types of organized crime. In this respect, DFAT cooperates with the agencies within the MOS, other institutions, and relevant international organizations.

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an administrative organization with operative independence within the MOS is mandated to solve migration issues, and it deals primarily with the supervision and control over the movement and stay of aliens in BiH, while significantly contributing to all aspects of security of BiH, which is very demanding and complex. Within its operational and inspection functions, it provides operational information on all types of irregular migration and irregular migrants on an operational basis, supervises and controls the stay of aliens in the event of their misuse and illegal use of residence and in the event of their threat to public order or national security of the country from certain categories of aliens. Inter-agency cooperation and information-exchange is a precondition for the effective prevention and fight against terrorism, illegal migration, smuggling, human trafficking and other forms of organized crime. Bearing this in mind, the Service coordinates daily activities, and initiates and realizes daily official cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in the territory of BiH, as well as Prosecutor's Offices, international and NGO organizations.

During 2022, Border Police of BiH, continued to carry out measures and activities to secure the border crossings and the headquarters of the organizational units of the Border Police, as well as the border zone. Information was constantly provided to the competent agencies on the movements of people crossing the state border, some of which relate to crossing of the state border by individuals who may also be linked to terrorism. At the request of other agencies, information on travel documents and individuals who were in their company, vehicles used when crossing the state border, etc., was provided.

What Border Police of BiH particularly encountered in its work in 2022. was increased number of illegal migration, and a large number of illegal migrants came from conflict countries, as well as other countries affected by radical movements related to terrorism, the officers of Border Police of BiH paid special attention to them by carrying out detailed controls and profiling and all acts concerning suspicious illegal migrants were followed on certain grounds (some of them could be linked to terrorism).

A significant part of these measures has been undertaken with the aim of improving border protection, in order to prevent or minimize the possible entry of security-related individuals from other countries, as well as operational monitoring of BiH citizens related to terrorism.

During the 2022. police officers of Border police attended a certain number of webinars, organized by CEPOL, with topics related to the terrorism, victims terrorism protection also radicalism and extremism.

Police officers of Border police, actively participate in the work of the Strike group and the Operational group for the fight against terrorism, also in the Work Group, in charge for making Action plan for implementation Strategy of BiH for prevention and combating against terrorism (2021-2026), adopted by COM BiH.

The Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB) is an administrative organization within the MOS, with operational autonomy, whose work is regulated by the Law on Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Agencies for Police Structure Support. In the field of prevention and fight against terrorism, the DCPB, communicates, cooperates and exchanges data among the police bodies, and other relevant bodies of BiH, and also with the relevant foreign and international bodies (Interpol, Europol,

SELEC, etc.). The DCPB applies the best European and other international practices relating to police matters in BiH, integrates daily security-related information of relevance to the country, as well as organizing and performing the physical and technical protection of VIPs and facilities of BiH institutions and diplomatic and consular institutions. Also, the DCPB gathers, monitors, analyses, and uses data of relevance for the security of BiH. In the segment of international operational police cooperation, communication and cooperation has been achieved through the DCPB, as well as the exchange of data with the member states of Interpol, SELEC and law enforcement agencies in BiH, and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on operational and strategic cooperation between BiH and the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the exchange of information with both Europol member countries and third parties has been also achieved.

In the field of prevention and combating terrorism, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH (hereinafter: DCPB) participated in the following activities:

In the field of combating terrorism through international operational cooperation, a total of 390 cases were resolved through international operational cooperation, out of which 360 cases were resolved through Interpol, 29 cases through Europol and one case within the cooperation with SELEC. Also, for the purposes of operational checks related to persons who may be associated to terrorism, DCPB had a written correspondence with the Embassy of the United States of America in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 32 occasions, during which personal data were submitted for 633 persons, as follows: 111 persons citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 522 foreign citizens.

Within the work of task forces, DCPB took participation in two meetings of the Task Force for Combating Terrorism and Capacity Building for Terrorism Fighting, seven meetings of the Operational Group for Combating Terrorism, and four meetings of the Task Force for drafting the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Prevention and Combating terrorism (2021-2026) and the proposal of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy.

Also, in order to fight terrorism as effectively as possible, in the period from May 24 to 27, 2022, organized by the Directorate for Combating Terrorism of the Interpol General Secretariat, an operational action codenamed "Hotspot Mediterranean" was implemented, which aimed to detect and prevent movements of terrorists/foreign terrorist fighters and their associates who use irregular migration flows. In addition to the representatives of DCPB, as coordinator, the following states took their participation in this operational action: State Investigation and Protection Agency, Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Service for Foreigner's Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the ministries of Internal Affairs of the Una-Sana Canton and the Sarajevo Canton. The operational action was carried out in the area of the Sarajevo Canton - the temporary reception center "Blažuj" and in the area of the Una-Sana Canton - the temporary reception center "Lipa", as well as at some locations outside the aforementioned reception centers, which were determined by the competent cantonal ministries of internal affairs. During the operation, 450 persons were controlled (two persons were found to be positive in the Interpol databases, one person used a false identity/alias, and an Interpol warrant was issued against one person), 450 fingerprints were checked (one person was positive), 450 face recognition checks (one person positive), and more personal documents were checked in Interpol databases (four confiscated passports).

In order to combat terrorists' threats, the Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) is continuously dedicated to strengthening and development of capacities in order to efficiently combat terrorism and to adequately address all the threats to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Agency is continually improving its educational and personnel capacities necessary for the early identification, detection and suppression of all the factors which can

lead to terrorism. The strengthening of the capacities is reflected in the segment of constant cooperation at the state and international level, and, inter alia, through the participation in the various international and domestic platforms for training and exchange of experience. Even though Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing security challenges, it is necessary to emphasize that there were no events or implications of a concrete terrorist threat, and no intelligence which would indicate the increase of the terrorist threat which could endanger the security situation in BIH in a significant way. OSA also continually collects, processes and shares intelligence in regards to citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina departing to, participating in, and returning from foreign wars and battlefields. This also applies to a continued analysis of activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina that may possibly lead to violent extremism and/or terrorism. Criminal judicial procedures and deradicalization programs play a particularly important role, in regards to the analysis, assessment, and elimination of a potential security risk represented by returnees from foreign battlefields.

At the state level, as well as at the level of entities (FBiH and RS - in 2015 the RS Ministry of the Interior established the Administration for Countering Terrorism and Extremism which is organizationally divided into the Counterterrorism and Extremism Unit and the Prevention and Analytics Unit) and BD, the roles of the police agencies in BIH, in regards to the prevention and combating of terrorism, include:

- Exchange of information, coordination, and cooperation between all security agencies;
- Investigation of cases characterized as terrorism;
- Criminal-intelligence operations;
- Initiatives for amendments to the legislative framework due to the needs related to the fight against terrorism;
- Security assessments and analyses;
- Protection of witnesses and other persons who can provide valuable information about potential terrorist activities as well as their consequences;
- Initiative to simplify the procedures for the use of special investigative techniques when there is suspicion that a terrorist act might happen;
- Detection and prevention of terrorism, financing of the terrorism, taking hostages, illicit manufacture and trafficking of weapons and explosives, criminal organizations;
- Education of officers on the issues related to the fight against terrorism and financing of terrorism, with a special emphasis on new forms of terrorism;
- Protection of members of foreign offices in our country;
- Prevention through intelligence activities, including all levels of police structures, and particularly through community policing;
- Prevention of terrorism by acting directly with the aim of eliminating terrorist groups and detecting and breaking down organized terrorist networks;
- Monitoring of radical groups whose behavior can lead to any form of violence;
- Preventive measures through prevention of support and recruitment (to terrorist causes) in sensitive and isolated communities;
- Resolving hostage situations by releasing the hostages;
- Detection of environmental pollution caused by waste and poisonous materials.

In order to achieve the preconditions for a successful fight against terrorism, the Task Force for the Fight against Terrorism, which operates under the leadership of the Office of Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is the leading supporter of the cooperation between police agencies in BIH.

Pursuant to the Law on the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH and BiH police support agencies, the Agency for Education and Professional Training is the only institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina responsible for:

- a) Developing, harmonizing and proposing curricula and training programmes to suit the needs of BiH law enforcement agencies and other security services and agencies;
- b) Organizing and carrying out education and professional development and specialized training programmes for members of BiH police agencies and other security services and agencies (basic, specialized, on-going and other forms of police training), including:
 - 1) Education of BiH police members at level I to obtain the rank of police officer;
 - 2) Education of BiH police members at level II to obtain the rank of junior inspector;
 - 3) Training courses for members of agencies that protect people and property;
 - 4) Training for members of detective agencies;
 - 5) Professional training (courses, seminars etc.);
- c) Development of research and publishing activities and contribution to the improvement and modernization of police work;
- d) Library operations;
- e) Relevant documentation and record keeping.

Pursuant to its mandate, while responding to the requests of BiH state-level police bodies and other security services for organization and implementation of various forms of professional development and training courses, in 2022 the Agency for Education and Professional Training drafted a number of curricula such as EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) Technician of the Border Police of BiH, Countering Diversion and Countering IED (basic training), Physical and Technical Protection of Facilities and Persons, Supervision over Criminal-Intelligence Operations and Risk Analysis (middle management) and implemented them.

The Agency for Education and Professional Training carries out all of its duties and responsibilities foreseen by the law, except for training courses for members of detective agencies and agencies protecting people and property (the latter two not governed by the law at the state level) in the newly built complex of facilities in Mostar.

1.4. Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g.

- Financing of terrorism

Countering money laundering and financing of terrorism is a complex issue, and therefore both national and international cooperation is necessary for the efficient suppression of the aforementioned phenomenon, with the goal to efficiently face the security risks which can result from such illegal activities, and to eliminate the possible threats to security and financial system.

The ‘Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism for the period 2018-2022’ and the ‘Action Plan for the Elimination of Shortages identified in the system of preventing money laundering and financing terrorism’ are in place, based on a decision of the COM BIH.

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), through its Financial – Intelligence Department, conducts continuous activities in the prevention and fight against terrorist

financing. According to the obligations placed on BiH as a Member State of the UN, and in cooperation with other competent institutions in the country, SIPA collects data and information relating to persons and organizations designated by the UN Security Council Resolutions as a risk, and it implements the measures against them as provided for by these resolutions. As part of operations carried out by SIPA against individuals and legal subjects linked with terrorist financing, SIPA collects information and data for the prevention, detection, and investigation of connections between the persons and legal subjects and the potential financing of terrorist activities. SIPA has achieved a considerable degree of international cooperation as a member of the EGMONT Group, which enables the efficient exchange of information and data at an international level. In addition to the activities carried out, SIPA collects information relevant for prevention and fighting terrorism financing as part of their regular activities in the collection and analysis of criminal intelligence and field operative activities.

When it comes to BiH, certain security risks which deserve further and comprehensive stance in the process of solving this problem are identified. However, the current findings do not indicate that there are cases of organized financing of terrorism in BiH.

OSA does not possess any findings indicating that illegal means (for example from trade and other lucrative activities, charity organizations) have been used for financing of terrorism during 2022.

According to the mentioned, and to the legal regulative of our country, the Agency has been continually taking measures and activities to ensure the efficient implementation of the international restrictive measures in BiH towards the individuals and organizations from the Consolidated list of the UN Security Council.

During 2022., police officers of Border police, attended conference on the topic „Prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism“, organized by Ministry of security BiH, OSCE and GIZ. It was also discussed about need of bringing a new law about prevention money laundering and financing terrorism in BiH, in accordance with EU.

When it comes to terrorism financing in 2022, State investigation and protection agency (SIPA) has undertaken activities to prepare the Supplement to the Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2022-2024. and the Action Plan for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2022-2024. year. COM BIH at the 47th session held on March 18, 2022. adopted the Decision on appointment of members and alternate members of a work group and sub-groups. Members of sub-groups, as well as their alternates, were appointed for assessment of money laundry threat risk and money laundering vulnerability in both banking and securities market sectors, insurance companies and other financial and non-financial sector, as well for financing terrorism risk assessment. The work group include representatives from the competent COM BIH institutions, of Governments of RS, the F BiH and BD, Ministries at State and Entity levels, police agencies, MONEYVAL Delegation, Prosecutor's Office of BiH, as well as from banking agencies, insurance and securities agencies.

In February 2023, the Working Group adopted the Supplement to the Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2022-2024. year and the Action Plan for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2022-2024. year, which will be submitted to COM BIH for adoption.

For the purpose of the 5th round of the Moneyval evaluation for Bosnia and Herzegovina in October 2023, representatives of the Financial Intelligence Department (hereinafter: FID) and the Criminal Investigation Department (seven in total) attended the Conference "Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism" organized by the Ministry of Security of BiH, which was supported by OSCE and GIZ. At the Conference, a presentation was held regarding the upcoming completion of the Moneyval questionnaire for the evaluation of money laundering and terrorist financing systems effectiveness, as well as a presentation regarding the Agency's preparations for the Moneyval evaluation. A working group for the preparation of reports/answers to Moneyval was formed within the Agency - a total of 14 members, in which representatives of three organizational units of the Agency were appointed.

In 2022, a new Working Group was formed for Drafting a Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist Activities, in which two FID representatives (one police officer and one civil servant) participate. During 2022, FID representatives continuously attended the meetings of the Working Group, responsible for Drafting of the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist Activities in accordance with relevant EU Directives and with FATF and MONEYVAL standards and recommendations.

Also, in 2022, COM BIH adopted a Decision on the establishment of a working group for drafting the Book of Rules on adaption of the Book of Rules on Amendments for Implementation of provisions of the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist Activities, in which FID representative was appointed.

Sources of terrorist funding

- Organization of workshop 'Investigations into financial crimes'

As part of the project 'Countering Serious Crime in the Western Balkans IPA 2019', with the support of GIZ, a regional workshop 'Investigations into financial crimes' took place on 30 May – 3 June, 2022 at the Agency for Education and Professional Training. The workshop gathered 33 representatives from the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Northern Macedonia, police agencies of BiH, Indirect Taxation Authority, tax administrations in BiH, cantonal prosecution offices, public prosecution offices of RS, Intelligence and security agency of BiH, representatives of the Agency for Education and Professional Training.

- Organization of regional workshop 'Combating and preventing illicit trafficking in artworks'

The Agency for Education and Professional Training organized, with the support of DCAF (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance) a regional workshop 'Combating and preventing illicit trafficking in artworks'. The regional workshop gathered the representatives from Serbia (3), Republic of Montenegro (3), Republic of Macedonia (3), Republic of Albania (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (representatives from the State Investigation and Protection Agency, Border Police of BiH, INTERPOL office in BiH, Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs of RS, Ministry of Internal Affairs of FBiH, including two representatives of the Agency for Education and Professional Training and DCAF). The regional workshop took place on 15-17 March 2022 at the Agency for Education and Professional Training. One of the thematic areas worked out in the curriculum is the connection between terrorism and illicit trade of artworks

-Border control

Organization of training 'Airport Security and Analysis of Suspicious Activity at Airports'.

Following the requests of Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Education and Professional Training organized and implemented a training course ' Airport Security and Analysis of Suspicious Activity at Airports', which took place on 17 – 19 May, 2022.

The training took place at the Agency for Education and Professional Training (Rodoč) and the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Airport Mostar).

The training course gathered 19 participants – police officers of Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

-Organization of training 'Supervision over criminal intelligence operations and risk analysis (middle management)'.

Pursuant to the request of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Education and Professional Training organized with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark and International Organization for Migration, two training courses 'Supervision over criminal intelligence operations and risk analysis' (middle management) with 32 participants of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

-Organization of training 'Training for instructors about the identification of fraudulent documents and use of devices for examining documents.'

The goal of the training is to raise the level of knowledge and improve skills for discovering fraudulent documents. The training course gathered 9 participants, of whom 6 staff members of the Agency for Education and Professional Training and 3 police officers of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The training took place on 5- 16 December, 2022 (ten work days). With the support of the OSCE Mission to BiH, the training was conducted by experts from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Austria – the Lower Austria Police Administration.

-Organization of training 'Monitoring the border in view of human rights'

Through the coordination of activities of the Agency for Education and Professional Training and Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, three training courses 'Joint capacity building activities: Monitoring the border in view of human rights' were conducted in 2022 at the premises of the Croatian MoI in Valbandon. 12 police officers of the Border Police of BiH participated in the training in 2022.

-Organization of workshop EU Fight Against Cybercrime in BiH

Based on the request of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the professional support of the Twinning Project EU 4 Fight Against Cybercrime in BiH, the Agency for Education and Professional Training organized a workshop 'EU 4 Fight Against Cybercrime in BiH' from 23 – 25 May, 2022. The workshop was led by cybersecurity experts from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia. The training gathered 13 participants from different police agencies of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

-Organization of training 'Protection of critical infrastructure'

With the organizational and professional support of the NATO Centre of Excellence, the Agency for Education and Professional Training organized and implemented a training course 'Protection of Critical Infrastructure' on 4 – 7 October 2022. The training gathered 32 participants from various state and public institutions such as Ministry of Security of BiH, law enforcement agencies of BiH such as OSA, Ministry of Defence of BiH, MoI RS, FBiH Police Administration, BD Police, FBiH Civil Protection Administration, RS Civil Protection Administration, Public Security Department of BD, Council of Ministers of BiH (CoM BiH),

BiH Telekom, Telekom Srpske, JP Elektroprivreda Sarajevo, JP Elektroprivreda HZHB Mostar, Operator-Terminali Federacije, BH Gas doo, AD Gas promet, JKP Vodovod i kanalizacija Tuzla, AD Vodovod Banja Luka, JKP Gas Sarajevo, JP Međunarodni Aerodrom Tuzla, JP Međunarodna Zračna Luka Mostar, FBiH Banking Agency.

-Organization of workshop ‘Gender equality and gender-based discrimination in the police structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina’

The Agency for Education and Professional Training in cooperation with the Women Police Officers Network, supported by the project ‘EU for Human Rights and anti-discrimination in the police structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina’ organized a workshop ‘Gender equality and gender-based discrimination in the police structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina’. The workshop gathered 22 participants.

-Organization of workshop about integrity, gender equality and non-discrimination of professionals in cooperation with DCAF

The Agency for Education and Professional Training in cooperation with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) organized a specialized training course ‘Workshop about integrity, gender equality and non-discrimination’ on 15-16 March 2022. The workshop gathered 16 participants (5 from AEPTM, 3 from SIPA, 4 BP BiH, 4 from DKPT BiH) who received DCAF certificates upon completion of the course.

In addition, the Agency for Education and Professional Training produced, just in accordance with its mandate, two curricula about the topic ‘Gender equality and gender-based discrimination in the police structure of BiH’ (general and training for middle-level and high-level management).

Use of Internet and other information networks in the terrorists purposes

Development of the modern technologies and general society’s awareness of the technological progress influence the fact that the Internet and social networks are the most influencing sphere for gaining new supporters in the field of extreme, radical and right-wing structures and encouraging them to conduct illegal activities.

In the previous years, the trends which were used for propaganda activities have been changed. Internet has become the most efficient tool for spreading of the propaganda messages of different content, including the spreading and propagating the ideas of extremism and terrorism.

Achievements of the modern technology are developing fast and the individuals who aim at radicalization use the advanced technology for spreading of the extremist stances. Internet has remained a dominant channel for spreading of propaganda. Relating to it, social networks have increased the propaganda influence of the terrorist, extremist and right-wing organizations in the previous years since they have gained a simple access to the wider target public with the help of social networks.

Applications which are popular among teenagers and younger individuals such as WhatsApp, Instagram or TikTok have become an attractive media for religious and right-wing extremists. Activities on suppression of the channels/profiles and posts with radical and extremist-right-wing content are often a “battle with windmills” since after one deactivated profile with a radical content a number of new ones appear while promptly gaining new followers.

In the previous years, encrypted applications are used more often than the classic social networks such as Facebook or Twitter, exactly due to the fact that they enable protected communication and represent a challenge when it comes to the monitoring of the activities on the mentioned applications.

Categories of the individuals who are targeted by propaganda are individuals who are mainly very young, religiously uneducated, not accepted in the environments they live in and who were more prone to the Internet indoctrination in the time of a pandemic and isolation. Even after the pandemic, the Internet remains a dominant model for spreading the radical ideology. ISIL propaganda still represents main source of radicalization and inspiration for recruiting new supporters and conduction of terrorist attacks. In this context, a special risk has become phenomena of a self-radicalization of the young individuals, who are often minors and who have attracted the attention of security organs due to their activities on social networks and radical posts.

A similar model is applied inside the right-wing organizations, where social networks and various applications are used for spreading of the propaganda. Social networks have increased the propaganda influence of the terrorist and extremist organizations, since they gained an access to the wider target public by means of the social networks.

Exactly due to it, institutional measures are conducted constantly on development and application of the means and methods of collection and analysis of the intelligence in cyber space. For that purpose, the Agency continues to identify the individuals who misuse the Internet in the possible terrorist purposes, promote and support the terrorist activities and ideology in sense of spreading the hatred; as well as those who have certain knowledge on possible conduction of the terrorist acts, intimidation, bringing unrest, recruiting or propaganda.

- Border controls

Border Police BiH has established a centralized border control information system for crossing of the border that enables control of biometric documents, has the possibility of checking in all relevant databases for border checks, including, inter alia, the databases of INTERPOL, IDDEEA, ROS, ISM, police agencies in BiH and databases of Border Police of BiH. Additionally, in 2021 upgraded version of Application „Border checks“ within Information system of Border police of B&H, has started to be operational. On this occasion, on the 44 border crossing points, 229 cameras for automatic recognition of license plates have been installed, and connected with mentioned Application. During 2022. Application „border checks“ installed wholly, and now it is used on the 68 border crossing points.

Through the Application, Border Police of BiH gains direct access to external and internal databases relevant for border checks. External databases where checks are carried out are: IDDEEA (checks of BH documents), INTERPOL (FIND) - check of persons and documents, Ministry of Security - database of persons registered for narcotic drugs, ISM - check of visas, ROS - register of certain foreigners - Service for Foreigners Affairs, MoI FBiH, PBD, MoI RS - Agreement on Electronic Data Exchange - Document Search, through the Central Point in the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH. Internal databases where checks are carried out are: searches - wanted persons, searches - missing persons, searches - documents, ban on the use of foreign driving licenses, SIP - security interesting persons, violations of transport companies, refused entry, crossings in the last 24 hours. In case that a visa is required

for a person, the validation of the visa is done directly through the Application in the ISM visa module.

During 2022, police officers of Border Police of BiH conducted enhanced activities to detect illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents, performing detailed border checks on the second line of checks at IBCPs, as well as enhanced security measures and actions with a focus on terrorism.

In accordance with the Curriculum and Training Program in Policing in 2022, continuous training was provided for police officers in the field of preventing and combating terrorism and forgeries of travel documents, as well as all other areas that may be related to terrorism. Moreover, through the Common Core Curriculum for Border and Coast Guard Basic Training, a certain number of theoretical instruction classes with practical exercises in relation to topic "Terrorism and Radicalization", were included, so in 2022. two training were held, related to the combating terrorism, when 18 police officer of Border police attended.

In addition to training, Border Police of BiH, with special attention to this phenomenon, has carried out the procurement and renewal of specialist equipment, through donations and through budget planning. The equipment received or purchased by Border Police of BiH will continue to be used in the work at both border crossing points and the green border. These, primarily, include: endoscopes, CO2 detectors, explosives and narcotics detectors, scoutguard cameras and the like.

As it is mentioned before, police officers actively participates, on behalf of Border Police BiH, in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Strike, Operational and Working Group. Regular meetings are held on that occasion with representatives of other police agencies in BiH (Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, State Investigation and Protection Agency, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, BD Police, Service for Foreigners Affairs, Ministry of the Interior of RS, Ministry of the Interior of FBiH). At the meetings, they exchange operational data on persons who may be associated with terrorism, and agree and propose specific activities. Also, representatives of Border Police BiH participates in the work of the Supervisory Body for the implementation of the BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism. Also, police officers of Border police, participate in the work of the Coordinating Body for monitoring implementation of the BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2021-2026).

As part of H2020 projects (Horizon 2020) funded by European Commission, Border Police of BiH, recognized as valuable partner, join project NOTIONES - Interacting Network of Intelligence and Security Practitioners With Industry and Academia Actors (Intelligence analytical work, new technologies and security methods). Among other objectives, NOTIONES is focused on terrorists uses of technology. Border police of BiH on the reasoned proposal and justified reasons step out from this project in 2022.

Border Police of BiH has standardized travel documents readers, using donations and its own funds. The BiH Border Police Information System (BPIS) has been established at 68 border crossing points (out of 86), and 248 fixed and 17 mobile readers are in use.

Throughout 2022., Border Police of BiH officers were continuously trained in the field of forged document detection skills, organized by police officers who had been trained and undergone Frontex training, as well as training organized by partner agencies. In 2022. two trainings were realised, related to the documents border control (detecting forged documents), when attended seven police officers of Border police.

During 2022, members of Border Police of BiH temporarily seized a total of 262 documents in 185 cases (of which 124 documents at the entrance to BiH, 122 documents at the exit from BiH and 5 documents in the border area), which are suspected to have been forged.

Illegal migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina has become intense again during 2022. Migrants who were coming to Bosnia and Herzegovina stayed rather short in camps. Their goal was to reach the border with Croatia as fast as they could and to transit to the European Union territory.

Smugglers constantly change their smuggling modalities. They adapt to the new conditions on the movement routes and periodically change their main smuggling organizers. The so-called “great smugglers” govern all money flows via the so-called “Hawalla” offices. The money transactions via this system are very widespread since they are not subjected to the security system control of the state. Usually, all communications or the transfers are conducted via Internet applications which are difficult to trace since they are not subjected to banking controls.

Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to be a transit country when it comes to the movement of migrants. An intensity of these activities will depend on various factors, and the change of circumstances will probably lead to the change of the modus operandi of the criminal groups. Possible arrivals of the security-relevant individuals will continue to represent a security challenge, from the aspect of the organized crime and from the aspect of the other security threats.

- Travel documents security

The security of travel documents is also provided for through the adoption of standards for equipment and software, security standards at the relevant locations and procedural and practical recommendations for the officers of the responsible authorities. According to those standards, the security of travel documents is provided for on a multi-faceted basis. The security aspects, among others, include:

- Access (special official entrance or access control of official entrance);
- Video surveillance (counter space, a space allowed for clients, entry for officials, rooms for data acquisition, storing video recordings for six months minimum);
- Intrusion Detection System;
- Physical security of computer systems (physically secured places of communication, access only for the officials of the competent authority, the existence of devices for user identification, etc.);
- Processing of requests (performed by at least two officers, a citizen must be in the visual range of officers during the request processing, etc.);
- Presence of an authorized employee of the competent authority in charge of physical security;
- The obligatory installation of security vaults at the locations;
- Verification of data based on which travel documents are issued;
- Verification of data contained in the travel document - this recommendation refers to the work of the authorities carrying out the issuance of travel documents;
- Biometric checks - checking fingerprints and photographs made during the process of issuing biometric travel documents, or checking whether a person with certain biometric data has another document with a different identity;
- Authorities can request additional evidence through the administrative procedure regarding a person's identity;

- All international border-crossing points are equipped with basic equipment for document detection, including a device with three different sources of light (retro-check) and mobile magnifiers for up to 10 times magnification. Due to their geographical position and traffic frequency, some of them, are also equipped with stereo microscopes and cold light sources;
- International Airport Sarajevo possesses two stereo microscopes, one of them is with an integrated camera and independent source of cold light;
- The Border Police has access to INTERPOL's database of stolen travel documents, through the MIND/FIND system, available at 57 international border-crossing points and in all BP units.
- BP has standardized travel documents readers, and the Border Police Information System (BPIS) has been established at the majority of border crossing points, with both fixed and mobile readers in use.

- Container and supply chain security

In order to detect illegal migrants and illicit goods, in cooperation with Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina at IBCPs, police officers of Border Police of BiH, inspect trucks, whereby they use CO2 detectors, explosives detectors, endoscopes, BUSTER, NUCTECHTM MT Series mobile system for vehicle inspection, an innovative mobile X-ray control system, vehicle scanning and radioactivity monitoring.

The Joint Container Control Teams, consisting of officers of the Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were continued to work under the United Nations Office on Drugs Control (UNODC) Program at the Customs Office/Border Crossing Point Bijača, BCP Gradiška and BCP Airport Sarajevo. Police officers of the Border Police of BiH, in cooperation with the officers of the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH, carry out container control activities in order to detect prohibited goods such as weapons, ammunition, explosives and drugs.

During 2022, 13 trainings and workshops were organized under UNODC, when attended 48 police officers of Border police.

In 2022, the Container Control Team composed of the officers of the Indirect Taxation Authority and officers of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been conducting its activities within the Container Control Program (CCP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Customs Post/BCP Bijača, Customs Post/BCP Gradiška and Customs Post/BCP International Airport Sarajevo.

Additionally to established measured listed in previous questionnaires, in 2020, the Joint Container Control Team, consisting of officers of both the Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ITA), and the Border Police, has continued to work under the United Nations Office on Drugs Control (UNODC) Program at the Customs Office/Border Crossing Point Bijača. In 2020, a new Container Control Team was established at Customs Office/Border Crossing Point Gradiška.

Police officers of Border Police of BiH, in cooperation with ITA BiH officers, cooperate jointly in the implementation of goods control activities, including the detection of prohibited goods such as weapons, ammunition and explosives, as well as drug control activities.

- Security of radioactive sources

The State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (SRARNS) oversees the implementation of treaties in the field of radioactive and nuclear material security, to which Bosnia and Herzegovina is a contracting party, under the Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified treaties which are listed in Annex 1 of this document.

The establishment of the State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (SRARNS) and strengthening of its capacities has created conditions for the implementation of treaties in the field of radioactive and nuclear material security, to which Bosnia and Herzegovina is a contracting party. SRARNS oversees implementing these treaties under the Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified treaties which are listed in Annex 1 of this document.

As the government partner to IAEA and the responsible authority for the implementation of international agreements in this field, the SRARNS closely cooperates with IAEA Department of Safeguards, whose inspectors conducted inspection of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina in September 2022 at some locations in Sarajevo and Mostar. These inspections are performed regularly once a year, but those were not conducted in 2020 and 2021 due to pandemic of COVID 19. The inspectors conduct inspections on the base of Bosnia and Herzegovina's regular reports submitting to the IAEA Safeguards Department. These reports are related to Bosnia and Herzegovina obligations under the Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 2022 SRARNS was reporting to IAEA Safeguards Department regularly in accordance with its obligations.

Continuous control of nuclear and radioactive material in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted by the state inspectors for radiation and nuclear safety during 2022. The inspection includes both safety and security aspect of the use and possession of the ionizing radiation sources. During 2022 „Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources” is implemented. The regulation was adopted at the end of 2013 with the purpose of establishing requirements to ensure security of the radioactive and nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the Regulation, authorization holders are requested to have in place their security plans (for cat. 1 and 2 of radioactive sources) and apply security measures for its radiation sources and nuclear material during their use, possession, transport and storage. SRARNS has mandate to control activities of authorization holders in implementation of security measures.

It is important to note that the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina attended many events relating to nuclear security – conferences, meetings, workshops etc.

At border crossing points, for the purpose of detecting radioactivity, manual pagers “Mini rad-D” are used to detect radioactivity, which are also used, as needed, for profiling. In addition to the pagers, the Yantar-2U radiation detection system, the Geiger-Miller counter and the like, are also used.

When it comes to the security of the radioactive sources, during 2022 the Agency representatives have participated in the monitoring activities of the implementation of the Strategy for prevention of spreading of weapons for the mass destruction.

In accordance with the regulations on radiation and nuclear safety, the ITA began the procedure of renewing the Radiation Safety Certificate and the accompanying reports on the assessment of radiation safety, for devices owned by the ITA, which work on the principle of x-ray generation.

- Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes

Persons linked with terrorism are increasingly using the internet for communication, the exchange of information, and to spread certain ideas and doctrines. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in particular, the internet was the most efficient place in 2021 for the spreading of the propaganda messages of different content, and in the context of spreading and propagating extremist and terrorism ideas.

The relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in BIH monitor the content of websites that might be of security interest with regard to combating terrorism. Upon receiving certain findings, security checks are performed and, on the basis of their results, other measures and activities are undertaken, in accordance with the law, as the Criminal Code contains provisions with regard to the use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.

Various radical groups and extremists use cyber space mainly to spread of propaganda, mutual communication and eventual recruitment. Therefore, institutional measures are continually executed for development and appliance of means and methods of gathering and analyzing of intelligence in cyber space. With that goal, continual monitoring of phenomena and identification have been continued when it comes to the persons who with their activities misuse the Internet for the possible purpose of terrorism, who promote and support the terrorist activities and the ideology in the sense of spreading hate, as well as the manner of possible execution of terrorist acts, intimidation, bringing unrest, recruiting and propaganda.

The Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not possess any findings that there were registered cases of the cyber terrorist attacks in 2021, planned, attempted, or executed, on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina or from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As part of their regular activities, SIPA intelligence officials and investigators engaged in combating terrorism and proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons, also conducted oversight on Internet websites used by extremist groups and subsequently undertook other investigative activities in cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In accordance with the strategy for combating cybercrime in RS, an Action plan for countering cybercrime for the period 2020-2022, and an Action Plan for Protection against Child Pornography for the period 2020-2022 and Action plan of Digital Forensics in RS 2020-2022 were adopted.

- Legal co-operation including extradition

- Issues of extradition and all other forms of international legal assistance are regulated by the provisions of the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, as well as by the

provisions of relevant multilateral European and UN Conventions in the field of criminal law, to which Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a signatory, as well as by the provisions of international bilateral agreements Bosnia and Herzegovina took over from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Notification on the succession of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as international bilateral agreements concluded by Bosnia and Herzegovina with other countries.

- Competent judicial bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the central body of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the procedures of providing international legal assistance, achieved a high level of cooperation with Interpol of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of cases of international legal assistance, especially in cases related to extradition.

- There were no changes in the institutional arrangements.

- All information about international agreements concluded by Bosnia and Herzegovina, which concern international legal assistance, is available on the website of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Technical cooperation in the realization of cases of international legal assistance takes place directly between the judicial bodies of the requesting state and the requested state.

- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

No terrorist act happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022. No departures of BiH citizens to Syria and Iraq are registered in 2022. No activities have been registered in BiH which could be characterized as possible terrorism training. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina faced with new security indicators such as departure of the BiH citizens to Ukraine.

Through intensive criminal-intelligence investigations as well as the collection and analysis of criminal intelligence related to extremist persons and groups, SIPA and other relevant agencies acquire information on whether some locations or groups are being used for hiding terrorists or potential terrorists. Activities conducted by SIPA as well as other law enforcement agencies in BIH have shown that the country is not a safe place and shelter for terrorists and terrorist organizations.

In accordance with relevant legislative acts, a number of preventive and repressive measures are undertaken, in order to prevent violent radicalism, extremism and terrorism. Due to proactive, cooperative and interagency efforts, in 2021, no terrorist attacks were recorded on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and no departures of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to foreign battlefields took place. Furthermore, no activities have been registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which could be characterized as possible terrorism training.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on the stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law

In accordance with its commitment, Bosnia and Herzegovina actively contributes to the efforts of the UN, NATO and EU peacekeeping operations to maintain international peace, security, and stability. Bosnia and Herzegovina deploys police and military officers, as well as civilians in UN missions helping countries to find the difficult path from conflict to peace.

The deployment of police officers and members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in peacekeeping operations is regulated by *the Law on Deployment of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Police Officers, Civil Servants and Other Employees in Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities in Foreign Countries* and by *the Rules of Procedures for Deployment of Police Officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities Abroad*.

The successful completion of the previous missions in Ethiopia-Eritrea, and Iraq, as well as the current engagement in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Central African Republic and Afghanistan, confirms the readiness and the ability of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate equally with allies and partners in very complex collective security operations.

In accordance with UN Resolutions and Decisions by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently deployed in:

- Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, which succeeded ISAF Mission in January 2015. Bosnia and Herzegovina contributes to Resolute Support Mission with following capabilities:
 - Infantry unit with 45 troops (13 rotation deployed in December 2020);
 - Staff personnel with 8 officers (13 rotation) and 2 NCOs (11 rotation) deployed in August 2020;
 - MP contribution with 8 MPs (7th rotation) deployed in December 2020;
 - Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, EOD team with 5 members (3th rotation) deployed in August 2020.
- UN mission MONUSCO in Democratic Republic Congo, In this mission Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina contributes with 3 officers (19 rotation), deployed to Congo in January 2021.
- UN mission MINUSMA in Republic of Mali, The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina participates in the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali (MINUSMA) with 2 staff officers (7th rotation) deployed to MINUSMA in December 2020.
- EU mission EUTM RCA in Central African Republic BiH contribution in this mission is with 1 officer and 2 NCO (8th rotation) deployed to mission in December 2020

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) provides support to the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in making decisions to send the participants of the

military and police forces of BiH to the peace missions, by sending assessments of the current political-security situation in the concrete country, scenarios of its possible further developments and the level of threat the participant of the peace mission will be exposed to in the concrete country.

The Agency represents an important factor in the security sector of BiH as it provides the continual intelligence support to the members of military and police forces of our country which are engaged in EU and UN peace missions. In that way, and through the cooperation with the BiH Ministry of Defense in the first place, the Agency continually helps in the Detection of the source of ionising radiation of threats to security of the territory, routes, objects and facilities where the members of peace missions of our country are engaged in, contributing in that way to the security of the peace missions engaged in those territories in general. According to it, it can be emphasized that participation of Armed Forces of BiH is extended in the missions of DR Congo (MONUSCO), Mali (MINUSMA) and Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

In 2022, pursuant to the legislation regulating possession, use, transportation and control of the sources of ionizing radiation, the Indirect Taxation Authority implemented the measures and actions within its competence in order to detect the sources of ionising radiation at the customs locations where there were the conditions for their detection. It is important to point out that in the course of 2022, as part of the Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade - HALT Project, which UNDP has been implementing in Bosnia and Herzegovina since February 2020 together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and crime (UNODC), training have been conducted of the ITA officers for the use of equipment for detecting sources of ionizing radiation. Within the framework of the mentioned project, a draft of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) has been prepared for the actions of ITA officers during the control of the traffic of strategic and dual-use goods, detection of radiological materials, weapons, their essential spare parts, ammunition, drugs and explosives, and the training of officers was carried out to act according to the above mentioned SOP.

Besides that, the Agency provides support to the Presidency of our country in making decisions regarding the sending of the members of the military and police forces of BiH into the peace missions, by sending the assessments about the current political-security situation in the mentioned countries, scenarios of its possible further developments and the level of threat to which the members of the peace mission in the mentioned countries will be exposed.

Hence, the Agency continually informs the Presidency of our country on current and possible developments of the political-security situation in each of the countries which engages the members of our military or police forces in the peace missions, so that the Presidency of our country could make decisions in the most competent way possible when it comes to their further participation.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith

Fully aware that the primary aim of arms control and disarmament is saving lives, Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to arms control and disarmament in all its aspects.

Illicit trade of conventional arms affects regional and international security and stability because millions of people suffer from the direct and indirect consequences of the irresponsible arms trade, which fuel conflicts and human rights abuses. Globalization of the arms trade allowed production and assembly of conventional weapons all over the world with little control. Bosnia and Herzegovina supports well-regulated and transparent trade of conventional arms and welcomes the progress made with the Arms Trade Treaty as the first legally binding treaty to regulate the international trade in conventional weapons. By ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Bosnia and Herzegovina has confirmed its commitment to the strengthening of global and regional peace, security, and stability. By Article 13 of the Treaty, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted an initial and annual reports. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina established national control mechanism and harmonized domestic legislation with the provisions of the ATT. Bosnia and Herzegovina has advocated the universalization of the ATT and its effective implementation.

In line with the UN Program of Action (POA), Bosnia-Herzegovina formed the National Coordination Committee for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) aiming to ensure the control of SALW throughout the country. The Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 2021 until 2024 has been adopted. The primary objectives of the implementation of the Strategy 2021-2024 are that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall meet the challenge of illicit trade of SALW by strengthening the capacity of police and judicial structures in the country and the cooperation with the relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is part of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024, developed with the support of the EU and the governments of Germany and France, and its adopted Action Plan. Activities from the Action Plan are being implemented in BiH, which will certainly contribute to the creation of a safer environment in our country.

At the request of CB SALW and the BiH Border Police, the implementation of the "Counter Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) Project" continued.

The project aims to improve the capacity of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina to combat the illegal arms trade through Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond. This project is working on the development of a database on the transport of legal weapons, the improvement of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Identification Platform (SALW), the procurement of specialist border control equipment, and the strengthening of inter-institutional cooperation. This project is supported by the UNDP Office in Sarajevo through the Multilateral Fund for the Western Balkans.

At the request of KO SALW and the competent authorities in BiH, the implementation of the "Project for the Prevention of Illicit Trade and Trafficking in Arms in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Halting Arms and Lawbreaking Trade - HALT)" continued.

The project has been implemented since February 2020, as a joint project of the United Nations Development Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNDP BiH) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the general goal of further improving security inside and outside the Western Balkans through targeted action. aimed at improving the capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fight against illegal trade in small arms and light weapons. The project was extended until September 30, 2022. years.

The project is funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Sweden, the French Republic, the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Norway through the

Multilateral Fund for the Western Balkans, supported by the European Union and the Western Balkans Small Arms and Light Weapons Map.

Project activities are carried out in cooperation with the Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ITA BiH) as the main beneficiary of this project, and certain activities within the project include other institutions or agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the BiH Border Police, The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Ministry of Security (MS), the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH (MoFTER), the Ministry of Transport and Communications of BiH (MTK) and postal operators in BiH.

The Ministry of Security - CB SALW signed a Protocol on Project Implementation with the OSCE Mission to BiH between the Mission and the Ministry of Security of BiH in November 2021, and started the implementation of the SALW Project in which the beneficiaries will be police authorities in BiH.

In co-operation with the OSCE Mission to BiH, Project Technical Documentation (project) was prepared for the improvement of the physical storage infrastructure at 10 SALW police storage sites in BiH, as well as for the installation of IDS systems at those locations.

As a component of regional security, various activities about SALW are continually organized, through, inter alia, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), through the RACVIAC Center for Security Cooperation, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC), Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), the Regional Network of SALW Commissions, the South East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN), the South East Europe Firearms Expert Group (SEEFEG), as well as through UNDP, UNODS, and, of course, the OSCE.

Bosnia and Herzegovina continually cooperates with the countries within the framework of international multilateral agreements as well as international bilateral agreements, but also sends reports and performs other forms of exchange of information with the UN, OSCE, SEESAC, and RACVIAC.

We are also part of the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024, developed with the support of the EU and the governments of Germany and France, and its adopted Action Plan. Activities from the Action Plan are being implemented in BiH, which will certainly contribute to the creation of a safer environment in our country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was the first country in the region that introduced the moratorium on the export of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in possession of its armed forces. We fully contribute to the stability in the region by eliminating the risk that the exported equipment could end up in possession of non-democratic regimes or regimes that do not respect human rights or international terrorist groups. The Law on Control of Movement of Arms and Military Equipment is being implemented, and by enforcing it, Bosnia and Herzegovina achieves a final level of control over export/import of arms and military equipment. Within the implementation framework of the mentioned Law, an Annual plan is drafted for regular audits of economic entities to which this Law applies, and, frequently, extraordinary controls are conducted on the route of the movement itself, thus establishing, overall, a series of cyclic controls representing quality supervision over export/import of arms and military equipment.

In November of 2021, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed a Protocol on Project Implementation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and started the implementation of the SALW Project, the beneficiaries of which will be police authorities in the country. Furthermore, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Project Technical Documentation (project) was prepared for the improvement of the

physical storage infrastructure at 10 SALW police storage sites in BiH, as well as for the installation of IDS systems at those locations.

The improvement of the control of domestic and foreign arms trade, the reduction of arms-related incidents and the number of illegal weapons in the possession of citizens, the promotion of the citizens' confidence in the BiH institutions at all authority levels, as well as the reduction in the costs of SALW possessed by the Ministry of Defense of BiH remain issues of particular importance. Particular attention was paid to the continuation of approximation of the legislation with the international standards. It is important to emphasize that most of the institutions have approximated the Laws on Arms with the Directives 91/477/EEC and 51/2008. The drafting of the subordinate legislation related to the identification of small arms and light weapons has been in progress. In this way, the procedures in this area will be set forth, and the movement of arms will be monitored in the future.

When it comes to demilitarization of ammunition and mines in AF BiH, in 2022, a total of 130 tons of AMMOs were demilitarized, as follows: in military capacities of 98 tons (of which 10 tons at the location of Dobož and 88 tons at the location of the Glamoč range) and total of 32 tons were demilitarized in civilian capacities (Isl Sprewerk/R.Croatia/Gospić and Pretis/BiH/Vogošća). In addition to the above mentioned, 708 tons of various types of ammunition were delivered to the SCOUT company from Zagreb that is based on the contract for the sale of surplus ammunition and weapons concluded by the entity's former defense ministries.

In the period from 2018 to 2020, weapons were marked in the AF BiH, during which a total of 61.981 pieces of various types were marked, or 100%. Marking was carried out in accordance with the Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition (SALW). Also, the statistical data on legal arms in possession of BiH citizens have been collected and, in this way, can now be monitored every year. Moreover, the activities on the reconstruction of warehouses in police agencies, where small arms and light weapons are stored, have started and five state level police agencies will have better conditions for arms and weapons storage. In the reporting period, operational police actions were carried out, in which significant amounts of illegal small arms and light weapons were seized. Furthermore, the activities on the destruction of surplus arms and weapons in the possession of the BiH Armed Forces have been continued. When it comes to the implementation of the activities related to the control of small arms and light weapons, the BiH Ministry of Security continuously also cooperates with all the international organizations listed in the previous report.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area

The process of arms control and disarmament has a very important role in the defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the field of arms control, disarmament and CSBM and their continued implementation remain important elements of Euro-Atlantic stability, security as well as developing good neighborly relations and strengthening regional cooperation. Bosnia and Herzegovina attaches great importance to the implementation of its commitments. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a state party to the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control, Article IV, Annex 1-B, General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and as the state member of the OSCE participates in the implementation of the Vienna Document 2011. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a signatory to the Treaty on Open Skies.

The Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control rebuilt peace and stability in the region. The agreement is now a multilateral agreement between four countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina,

the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro, and the Republic of Serbia). These four countries are the negotiating and Contracting Parties, and they have developed this arms control agreement for enhancing regional co-operation with the possibility of moving towards a future security community within EU structures for all states in the Western Balkans. The parties are committed to the objective of establishing new forms of cooperation in the field of security aimed at building transparency and confidence and achieving balanced and stable defense force levels at the lowest numbers consistent with the Parties respective security and the need to avoid an arms race in the region. Conscious of the common responsibility of the Parties for seeking to achieve greater stability and security in the region.

Regarding the Sub-Regional Arms Control, in 2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- conducted 4 active and 4 passive inspections from April to November 2022 in accordance with decision of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission.
- provided information pursuant to Article VIII of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, in accordance with Chart I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X formats specified in this Protocol to each Party. The information in each chart provided in printed or electronic forms in the official languages of the Parties, as well as in English language.
- took part on appointments of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission twice and working group of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission.

Regarding Vienna Document 2011, in 2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- exchanged Annual information on their military forces concerning the military organization, manpower and major weapon and equipment systems, in the zone of application for confidence and security-building measures (CSBMs), according to the article I Annual Exchange of Military Information;
- exchanged annual information to provide transparency about each OSCE participating State's intentions in the medium to long term as regards size, structure, training and equipment of its armed forces, as well as defense policy, doctrines and budgets according to the article II Defense Planning;
- exchanged an annual calendar of its military activities subject to prior notification, within the zone of application for CSBMs according to the article VII Annual Calendars;
- conducted 3 passive inspections of specific area in Bosnia and Herzegovina from September to December 2022,
- conducted 1 passive Evaluation visit from R. Hungary in September 2022,
- conducted 1 active inspection of Specific area in R. Hungary in November 2022,
- conducted 1 active Evaluation visit in R. Slovenia in November 2022,
- conducted 2 Visits to military bases in R. Montenegro and R. Serbia,
- according to Bilateral Agreement B&H conducted 1 evaluation visit in FR Germany in September 2022.

According to the Open Skies Treaties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was scheduled to conduct one observation flight and to receive three observation flights over the territory on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Regarding the Open Skies Treaty, in 2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted:

- 1 observation flight over Bosnia and Herzegovina from Turkey and Hungary, in August 2022;
- 1 observation flight over Bosnia and Herzegovina from Croatia, Germany and France, in September 2022;
- 1 observation flight over Bosnia and Herzegovina from Canada, UK, and Sweden, in September 2022;
- 1 observation flight over Georgia together with Turkey, in September 2022;

Regarding the Sub-Regional Arms Control, in 2023 Bosnia and Herzegovina will:

- receive and conduct four active and four passive quotas and it will be carried out according to decision of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission and the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control.
- provide information pursuant to Article VIII of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, in accordance with Charts I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X formats specified in this Protocol to each Party. The information in each chart shall be provided in printed or electronic forms in the official languages of the Parties, as well as in English language;
- take part at the appointments of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission twice and working group of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission.

Regarding Vienna Document 2011, in 2023 Bosnia and Herzegovina will:

- exchange Annual information on their military forces concerning the military organization, manpower and major weapon and equipment systems, in the zone of application for confidence and security-building measures (CSBMs), according to the article I Annual Exchange of Military Information;
- exchange Annual information to provide transparency about each OSCE participating State's intentions in the medium to long term as regards size, structure, training and equipment of its armed forces, as well as defense policy, doctrines and budgets in accordance with the article II Defense Planning. The information will be provided to all other participating States not later than three months after the military budget is approved by the respective national authorities;
- exchange an Annual calendar of its military activities subject to prior notification, within the zone of application for CSBMs in accordance with the article VII Annual Calendars;
- perform three inspections specific area and one evaluation visit in a calendar year in accordance with the article IX Compliance and Verification.
- accept one evaluation visit from FR Germany as a part of Bilateral Agreement in May 2023.

Regarding the Open Skies Treaty, in 2023 Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- According to the Open Skies Treaty, in 2023, Bosnia and Herzegovina is scheduled to conduct one observation flight and to receive four observation flights over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SECTION II: INTRA-STATE ELEMENTS

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defense expenditures in your State?

The Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, as the highest legislative body, established Joint Committee for Defence and Security of BiH as a standing committee. Members of Joint Committee are representatives and delegates from the House of Representatives and the House of Peoples of the PA BiH.

Responsibilities of the Joint Committee for Defence and Security of BiH are clearly defined by Rules of Procedures, Article 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Article 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With regard to the relevant information, it is important to point out that Joint Committee is, among other things, responsible for the following:

- a) Considers and monitors the implementation of BiH security and defence policies
- b) Conducts parliamentary oversight with the aim of improving efficiency, transparency and functionality. Implementation of parliamentary oversight is based on the principles of constitutionality, legality, democracy and respect for human rights and freedoms.

Parliamentary oversight is carried out over the following institutions:

- 1) Defence institutions: Ministry of Defence of BiH and Armed Forces of BiH;
- 2) Security institutions: Ministry of Security of BiH, Border Police;

State Investigation and Protection Agency - SIPA, Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Forensics, the Agency for Education and Professional Training and the Agency for police support;

3) Other institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina within their responsibilities related to issues of defence and security: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, in the part relating to the import, export and transit of weapons, military equipment and dual-use products, as well as the Ministry of Civil Affairs in the part related to mine-clearance.

4) Bodies of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in the framework in which their work is subject to parliamentary oversight: Independent Board of the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee on Public Complaints to the work of police officers in BiH police bodies and the Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH.

5) The Joint Commission conducts parliamentary supervision over other BiH institutions if the Parliamentary Assembly passes such a decision;

C) considers laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of Joint Committee;

d) monitors legality and compliance of supervised institutions with a defence and security policy of BiH;

- e) considers reports, short-term and long-term plans related to the structure of BiH Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and allowances, education and training of the Armed Forces of BiH, professional conduct and ethical standards for civilian and military personnel;
- f) monitors the procedures of equipping the army, procurement and import and export of weapons and military equipment, material assistance and contracts with foreign companies which provide services to defence institutions on a commercial basis, combat readiness, military exercises, military mine-clearance process and operations including enforcement of international obligations and international peace support operations;
- g) monitor and review the situation of human rights and freedoms in the defence and security sector;
- h) monitor compliance with the political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of the supervised institutions;
- i) monitor and review the implementation of means and methods in conducting special investigative activities in supervised institutions;
- j) Reviewing reports on budget execution, as well as the audit reports of the supervised institutions;
- k) consider and approve work reports of the supervised institutions;
- p) considers the issues of cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the bodies of European Union, United Nations, OSCE, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and other international organizations in the domain of defence and security;
- r) considers activities of permanent and ad hoc delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defence;
- s) establishes cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of BiH entities, other countries as well as with international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defence;

In accordance with the Book of Rules, Joint Committee submits reports to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH on its activities as well as its conclusions and proposals.

Joint Committee considers other issues related to BiH defence and security assigned by the PA BiH.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

The Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Joint Committee for Defence and Security of BiH have been engaged in jobs and activities in the past year which are defined by the Rules of Procedures of both houses.

During 2022, the Joint Committee worked to carry out the obligations laid down in the branches, as well as the obligations it itself established with the Orientation Working Plan for 2022.

In the past year the Joint Committee had next activities:

- three sessions of the Joint Commission were held to discuss a total of 19 agenda points,
- realized six working visits to ministries, institutions and police agencies from the defense and security sector of BiH
- participation of the sixteen conferences, seminars, presentations, workshops and round tables in BiH, (one part of these activities being realized online);
- eleven working meetings with representatives of domestic and international institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- participation in three international conferences.

We particularly emphasize the preparation and organization of the visits and meetings of the members of the Joint Committee with the members of the Committee for Economy and Security of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, who were staying in the period from 7 to 9 June 2022 on a three-day working visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the Commander of the NATO Staff Sarajevo to Brigadier General Pamela L. McGaha and her associates on March 9, 2022.

The visit of the members of the Committee for Defence and Security of the Parliament of the Slovak Republic on June 6, 2022, during which the members of the Joint Committee discussed numerous issues with the guests, had a positive impact in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. This further contributed to mutual understanding and gave impetus to other institutions to intensify bilateral cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Slovak Republic.

In the second part of 2022., the Joint Committee didn't hold sessions due to pre-election and election activities.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

In accordance with the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH conducts the parliamentary control over the Armed Forces of BiH (AF BiH) and all defense institutions at the State level.

The Parliamentary Assembly Joint Committee for Defense and Security performs tasks in the area of the oversight over the BiH defense and security institutions. The Joint Committee for Defense and Security conducts parliamentary oversight of the following institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces, Ministry of Security, SIPA, Border Police, National Central Bureau of INTERPOL, and the BH Demining Centre.

Democratic control over the AF BiH is conducted by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Minister of Defense. The role of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the oversight of the AF BiH is conducted in accordance with the Law on

Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the Law on Defense, the Minister of Defense is a civilian in charge of the Ministry of Defense and conducts his function in the area of administrative, organizational, and command authority as well as control and inspection of the BIH AF.

Foreign management and supervision of Intelligence-Security Agency of BIH, as well as internal management and control, is regulated by the Law on Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The rights and liabilities of the subjects of legislative and executive authority regarding OSA BIH are clearly defined, such as: BIH Presidency's rights and liabilities; Council of Minister's rights and liabilities; Chairman of the Council of Ministers' rights and liabilities; Executive Intelligence Board; and Parliamentary supervision. The Agency is directly subordinated to COM BIH, Executive Intelligence Committee, and the most directly to the Chairman of COM BIH. The control of Agency work legitimacy is done by Security-Intelligence Committee for Supervision of the Agency, established by BIH Parliament. The Committee is responsible for supervising the Agency's work, conducting investigation on the Agency's work based on a grounded suspicion of illegal performance of the Agency, i.e. pursuant to the relevant legal provisions as well as analyzing the expenditures of the Agency's budget, including issuing opinion on the draft budget of the Agency.

The Agency constantly strives to come up with new and efficient education modalities and trainings of its employees. In that view, a special attention is devoted to education of employees of the state institutions regarding the role and place of the Agency in the security sector of our country; as well as to education of the public in general, and the academic community in special. From the Agency's stance, the specialized programs of OSCE Mission to BiH, such as the course "Security politics", have proved to be extremely valuable.

Due to that reason, the Agency remains open for the development and participation in those programs, being aware of the importance of Codex and contributions made by the Agency.

Ministries and police agencies at the at the entity and cantonal levels of government also have constitutionally established procedures ensuring the effective, democratic control over their activities. Legislation in this regard is listed under Annex I.

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina regulates the competencies of the state institutions in the defense sector and defines the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Minister of Defense as the crucial state institutions for democratic control. The democratic control is implemented through a clear chain of command and control, defined by the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The parliamentary control over the AF BIH shall be performed by the Parliamentary Assembly (PA BIH), directly through the Joint Committee for Defense and Security by defining necessary laws and the process of creating the budget, and supervision over its implementation and execution. The Parliamentary Assembly has the executive authority to adopt laws relevant to the organization, funding, appointment, training, mobilization, equipping, and use of the AF BIH.

The PA BIH also has the authority to announce the state of war upon the request by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the case of direct attack to Bosnia and Herzegovina

or parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to announce a state of emergency. The PA BiH confirms the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chiefs of Joint Staff of the AF BiH, Commanders and Deputy Commanders of the AF BiH Operational Command, Commander and Deputy Commander of the Support/Logistics Command and all officers in the rank of general in the AF BiH. The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy of the PA BiH is in charge of the control and supervision of defense and security institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy manages parliamentary supervision over following BiH institutions: the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Security, the Border Police (BP), the SIPA, the National Office of Interpol, the Mine Action Centre – BHMIC. Furthermore, the Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy also considers and monitors implementation of the Security and Defense Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; supervises and considers reports of the BiH Ministry of Defense, the BiH Ministry of Security and other executive bodies dealing with security and defense matters reporting on the subject the PA BiH.

In reporting, a focus is on: short-term and long-term activities concerning structure of the AF BiH; personnel policy and recruitments; salaries and compensations; education and training of the AF BiH members; professional conduct and ethical standards for civil and military staff; provision of military equipment; work of the military industry; acquisition of assets and export/import of arms and military equipment; material assistance and contracts signed with foreign companies providing commercial services for defense institutions; combat preparedness, drills and operations which include fulfillment of international obligations and international peace support operations. In addition, the Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy considers laws and amendments to the laws within its competence; gives opinions and recommendations; makes changes and amendments to the defense budget proposal; considers reports on defense budget execution; and reports on the revision of institutions dealing with the defense and security policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; other issues that concern the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH) are a professional, single military force organized and controlled by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina can be organized, trained, equipped, or mobilized in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, only in accordance with the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Law on Service in the AF BiH.

The mission of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to:

- Participate in operations of collective security, peace support operations and self-defense operations, including the fight against terrorism;
- Provide military defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Assist civil authorities in reacting to natural disasters and catastrophes;
- Demining activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Fulfill international obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Engagement of the AF BiH is conducted upon the proposal of the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such engagement is based on a decision of the Presidency of Bosnia

and Herzegovina, which (in case of the announcement of a state of emergency, state of war or deployment of AF BIH units to peacekeeping missions) is confirmed by the PA BIH.

The AF BIH, in accordance with a decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, can have up to 10,000 military personnel, 1,000 civil employees (including employees of the Ministry of Defense) and 5,000 members of active reserve.

The AF BIH cannot be used for political purposes or activities of political parties. Armed Forces members, including generals, are neutral in political matters and shall not be engaged in any political activity of political parties or be selected or appointed to public functions. These provisions shall not prevent members of the AF BIH to be registered for voting or to be a candidate for elections in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Members of reserve units selected or appointed to public functions are not obliged to resign from the position if mobilized for regular training.

When it comes to training of members of security agencies for protection of persons and property, as well as the training of private detectives, the establishment of such agencies and control over their activities is under the auspices of and executed by, in cooperation, the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM) at the state level and entity and cantonal levels ministries and police agencies.

Ministries and police agencies at the at the entity and cantonal levels of government also have clearly established roles and controls ensuring they act solely within the constitutional framework.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The compulsory military service in Bosnia and Herzegovina was abolished in 2006. However, the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina prescribes the existence of an active reserve. There is no specifically designed reserve component of the AF BIH, but an active reserve is envisioned in the peacetime structure.

The Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina advertises available positions in the AF BIH and, through prescribed procedures, selects the appropriate number of candidates for training in training centers of Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The cadets who have been trained and educated at the foreign Military Academies, for the needs of the AF BIH, significantly contribute to an overall number of the officers admitted into our military service. This kind of arrangement is based on a bilateral agreements between Bosnia and Herzegovina and those countries.

Recruitment of staff for police agencies, usually performed through public announcements, is executed by at the entity and cantonal levels of government ministries and police agencies, and it is regulated through legislative acts at those levels, with particular attention paid to gender equality.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have ?

There is no compulsory military service in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina has only professional armed forces.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces' personnel as well as conscripts?

The recruiting of staff for AF BIH is regulated by *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Law on Service in the AF BIH; the Law on Participation of the Members of AF BIH, Police Officers, Civil Servants, and Other Employees in Peace Support Missions and Other Activities Abroad, and the Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Accession to AF BIH is exclusively in accordance with legal provisions, regulated by the laws abovementioned laws.

Current solutions define that all members of the AF BIH during their active or reserve service exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with *the Law on Defense and the Law on Service in the AF BIH*. The mentioned laws comply with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other relevant legislation. There is no Military Court within the AF BIH.

AF BIH personnel consist of military professionals, reserve personnel, and civilians employed in the AF BIH. Military professionals exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with the *Law on Service in the AF BIH*. The Law regulates: the service in the AF BIH, composition of the AF BIH, admission into service, rights and obligations of the personnel serving in the AF BIH, status during service, personnel classifying system, evaluations, promotions, personnel record and carrier management, ranks and insignia in the AF BIH, standards of conduct and other status issues of the personnel serving in the AF BIH. Civilians in service in the AF BIH are civil servants and employees who exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with *the Law on Labor in the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

The institution of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina is set out by the Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This established a new institution in the field of the protection of human rights and freedoms, specialized exclusively for the protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the AF BIH and the MOD.

The position of Military Commissioner is established in order to strengthen the rule of law, protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the AF BIH and the MOD, as stipulated in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and attached international agreements. The Military Commissioner works on professional basis only and does not advocate, protect or undermine interests of any political party, registered organization or association, or any people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In performing parliamentary oversight of the work and other issues in the area of the protection of human rights and freedoms related to military personnel and cadets in the AF BIH and the MOD, the Military Commissioner has the following competencies:

- Investigation of specific issues under the directions of the Parliamentary Assembly of BIH and the Joint Committee on Defense and Security. The directions may be issued only in case that the issue is not already considered by the Joint Committee, and the Military Commissioner may request the Joint Committee to issue the directions for investigation of specific issues;

- Activities performed based on his/her personal assessment, following information received by the members of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, or consideration of complaints by military personnel and cadets, or in any other circumstances indicating a violation of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets.

Rights of military forces personnel are regulated by the Law on professional military service BiH and by the Law on Parliamentary military Commissioner BiH as well as subordinate legislation such as bylaws – for example, about promotion, disciplinary process, about food requirements, and other spheres of soldiers life and work. When it comes to limitation and restrictions on rights, it is important to emphasize that soldiers do not have a right to strike, neither to syndicate nor politics gathering. As mentioned above, soldiers do not have any kind of service personnel representatives or labor unions. That is the best reason that the establishment and growing of the PMC institution is necessary and that the role of PMC is to be „a lawyer of the citizens in uniform“.

The most important segment of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner's work is consideration of the complaints of professional military personnel and cadets in the AF BiH based on their assessment and the circumstances that indicate violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Activities of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner in this segment can be divided into acting upon complaints, acting upon requests for legal assistance and acting on the initiative of Parliamentary Military Commissioner.

A special segment of the military commissioner's work in this reporting period was, in addition to working on complaints, the prevention of procedures by providing legal assistance and mediation in order to solve misunderstandings and eliminate the noted irregularities. The military commissioner states that the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina has made significant progress in eliminating the noted omissions, and a particularly important role in this process is the consistent work of the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina in conducting investigations.

In this reporting period, the announced and unannounced visits were intensified, and the goal was to determine the situation on the ground after lifting measures caused by the pandemic. Also, the talks with professional military personnel were intensified, who, during the meeting with the military commissioner, expressed their problems and dissatisfaction with certain decisions of the authorities in the Ministry of Defense of BiH and the Armed Forces of BiH, which mainly related the status issue, low incomes and promotion in the service. The amendment to the Law on Salaries of Employees in BiH Institutions had a particularly positive effect in this domain.

In the context of the implementation of parliamentary control of work and other issues in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the Armed Forces of BiH and the Ministry of Defense of BiH, every professional military personnel or cadet in the Armed Forces of BiH has the right to directly contact the military commissioner, and file a complaint. In the reporting period, the largest number of procedures and investigations were opened on the basis of complaints from professional military personnel (hereinafter: PVL). In addition to acting on complaints, the military commissioner is authorized to act ex officio when, while carrying out his duties, he receives information or observes circumstances that refers to a violation of the human rights and freedoms of professional military personnel and cadets.

The Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH acted, during 2022, in 27 procedures initiated following complaints of professional military personnel, and in 35

procedures initiated following requests for the provision of legal assistance, which is a total of 62 procedures .

During 2022, a smaller number of complaints from professional military personnel were received for two reasons:

1. due to the suspension of the participation of members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Peace Mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan,
2. due to preventive action in the process of monitoring the implementation of the competition procedure for admission to the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the reporting period, procedures for complaints and requests for legal assistance were completed in 55 cases, while the procedure in other cases is ongoing.

During 2022, the largest number of procedures in the Office of the Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina were conducted in the following areas:

1. complaints related to the performance of the duties belonging to another formation post,
2. complaints in connection with admission following the recommendation of the commander to the initial rank of petty officer,
3. complaints related to the possibility of being appointed to higher formation positions,
4. conducting disciplinary proceedings,
5. other complaints.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programs and regulations?

Bosnia and Herzegovina ensures that the AF BIH are equipped, trained, and managed in accordance with the provisions of International Humanitarian Law through the implementation of the Security and Defense Policy as well as the Military Doctrine.

The training curriculum of basic and advance courses for soldiers, NCOs and officers of the AF BIH includes studying of International Humanitarian Law and conventions, which must be applied in armed conflicts, as well as relevant state legislation. The rules of engagement of AF BIH in peace support operations are identified in accordance with the provisions of International Humanitarian Law.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Law on Service in Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines that members of the AF BIH have the right and obligation to perform their duty in accordance with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other legal acts. Regardless of rank, every member of the AF BIH has a personal responsibility to comply with the law. Commanders must ensure that the law is

complied with by others and must take action in case of violations. Orders issued by a superior commander are not to be carried out if their execution represents a criminal activity.

The training of military professionals is prescribed in the “Leader’s Development” manual. The obligatory courses have been defined at the Center for Professional Development for the AF BIH officers and NCOs as Command and Staff Course; Basic Officer Course; Basic NCO Course; Advanced Officer Course; Advanced NCO Course; Staff Officer Courses and Staff NCO Courses at Peace Support Operations Training Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The attendance of these courses is mandatory for each AF BIH officer and NCO depending on his/her rank. Programs of instructions for all courses mentioned above contain lessons, which address in details the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Law on War. Also, at the level of all AF BIH units, the mentioned topics are mandatory, and they are being planned on a regular basis and conducted through unit training. All unit members attend this training. Newly recruited soldiers that are being trained through TRADOC Basic Training Center attend classes in accordance with the approved programs of instructions on the Law on War, the Geneva and Hague Conventions. The AF BIH in coordination with the ICRC organizes the execution of seminars and courses according to the ICRC plans and programs.

All AF BIH units that are to be deployed in peace support operations must be trained on IHL and Law on War. Additionally, the AF BIH has developed manuals that they can use during their mission execution to remind themselves of some provisions regarding stated rules and laws. The mentioned manuals are the part of the additional equipment for the AF BIH soldiers in peace support missions.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Bosnia and Herzegovina ensures that AF BIH are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights based on the provisions of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Defense Law of the Armed Forces, as well as other legislative acts regulating this particular matter. Article 4 of the Defense Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines the missions of the AF BIH. According to this article, the AF BIH cannot be used to limit human and civil rights. The Law of Defense regulates state institutions’ competencies in the defense sector (civil and democratic control over the defense sector for the AF BIH). The civil and democratic control additionally ensures that AF BIH cannot be used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

The Defense Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines that the AF BIH cannot be used for political purposes or political party activities. The members of the Armed Forces of BIH including generals are neutral with the regards to political issues. They cannot be engaged in any political activity nor to be appointed for a public position. Members of the AF BIH are allowed to register for voting as well to participate in voting, and can nominate themselves for elections in accordance with the Election Law. Political engagement of the reserve members is defined as well, so that if the reserve member is elected or appointed on a public position,

he/she is not obliged to resign if he/she is engaged in a regular training, but during the time in the AF BIH, he/she cannot perform party-related activities. The AF BIH Service Law strictly prohibits syndical and political organization of all AF BIH members.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defense policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

The alignment of defense policy and doctrine with international law has been ensured by incorporating provisions of international law into domestic legislation. Additionally, open public debate, the requirement for parliamentary approval for the AF and major acquisitions, as well as the requirement of a UN Security Council mandate for peace support operations help ensure that defense policy and doctrine are in accordance with international law.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's foreign policy is aimed at promoting and preserving lasting peace, security and overall state development, international peace and the inclusion of BIH in modern European and Euro-Atlantic integration. BIH's activities in international relations are based on the principles contained in the UN Charter, OSCE documents and generally accepted principles of international law.

SECTION III: PUBLIC ACCESS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The public is informed about all strategic documents, laws, policies, and strategies related to OSCE's Code of Conduct through official websites of ministries and other relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All relevant institutions are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct (CoC) and Information of the CoC on their respective websites, and to offer it to the public in other forms. There are also efforts undertaken to raise awareness through seminars and involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations, by relevant authorities, and often in partnership with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

Bosnia and Herzegovina's relevant institutions are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct, as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina's reply to the Questionnaire on their respective websites.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

According to Bosnia and Herzegovina's defense policy, a transparent approach to the defense activities is in accordance with international standards, also assisting to restore and develop confidence among all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This principle implies the implementation of the following objectives:

- Mutual exchange of information concerning the planning of defense activities, engagement of assets and their origin and on the location of the military units and facilities;
- Transparency of the budget and foreign military assistance;
- Transparency of cooperation with the armed forces of other states;
- Full access to and oversight of all defense activities by civilian authorities exercising command and control of the defense structures in BIH;
- Cooperation with appropriate government and non-governmental organizations dealing with security and defense issues;
- Openness to the media and continued informing the public about defense activities.

Public access to information related to the AF BIH is in accordance with the Law on Free Access to Information in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, representatives of media are invited on a regular basis to attend all significant events taking place at defense institutions and in the AF BIH.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sector for Multilateral Affairs - Department for OSCE
Musala 2, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Telephone: +387 (33) 281-107; Fax: +387 (33) 227-156

Voluntary report in regards to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 – Women, Peace, and Security

Information on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 in
Accordance with the Special Decision of OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation

I. Prevention

1. Measures of raising awareness among the military staff on special contribution requirements of women in conflict situations.

The Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a strong institutional framework that supports continuous and sustainable progress in promoting gender perspectives, which is visible through the implementation of obligations stemming from the "Women, Peace, and Security" agenda, including partnership goal G 0013, "Women, Peace, and Security." This is actually a continuous process that begins with the preparation of the competition for admission to military service and continues in all stages of the admission process. After admission to military service, it refers to professional training and leading a military career, professional and specialist education and training, and integrates a gender perspective in all activities, including military exercises, engagement in

peace support operations, military-diplomatic missions, and military representation missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Gender Audit of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2019/2020) has given concrete recommendations and proposals, including the analysis and harmonization of 36 policies, regulations, and procedures. Recommendations on gender equality are incorporated into the Armed Forces of BiH Training doctrine. The training packages for gender perspectives are adapted to the military context and included in the training plans and programs implemented in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to affirm their positive values and prevent discrimination.

Gender equality concepts are included in the TRADOC during institutional and operational education and training on courses attended by all categories of members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Command and Staff Course
- Staff officer training
- Training of NCO candidates
- Training of officer candidates
- Training of soldier candidates

The Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC) in Bosnia and Herzegovina offers a NATO-accredited course on "Utility of Gender in Peace Support Operations." The use of available training materials supports the activities of GENAD and GFP. Also, PSOTC annually conducts personnel training prior to deployment on peacekeeping missions. This training is accredited by the relevant bodies of the United Nations and is conducted by domestic and international instructors. The training in its nature is international, as it includes military and police personnel, as well as international students from NATO member states and other countries. Within the framework of the pre-deployment of members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina who will be deployed in peace support operations, the following topics are covered:

- Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions,
- International Humanitarian law applicable in Peace Support Operations,
- Protection of human rights, with special emphasis on the Protection of the rights of women and children in Peace Support Operations,
- Protection of civilians in Peace Support Operations,
- Gender in Peace Support Operations,
- Protection of children and women in Peace Support Operations, etc.

"Human security" is one of the new approaches to the concept of security, and members and units of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have already undergone training with the instructors of the 77th Brigade of the British Army:

- For the first time, this training was realized in 2021, and due to the pandemic, it was held online.
- The second time, the training in "Human Security" was held at full capacity in 2022. The theoretical and practical parts were realized in the "Mika Bosnić" barracks and the training ground for Urban operations in Manjača. OPFOR forces, the Combat Simulation Center and Combat Training Center, the Light Infantry Battalion Combat Group, and instructors and evaluators for operations in the urban area were involved in the implementation of the training. At that time, 27 instructors were certified by the UK for "Human Security" training. The "Human Security" training concept represents a modern approach to the interpretation of security that focuses on the individual, the needs of different categories of the population during conflict and the peace-building process, as well as the integration of the principles of the "Women, Peace, and Security" agenda into military operations and peace support operations.

The aim of this training is to train the members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the personnel responsible for planning and evaluating exercises, for further training of units, and the integration of these topics into exercise scenarios and the responsible execution of set missions and tasks - which is closely related to reaching the standards according to the partner, the goals of PGL 4000 "The struggle of combined genders in an urban environment" and PG 0013 "Women, Peace, and Security" as well as improving the interoperability of the BiH Armed Forces.

This training covers topics that are problematic in the latest NATO and UN documents and guidelines, as areas relevant to the planning of military operations and peace support operations, namely:

- Protection of Civilians (POC),
- Women, Peace, and Security (WPS),
- Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV),
- Cultural Property Protection (CPP),
- Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)...

The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have 15 instructors of Gender Training of the Trainers (GTotT). GTotT instructors not only participate in the training of members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina but also in training conducted within the framework of UNDP SEESAC, thereby contributing to the formation of a wider network of instructors for gender equality.

In order to systematically introduce the principle of gender equality and improve the position of women in the defense and security sectors, the practice of harmonizing policies, laws and by-laws with the Law on Gender Equality in BiH (LGE) in competent institutions and defense and security agencies continued during 2022. The institutions submit documents to the Agency for Gender Equality of BiH, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH (AGE BiH, MHRR) for an opinion on compliance with the LGE.

According to information from the BiH Ministry of Defense (MoD), training on the topic of gender equality is carried out in the units as planned. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) define the specific duties of contact persons for gender equality – gender focal points. When creating the annual training programme, gender focal points make proposals for integrating gender equality into individual and collective training, and also implement other types of education. In the part related to training, it is prescribed that competent commanders at all organizational and formation levels of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) are obliged to plan and implement training in the field of gender equality in their units, upon the proposal of appointed gender focal points.

2. Measures for processing violations of women and girls' rights in accordance to international standards.

In accordance with the Training Program, the obligation of all commands and units of the AFBiH, from January 1, 2022 is to integrate the topics of gender equality into training plans and exercises, as well as thematic plans and programs of institutional training instructions.

After an analysis of 39 career courses and 27 operational training programs in the AFBiH, as well as recommendations for the integration of topics related to gender equality in training programs in which these topics are not sufficiently represented, the Chief of the Joint Staff of the AFBiH issued Guidelines for Training in the AFBiH and ordered that the recommendations are implemented in accordance with the Training Doctrine of the AFBiH. According to this

Doctrine, soldiers and civilians serving in the AFBiH begin training on the day they join the AFBiH and it continues until their retirement or the end of their military service, in all three areas: institutional training, operational training and self-development. The guidelines are applied in a planned and continuous manner, and topics on gender equality are integrated into the training plans of commands and units, as well as thematic plans and programs of institutional training instructions, according to the Training Program for integrating the content of gender equality into training and exercises of the AFBiH from 2021. The guidelines also include training on the prevention of sexual violence in conflict and the rights of the child. Also, the adoption of the Instructor's Manual for gender equality issues is extremely important for the standardization of training. This manual, developed with the support of UNDP/SEESAC, contains guidelines for training on gender equality issues and is a tool for all those in the MoD and AFBiH who develop, organize and conduct training on gender equality issues.

According to the information submitted by the Ministry of Security of BiH (MoS), within the framework of the DCAF project "Regional police cooperation and strengthening of integrity in the Western Balkans (PCIB)", a workshop was held on the topic "Continuous training on integrity and gender in law enforcement agencies" for representatives educational police institutions in BiH (Agency for training and professional development of personnel of BiH, Administration for Police Education of the Ministry of Interior of RS, Police Academy of the Ministry of Interior of FBiH). The goals of the workshop were to determine whether basic, advanced and specialist training within educational police institutions cover topics on gender equality, the implementation of international standards on gender equality in the police sector, the application of UN resolutions on women, peace and security, etc., and the analysis of additional the need for continuous training in these areas.

The regular annual training plan of the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) also includes training on gender equality for all employees. During the implementation of Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, over 220 SIPA employees attended this training, of which 98 were women (about 45%). All SIPA employees were informed in writing about the appointment of contact persons for gender equality, as well as their duties and tasks. Contact persons were educated through participation in various external trainings on the topic of gender equality in the security sector. The need for all SIPA employees to familiarize themselves with these topics is recognized and supported by the SIPA management. In March 2022, 7 contact persons were appointed, increasing their number from 3 to 7.

The BiH Border Police (BP BiH) stated that it was involved in all external trainings on gender equality and UNSCR 1325 organized and/or supported by non-governmental and international organizations. Although these trainings (by invitation) are continuously conducted, it is important to emphasize that there is still no internal plan and program in the BP BiH that would ensure the regular implementation of trainings on the topic of gender equality.

II. Participation

1. Measures for increasing the number of women in all decision-making positions in the AFBiH and the MOD

During each announcement of the recruitment for officers in the AFBiH and the accompanying campaign, which has been carried out for years, special attention is paid to promoting the participation of women and encouraging girls to apply. This includes numerous promotional and media contents and materials (video recordings, billboards, posters) presented through all means of public information. The data on the number of women applying for competitions for

the recruitment of soldiers, officers and non-commissioned officers show that there is an increasing trend in the number of women applying for recruitment to the AFBiH, with the assumption that the aforementioned campaigns contribute to this. For example: of the total number of candidates registered for the public advertisement for soldiers in 2021, 15.4% were women, and in 2022, 18.5% were women. Likewise, in the vacancy notice for officers in 2019, 20.35% of the total number of applicants were women, and in 2021, 22.8% were women.

SIPA promotes the police call and encourages the registration of women through the admission and employment of candidates, as well as the attendance of candidates for the rank of police officer - I level and the rank of junior inspector - II level. In the Public Advertisements for the admission of candidates, and also in the internal advertisements for promotion, SIPA emphasizes that preference will be given to women in case of equal results. For example during the announcement of the competition for the promotion of police officers to the rank of independent inspector, and in the Internal advertisement for vacancies from August 2022, it was stated that "during the promotion process, the provisions of the LGE." Promotional activities contributed to the trend of increasing the number of women in SIPA during the implementation of AP UNSCR 1325 (e.g. in 2021, 5 more women were employed than in the previous year).

The Gender Audit provided a number of recommendations that were translated into the objectives of the Dynamic Plan and approved by the Minister of Defense. The recommendations concern the implementation of international and BiH commitments in the field of gender equality, and they include 50 recommendations and relevant measures for improvement and further implementation in the three key areas. In the interest of implementing our goals and in accordance with these recommendations, three working subgroups have been formed. Each of the groups was led by a general. 3 key areas of action and 3 working subgroups:

1. Harmonization of Defence sector regulations:
 - The team for harmonization of regulations analysed 238 documents and 138 regulations proposed by laws and other regulations of the MoD and JS AF BiH. So far, 36 amendments to these acts have been approved by the MoD BiH. Other changes are still being worked on in accordance with the recommendations. The General Inspector of the Ministry of Defence and the AF BiH is in charge of the team.
 - The Decision on Zero Tolerance to Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence is in force, as are the Instructions on the Application of Regulations in the Field of Exercising the Right to Maternity and Parental Leave and Regulating the Status of Pregnant Women.
 - The AF BiH is required to follow international and BiH legal regulations regarding gender equality. When adopting policies and regulations, as well as when writing SOPs, the gender perspective must be considered.
2. Gender mainstreaming in military training and education:
 - The Team for Integrating Gender Equality on Training and Military Exercises in the AF BiH prepared an analysis of training programs for 39 career courses and 27 training and training plans in the AF BiH, as well as proposed measures to be taken to implement them and correct them where necessary. A team is led by the Deputy CHOD for Operations.

- With the assistance and support of UNDP SEEC, we published The Handbook on Gender and Gender Issues, which is designed to be a useful tool for the development of gender training and contribute to achieving gender equality in the defence system. It covers the provisions on the content of UNSC Resolution 1325 and other related UNSC Resolutions as well as the knowledge required for civilian protection in military operations and peacekeeping missions.
 - We are implementing and developing "human security" training in cooperation with the British Army, with the goal of training instructors, military personnel, and units of the Armed Forces of BiH.
3. Improving military infrastructure
- A Gender Audit determined that there is a need to improve the living and working conditions of women and men in the military.
 - The infrastructure at AF BiH sites is mainly inherited from a system in which women did not have an active role in the previous armed forces; therefore, infrastructural solutions did not envisage them working and staying 24/7 at locations as professional military personnel.
 - The infrastructure team prepared excerpts from conceptual solutions for infrastructure investments at 147 facilities in 29 AF BiH locations, with a total monetary value of more than 7 million Euros. NATO HQ Sarajevo assisted in translating the subject materials into English.
 - Taking into account specific perspectives as well as the needs of current and future female AF BiH members, the AF BiH is determined to provide working conditions that are commensurate with their needs and to provide equal access to opportunities, the performance of professional duties, and advancement in their careers to all women serving in the AF BiH.
 - Infrastructural improvements at AF BiH locations affect other essential elements of the defence system's functioning. Poorly maintained premises, particularly those where personnel work and live 24 hours a day, have a negative impact on the health and safety of women and men in service and pose legal and operational risks. Poor infrastructure at the location also affects the admittance and recruitment processes in the AF BiH.
 - With the support of the Government of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland and NATO HQ Sarajevo, the facilities were renovated in accordance with the standards of gender equality and security, providing safe and equal protection and training facilities for both male and female members of the AF BiH. The first facility was completed in the "Mika Bosnic" barracks in Manjaca in 2022, while work on the guard facility in the "Rajlovac" barracks in Sarajevo will be finished at the end of April 2023. Other facilities included in this project are the guard facility in the Capljina barracks and the women's facility in the Professional Development Center of the Training and Doctrine Command in Travnik. This is one of the priority activities in order to ensure the basic conditions for increasing the number of female members in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By integrating the principles of the Women's Peace Security agenda (integration, inclusion and integrity) in the activities of the BiH Armed Forces, we practically include gender issues in the

entire defence system, from strategic to tactical levels, which gives us great potential in terms of supporting analysis, planning and execution. Great progress has been made in the process of achieving real gender equality and equal opportunities without discrimination – in a number of areas:

- The number of uniformed women has increased (in 2007 - 4.7% and in 2022 – 9.2%), while women perform all types of duties in the AF BiH, from managerial, command, staff to various specialist duties. They have an opportunity to serve UN, NATO and EU led missions.
- Strengthening of the Network of contact persons for gender issues for lessons learned and exchange of best practices, cooperating with inspectors and ethics advisers in the implementation of training on gender equality issues;
- The GENAD CHOD position was established in JS AF BiH.
- Quarterly reporting, as well as GENAD and GFP meetings
- The drafting of the rulebook on gender equality for the MoD BiH and Armed Forces of BiH, as well as the SOP for the integration of the principle of gender equality in the activities of the Armed Forces of BiH, is underway.
- Gender perspectives are integrated into the key tasks and functions of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the national, international, and normative frameworks of the "Women, Peace, and Security" agenda.
- Recognition of the principles of the "Women, Peace, and Security" agenda in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina improves the application of gender perspectives in the context of operations. GENAD and GFP are included in planning processes due to the possibility of contributing to more effective planning with a focus on gender perspectives. Special attention should be paid to the activities of the General Inspectorate of the MoD BiH when it comes to training, but also to other activities from the Building Integrity program in the context of the "Women, Peace, and Security" agenda.

According to the latest analyses (2022), in the total number of employees in the AF BiH, there are 810 female professional military and civilian personnel. The percentage of women in the total number of professional military personnel and civilian personnel in the AF BiH is 9,2%. The number of women in AF BiH goes as follows:

- 675 military personnel (120 officers; 127 NCOs; and 428 soldiers)
- 135 civilians.

The number of women admitted to professional military service in 2022 was as follows:

- 59 soldiers (out of 182 female and 817 male applicants),
- 20 non-commissioned officers (out of 26 female and 343 male applicants) i
- 15 officers (out of 89 female and 285 male applicants).

During 2022, 8 women and 39 men were admitted to the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina through foreign military academies.

In 2022, a total of 102 women and 482 men were admitted to OSBIH.

According to the latest analyses (2022), in the total number of military personnel on military education:

Military education	Male	Female	Total
Functional	58	6	64
Language	195	29	224
Career	959	130	1089
General	177	32	209
Specialist	460	30	490
Total	1849	227	2076

1. Measures for increasing the number of women in peacekeeping forces

As part of the promotional activities of the MoD, regular campaigns are carried out with the aim of promoting the role and participation of women in peacekeeping missions. During the celebration of 15 years of participation of the AFBiH in international peacekeeping missions, the participation of 34 women in peacekeeping missions was promoted.

When it comes to training for peacekeeping missions, the BiH MoD and the AFBiH have included topics in the field of gender equality in their curricula and conduct them regularly. All officer and non-commissioned officer courses on peacekeeping operations have a gender module lasting 1-3 hours, which includes a theoretical part and a short practical exercise/discussion. Training in the AFBiH takes place on three levels: operational-strategic, tactical, and through training before sending to missions outside BiH.

Indicators on the representation of women in the army, police and peacekeeping missions, including decision-making positions, indicate stagnation or slight progress and do not reflect equal representation of the sexes. The implementation of the previous three action plans on UNSCR 1325 led to the creation of a more favorable environment for increasing the interest and participation of women in military and police structures.

According to data from the MoD for the year 2022, the percentage of women in the AFBiH, in relation to the total number of PVL and CL, is 8.53%. The percentage of PVL women in the category of soldiers is 10%, in the category of non-commissioned officers 4.2% and in the category of officers is 5.2%. These data show that during the implementation of the third AP, a slight increase in the participation of women in the AFBiH was recorded. The fact that the highest percentage of women are PVL in the category of soldiers is related to the rejuvenation of the workforce in the AFBiH. It is necessary to emphasize that there is an evident trend of increased interest of women to serve in the AFBiH. As of October 2022, 102 women were admitted to professional military service (17 women more than in 2021): 59 in the category of soldiers (18.8%), 20 women in the category of non-commissioned officers (12.58%) and 15 women in the officers category (22.06%).

After graduating from the military academy, 8 women (17.7%) were accepted into professional military service in the initial rank of officer. The data show an increase in the number of women admitted to the AFBiH on an annual basis (compared to the total number of admissions). However, the data on the participation of women in leadership positions in the MoD and the AFBiH do not show significant changes during the implementation of the third AP.

The number of women from the AFBiH in the total number sent to peacekeeping missions is 8.5% and shows a decreasing trend in recent years (in 2018 it was 9.86%). Due to the withdrawal of forces from five peace support operations (missions) in 2021, there was a decrease in the total number of participants in the missions, and therefore a decrease in the number of women sent to the missions.

According to the latest available data from 2022 and 2021, the representation of women in police structures at all levels of government in BiH is 9.59%, which is an increase of about 2% in the last five years of 2018-2022. Women are mainly in the positions of female and senior police officers, junior inspectors, female inspectors and senior inspectors, and are still underrepresented in the highest management positions with higher ranks.

16.37% of female police officers are employed in SIPA, which represents a slight increase on the annual level. There are only 2.38% women in the positions of leading police officers. In BP BiH, 9.52% of female police officers are employed, which is also an increase of about 1.5% in the last five years. In the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH (DCPB BiH), there are 6.96% of police officers, which indicates a slight trend of increasing the representation of police officers. 10.39% of female police officers are employed in the Federal Police Administration (FPA). Which also indicates an increase in the representation of women by about 2.5% in the last 5 years.

The average representation of female police officers in cantonal ministries of internal affairs is 8.5%. In certain cantons, a significant progress was recorded in the representation of female police officers, and a trend of increasing the number of female police officers with higher ranks can be noted. The representation of female police officers in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of RS was 11.08%, and in the police of BD 6.1%.

The above data show that during the implementation of the third AP UNSCR 1325, there was an increase in the participation of women in almost all police agencies and cantonal ministries of internal affairs by an average of about 1.5%, but women are still underrepresented in the highest management positions with higher ranks.

The participation of female police officers in peacekeeping missions has been from 30% to 35% in recent years and is continuously increasing, thanks to the application of the affirmative measure on the necessary previous experience, which the MoS has been applying since 2008. However, the MoS indicates a possible trend of decreasing representation of men and women in peacekeeping missions, which may in the near future be reflected in the overall engagement of BiH in police peacekeeping missions, and the ceding of positions to other countries. In the last three years, some law enforcement agencies in BiH have made decisions to stop sending police officers to peacekeeping missions, which is explained by the lack of personnel as well as increased regular operational tasks.

The total number of members of the AF BiH that participated in EU and UN operations in 2022. was 7 male members.

In order to determine the reasons for the insufficient representation of female military personnel in PSO, a survey was conducted in the category of female officers from OF1 to OF4 about their readiness to participate in PSO. Out of the total number of surveyed (100) female military of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 41 signed the consent and request for referral to the PSO. 8 female military personnel (1x OF3, 2x OF2, 5x OF1) meet the elimination criteria for referral to peace support operations and can enter the nomination process. The elimination conditions mean passing the STANAG English language test and completing the UN MEoM

course, UN SO course, or UN MILOB course. In the coming period, we will continue to work on ensuring the conditions by which we will increase the number of female military personnel who meet the criteria for referral to the PSO.

The total number of members of the AF BiH that participated in peacekeeping operations in 2021 was 8 women out of 91 members - 8.79 %.

In 2022 there are two female police officers of RS Ministry of Interior. As of December 31, 2022, there are 9 members of RS Ministry of the Interior in the UN peacekeeping missions - South Sudan (6) and Cyprus (3).

III. Protection

1. Better access to judiciary by women whose rights have been violated.

In addition to training in the field of ethics and professionalism, including the code of conduct, through planned regular training and daily contacts with the BiH AF, the BiH MOD General Inspectorate and the BiH AF inspectors regularly encourage all persons to report irregularities, which includes explaining the basic principles of the work of inspectors and a way of communicating with them.

IV. Other information

1. Information on drafting, implementation and assessment of National Plan on Implementation of Resolution 1325 UN Security Council.

At the end of 2022, the period of implementation of the third Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 "Women, peace and security" in BiH has ended. On the basis of information collected from institutions and non-governmental organizations, AGE BiH, MHRR coordinated the preparation of the Final Report on the implementation of this action plan. An external evaluation of the third Action Plan was carried out. The key findings and recommendations of the evaluation were taken into account when creating the new Action Plan for the period 2023-2027. The model according to which certain institutions include and implement segments of AP UNSCR 1325 within the framework of their regular work plans should be kept and applied, as a good practice, in all other government institutions.

It is necessary to make more efforts so that the conditions for advancement in police and military structures, as well as the conditions for participation in decision-making positions, are adapted to the status and needs of both sexes, and enable the harmonization of professional and family life. Harmonization of regulations with LGE, adoption and implementation of affirmative measures, regular and occasional training and promotional activities in order to continuously raise awareness and understanding of the importance of applying gender equality standards in the defense and security sectors, contribute to this.

Progress has been achieved in harmonizing regulations and policies with LGE, adopting and applying affirmative measures, and creating equal opportunities for women and men in practice for education, employment and professional development. Professional capacities within competent institutions have been strengthened and used for the further transfer of acquired knowledge and skills. It is necessary to establish a monitoring system that will be applied by all institutions in order to monitor the effects of implementing measures to improve the position

and advancement of women in the defense and security sectors, as part of the overall process of gender mainstreaming.

There is also a noticeable increase in the number of promotional activities initiated and carried out by competent institutions in order to promote equal opportunities and prerequisites for greater participation of women in the defense and security sectors. Although the implementation of Resolution 1325 in BiH is successful, the obstacle is still represented by many stereotypes and traditional perceptions, as well as prejudices about gender roles and male dominance in the defense and security sectors. Their removal is a long-term process that requires a multidisciplinary approach in order to use the full, transformative potential of UN Resolution 1325.

2. Information on best practices and lessons learned

The implementation of the previous two action plans has led to the creation of a more favorable environment for increasing the interest and participation of women in the police and military forces.

After the analysis of the position of women in the defense and security sectors, the application of affirmative measures and the definition of activities to eliminate the identified shortcomings continued. Measures include recommendations, adjustment of internal propositions, quotas, notes on the publication of public and internal advertisements, and the admission of candidates by the performance lists.

Indicators of women's representation in the military, police and peacekeeping missions, including decision-making positions, point to slight progress but do not reflect gender equality.

A Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism (for the period 2021-2026) and an Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy have been drafted in BiH. It includes activities on the gender perspective in the context of violent extremism and terrorism.

The Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in BiH (2021-2024) and the Action Plan of the Strategy was adopted, which include a medium-term goal, measures and activities aimed at integrating a gender perspective into measures for the control of small arms and light weapons (SALW). A gender analysis of the legal and strategic framework relevant to small arms control was conducted and training was organized to strengthen the capacity of professionals to identify a gender perspective in SALW control.

The Coordination Board for Monitoring the Implementation of AP UNSCR 1325 is an effective mechanism of coordinating approach and inter-institutional cooperation in the creation, implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan. With the professional support of AGE BiH, MHR, members of the CB are actively working to introduce gender equality standards into the scope of work of the institutions they represent. In the development and implementation of the next, fourth AP UNSCR 1325 in BiH, it is necessary to maintain the existing structure, the process of appointing members of the CB, the organization and the way of working. The coordination and advisory role of AGE BiH, MHR is an example of good practice that should be maintained.

The introduction of the concept of human security from the aspect of gender equality, as a strategic priority of AP UNSCR 1325 in BiH, made it possible to see the security of citizens in BiH through a gender-responsive approach to existing and new security challenges (support for victims of gender-based violence with a special focus on survivors of sexual violence and other forms of suffering during war, victims of human trafficking, natural disasters, migration, and a gender-responsive approach in managing crisis and emergency situations).

3. Other relevant information

According to the information provided by the MS BiH, in January 2021, in cooperation with UNDP SEESAC, a two-day training was held for members of the Coordination Board of the MS BiH regarding the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality in BiH. The training aimed to introduce participants to practical strategies for gender mainstreaming, activities on gender mainstreaming in security sector reform and implementation of UNSCR 1325, as well as a practical example of how a gender perspective can be integrated into small arms and light weapons, control measures, and why this is important for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 "Women, Peace and Security". It is also proposed to introduce mandatory training on the application of gender equality principles for all employees, especially through the training program of the BiH Civil Service Agency.

International partners can be useful in the process of lobbying for financial resources as well as access and support to local actors to implement UNSCR 1325 at the local level. It is necessary to remap international partners and categorize them according to the type of support they can provide in the implementation of AP UNSCR 1325 in BiH (technical expertise, donors and funding sources, support in political advocacy). Greater visibility and better media promotion (to the public, but also targeted to institutions and organizations of civil society) of achieved results and examples of good practice are needed.

Voluntary reporting on Private Military and Security Companies (PMSC)

In accordance with domestic legislation in BiH (see Annex 1), private security agencies perform protection (close body protection or other physical protection) of persons and property in BiH. These agencies cannot be employed for the protection of persons and property for the Armed Forces of BiH or for subjects under the jurisdiction of state level and/or lower levels of government.

The agencies cannot have police powers or the authority of judicial bodies (courts, prosecutors' offices, etc.), nor can they perform tasks for domestic or foreign state defense, security or counterintelligence services. The agencies must not undertake activities which are under the jurisdiction of internal affairs bodies.

The agencies cannot be organized or merged in order to commit violent and other actions against any public bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina or do acts that endanger its territorial integrity or independence - or that of other countries.

Security guard activity in the FBiH is prescribed by the Law on Agencies and Internal Services for the Protection of People and Property ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number: 78/08 and 67/13). This law regulates issues such as the conditions for the establishment of agencies for the protection of people and property, the activities of the agencies, the conditions for obtaining certificates for persons intending to perform protection work, the way the agencies operate, the organization of the internal security service and other issues of importance for the organization and work of the agencies. and internal services for the protection of people and property in the territory of the FBiH.

In FBiH, the aforementioned law defines that there can only be private security agencies and internal services that perform physical and technical protection of people and property.

In the process of establishing an agency to perform protection work, the founder is obliged to obtain a work permit from the local competent cantonal Ministry of Internal Affairs, and after that submit to the competent court a request for the agency's registration in the court register. In addition to approval for work by the KMUP, agencies must also have a special consent of the FMUP in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned law. The supervision of the work of the aforementioned agencies is carried out by the Inspectorate as the basic organizational unit of the FMUP in accordance with the provisions Articles 54 to 60 of the aforementioned law.

Currently, a total of 39 agencies are registered in FBiH, which employ 3,358 people certified to perform protection tasks in accordance with the above-mentioned law, perform protection work in the territory of FBiH. The aforementioned agencies, in accordance with Article 24 of the aforementioned law, possess a total of 1,246 pistols and 68 rifles (rifles can only be carried when transporting money).

Registration, licensing and monitoring of agencies for protection of persons and property is handled by the ministries of interior of entities (FBiH and RS) as well as the BD Police, in accordance with legislative acts dealing with this issue (see Annex 1). They maintain oversight and detailed databases of agencies for protection of persons and property and private detective agencies, as well as information about the precise number of employees of those agencies and number of firearms. In total, there are 82 agencies for protecting persons and property operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, employing a total of 5589 persons, with a total number of 2124 firearms.

The total number of 28 agencies for protecting persons and property, two private detective agencies and two private detectives are registered on the territory of RS. In agencies for protecting persons and property and private detective agencies in RS, a total of 1,368 workers are employed, and all agencies have a total of 617 pieces of registered short-barreled firearms.

In the area of BD, ending on 31.12.2022, a total of 8 agencies were registered personal and property insurance and private detective agencies, 137 employees, 34 firearms (short-barreled firearms) and 16 vehicles (including intervention vehicles and special money transport vehicles).

ANNEX I

Political documents:

- Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN, 9 December 1994;
- Declaration to supplement the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN, 17 December 1996;
- Proliferation Security Initiative, 9 February 2005.

Universal international multilateral treaties:

- Convention on Criminal Acts and other Acts Committed in Aircraft;
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking Convention)
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation;
- Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Criminal Acts against Persons under International Protection, Including Diplomatic Agents;
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;
- Protocol on Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at the Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, as an Amendment to the Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, dated 23 September 1971;
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (in the ratification procedure);
- Protocol on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located in Epicontinental Seaway;
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1 March 1991;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 15 December 1997, ratified on 19 June 2003;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 9 December 1999.

Regional multilateral treaties:

- Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime with the Charter of Organization and Operation of the South-East European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre SECI for Combating Trans-border Crime, 16 May 1999;
- OSCE Document on SALW (Vienna, 24 November 2001);
- OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (Porto, December 2002);
- OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition;
- The Strategic Agreement between COM BIH and the Office of the European Police (EUROPOL), signed on 26 January 2007;
- Agreement between the COM BIH and the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the security of information, signed on 16 March 2007;
- Agreement on the Exchange of Security Data with the European Union, signed in 2004;
- Agreement between COM BIH and the European Union on Readmission; Agreement was ratified and entered into force on 1 January 2008;
- Agreement between COM BIH and the European Union on Benefits for Visas; Agreement was ratified and entered into force on 1 January 2008;
- In accordance with signed 'Protocols on Conducting Joint Patrols', regional Plans for conducting joint patrols with the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro, and the Republic of Serbia have been agreed upon, and currently, appropriate actions are being taken in the field.
- In Skopje, on November 19, 2019, an Arrangement was adopted for the implementation of a 'Joint Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in the Western Balkans' between the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Commission.

Bilateral agreements that define police cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and other states:

Republic of Austria

An 'Agreement on Police Cooperation between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Austria', was signed on 5 May 2006, and it entered into force on 01 September 2007;

Republic of Bulgaria

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on Police Cooperation', was signed in Pleven on 20 September 2007;

Republic of Belgium

A 'Memorandum of Understanding' between the Ministry of Security and Belgian Federal Police was signed in Brussels 03 December 2015;

Republic of Croatia

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Smuggling, and Abuse of Drugs and Organized Crime,' was concluded in Sarajevo in 2002;

-Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation and Monitoring of the State Border was signed on 29 March 2007;

-According to the Agreement on State Border Surveillance Cooperation, the following protocols were created and signed between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia:

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate, on Conducting Joint patrols along Common Border;

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate, on Forming Joint Groups for Fighting Crime;

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate, on Assigning Liaison Officers;

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate, on Official Transit Across the Other Contracting Party Territory to Act in Own State Area.

French Republic

An 'Agreement on cooperation in the area of security between Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Government of the French Republic', was signed on 29 March 2010. Concrete measures and actions are anticipated with special attention devoted to fighting against terrorism, organized crime, illegal drug trade, money laundering and human trafficking.

Federal Republic of Germany

A 'Joint statement of intent for the cooperation in fight against crime, terrorism, organized crime and illegal drug trade between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Ministry of Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany,' was signed in Sarajevo, on 15 January 2014.

Hellenic Republic

An 'Agreement on cooperation in the area of fight against crime, especially fight against terrorism, illegal drug and organized crime between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Hellenic Republic', was signed in March 2006.

Hungary

An 'Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Hungary on Cooperation on Combating Terrorism, Traffic of Narcotics and Organized Crime', was signed in Budapest (Hungary), on 21 April 1996, entering into force on 26 February 2007.

Islamic Republic of Iran

An 'Agreement on cooperation in the field of security between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Islamic Republic of Iran', was signed in 2005.

Italian Republic

An 'Agreement on cooperation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Italian Republic in the field of the combat against organized crime', was developed and signed in 2002, entering into force on 26 October 2007.

Montenegro

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Montenegro on Police Cooperation', was signed in Bečići on 7 September 2007.

In accordance with Police Cooperation Convention in South-eastern Europe, the following Protocols and Agreements were signed with Montenegro:

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of Montenegro on Organizing and Holding Regular Meetings of Border Polices at National, Regional and Local Levels;
- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of Montenegro on Conducting Joint patrols along Common Border;
- The Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Montenegro on Conducting Border Checks at Joint Border-crossing Points.

North Macedonia

An 'Agreement on police cooperation with the Republic of Macedonia', was signed on 24 March 2009.

Republic of Romania

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Romania on Police Cooperation' was signed in Bucharest on 04 June 2007.

The Protocol on Implementation between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform of Romania was signed in Bucharest on 6 July 2007.

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Romania on readmission of their citizens and foreigners', was signed in Bucharest on 10 October 2005.

Russian Federation

A 'Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation', was signed in September 2004.

Swiss Confederation

An 'Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and The Swiss Confederation', was signed on 25 April 2007.

Slovak Republic

An 'Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Slovak Republic', was initiated in 2006;

Republic of Serbia

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Serbia on police cooperation', was signed on 24 September 2010 and entered into force on 28 January 2012.

The Protocol on Joint Border Patrols along the State Border with the Republic of Serbia was signed on 6 March 2009 (Official Gazette no 08/09.)

In accordance with the Police Cooperation Convention in South-eastern Europe, the following Protocols and Agreements were signed with the Republic of Serbia:

- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia on Conducting Joint patrols along Common Border;
- The Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia on Holding Regular Meetings of Border Police Representatives at National, Regional and Local Levels.

Republic of Turkiye

An 'Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Organized Crime', was signed in Ankara (Turkey) on 21 June 2000 and was ratified by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 5 April 2002.

Republic of Ukraine

An 'Agreement on Cooperation in the Fight Against Crime between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Cabinets of Ministers of Ukraine' was signed in Kiev on 18 December 2015.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

An 'Agreement on Cooperation in Fight Against Crime between the Council of Ministers and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia', was signed in Jeddah on 16 May 2016;

EUROPOL

An 'Agreement on Operative and Strategic Cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and EUROPOL', was signed in Sarajevo on 31 August 2016 and entered into force 17 March 2017.

Legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to democratic control of armed forces and combating terrorism and terrorism-related activities:

- Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH);
- Criminal Code of BIH;
- Law on Applying Certain Temporary Measures for the Efficient Enforcement of the Mandate of International Crime Court for the former Yugoslavia and Other International Restrictive Measures;
- Law on Border Control of BIH;
- Law on Classified Data Protection of BIH;
- Law on Criminal Proceedings of BIH;
- Law on Defense of BIH;
- Law on the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies and on Agencies for Support to the Police Structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of BIH;
- Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BIH;
- Law on the Participation of the Members of the Armed Forces of BIH, Police Officers, Civil Servants and Other Employees in Peace Support Missions and Other Activities Abroad;
- Law on Police Officials of BIH;
- Law on Protection of Witnesses under Threat and Vulnerable Witnesses;
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
- Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters;
- Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on Service in the Armed Forces of BIH;
- Law on State Investigation and Protection Agency of BIH;
- Law on Travel Documents of BIH;
- Law on Witness Protection Program;
- Constitution of FBIH;
- Law on the Agencies and Internal Affairs for Protection of Persons and Property of the FBIH
- Law on Criminal Procedure of the FBIH
- Law on Internal Affairs of the FBIH
- Law on Police Officers of the FBIH
- Memorandum of Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism between the Federal Police Administration and Cantonal Ministries of Interior in the FBIH
- Constitution of RS;
- Criminal Code of RS;
- Law on Administration of RS;

- Law on Agencies for Protecting Persons and Property, and Private Detective Activities of RS;
- Law on Civil Servants of RS;
- Law on the Government of RS;
- Law on Labor of RS;
- Law on Police and Internal Affairs of RS;
- Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS;
- Law on Security of Critical Infrastructure in RS;
- Law on Salaries of Employees of the Ministry of Interior of RS;
- Special Collective Agreement for Employees in the Field of Internal Affairs of RS
- Statute of BD;
- Criminal Code of the BD;
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of BD;
- Law on civil service in the administration of BD;
- Law on Labor of BD;
- Law on Police of BD;
- Law on Police Officers of BD;
- Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources;
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- The New Safeguards Agreement between BIH and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between BIH and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (and Amendment)

Relevant Council of Europe anti-terrorism conventions:

- European Convention on Combating Terrorism (ETS 90);
- Additional Protocol (ETS 190);
- European Convention on Extradition (ETS 24);
- First Additional Protocol (ETS 86);
- Second Additional Protocol (ETS 98);
- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 30);
- First Additional Protocol (ETS 99);
- Second Additional Protocol (ETS 182);
- European Convention on Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (ETS 73);
- European Convention on Compensation of Damage to the Victims of Violent Crimes (ETS 116);
- European Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141);
- Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185);
- Additional protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime on Incrimination of the Acts of Xenophobic and Racist Nature (ETS 189);
- European Council Convention on Terrorism Prevention (ETS 196);
- European Council Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure, and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on Combating Terrorism (ETS 198).