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*Stalna misija Bosne i Hercegovine pri OSCE, UN i drugim međunarodnim org. u Beči*  
*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*

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### 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 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, June 13, 2022

**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); 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.

## **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 May of 2021, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a Working Group responsible for drafting the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism (2021-2026), and that process is currently underway.

In July of 2021, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Action Plan for the implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Strategy for prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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 2021, the Draft Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina is still in the adoption phase, outlining new amendments that provide for the following criminal offences: “Training to Conduct Terrorist Activities “, „Travel and stay in another country for the purpose of terrorist activities “, „Abuse of information technology, internet and social networks for the purpose of terrorist activities “, „Perpetration of criminal offenses of forgery of documents and criminal offenses against property for the purpose of terrorist activities ”.

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.

Please refer to Annex I for an extended list of the national legislation related to combat against terrorism and terrorism-related activities, as well as legislation related to the democratic control of the Armed Forces.

### **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 the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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.

The Border Police of BIH (BP) is an administrative organization within the BIH Ministry of Security, with operational independence, established to carry out police tasks related to the surveillance and control of crossing of the BIH border and other activities prescribed by law. BP continuously provides information to the competent agencies on the movements of people crossing the state border, some of which relate to the crossing of the state border by individuals who may also be linked to terrorism. At the request of other agencies, information is provided on travel documents and individuals who were in their company, vehicles used when crossing the state border. Special attention is paid to the issue of irregular migration, given that a large number of irregular migrants come from conflict-affected countries, as well as other countries where there are radical movements related to terrorism. A number of measures is 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 in relation to terrorism, while special attention is given to training police officers in the field of preventing and combating terrorism, as well as combating illegal arms trafficking in BIH through the CIAT project. In 2021, the BP has encountered an increase in attempted illegal migration. As a large number of illegal migrants come from conflict countries, as well as other countries potentially affected by radical movements related to terrorism, particular attention was paid to this issue, through detailed controls and follow-ups with different law enforcement agencies.

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 combating terrorism through international operational cooperation, a total of 238 cases were resolved through international operational cooperation, out of which 208 cases were resolved through Interpol and 30 cases through Europol. Also, for the purposes of operational checks related to persons who may be associated to terrorist crimes, The DCPB had a written correspondence with the Embassy of the United States of America in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 51 occasions, during which personal data were submitted for 1.869 persons, as follows: 156 persons citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 1.713 foreign citizens.

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) 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.

In 2021, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a Decision on the appointment of the Coordination Team, as an interdepartmental-expert team, for the development of systems and procedures for the return and reception of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the conflict zone between Syria and Iraq. The task of the Coordination Team for the Development of Systems and Procedures for the Return and Reception of Citizens of BIH from the Syria-Iraq Conflict Zone was to draft a Repatriation Plan and Program for Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Resocialization of BIH Citizens Returning from the Syria-Iraq Conflict Zones.

#### **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 Council of Ministers.

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.

In the reporting period, while the Intelligence Security Agency (OSA) has identified certain security risks in BIH, their findings do not indicate that there are cases of organized financing of terrorism in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

##### ***- Border controls***

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BP) has an established centralized border control information system for border crossings that enables the 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 the BP.

Additionally in 2021, an upgraded version of Application „Border checks“ within Information system of the BP became operational. Also, on a large number of border crossing points, cameras for automatic recognition of license plates have been installed and connected with the afore-mentioned Application.

Through the Application, the BP can gain direct access to the external and internal databases relevant for border checks. External databases where checks are carried out are: IDDEEA (checks of BH documents), INTERPOL-FIND– (check for persons and documents); the BIH Ministry of Security Database (of persons registered in connection with narcotic drugs); the ISM (checking of visas); the ROS (register of certain foreigners), the Service for Foreigners Affairs and the of Ministries of the Interior of the FBIH and RS, as well as the Police of BD. Alongside this, there is the Agreement on Electronic Data Exchange - Document Search, accessed 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 person, searches – documents; ban on the use of foreign driving licenses; SIP - security interesting persons; violations of transport companies and finally, refused entry and border 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. Activities are being carried out on a daily basis to detect illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents, including the carrying out of inspections of vehicles, luggage of persons, both in state border surveillance and occasionally at the second line of checks at border crossing points. In addition to training, the BIH Border Police, 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 the Border Police will continue to be used in the work at both the BCP's BIH Border Police and at the green border. These, primarily, include: endoscopes, CO2 detectors, explosives and narcotics detectors, scout-guard cameras and the like.

#### ***- 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***

Police officers of the BP, 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.

Additionally to established measures listed in previous questionnaires, in 2021, together with UNODC-WCO "Container Control Program" a number of trainings were organized for participants from the BP.

A Container Control Team composed of the officers of the ITA and BP has been conducting its activities within the project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Customs Post/BCP Bijača and the Customs Post/BCP Gradiška. In 2021, within the aforementioned project, a new Container Control Team was established at the Customs Post/BCP Airport Sarajevo, composed of ITA and BP officers.

#### ***- 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 (ratified treaties 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 did not conduct inspection of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. Otherwise, these inspections are performed regularly once a year. 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 2021 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 2021. The inspection includes both safety and security aspect of the use and possession of the ionizing radiation sources. During 2021 „Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources” is implemented. 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 a mandate to control activities of authorization holders in implementation of security measures.

In 2021, in accordance with the regulations on radiation and nuclear safety, the Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA) renewed all Certificates on Radiation Safety and accompanying reports on radiation safety assessment operating on the principle of x-ray generation, for the devices in possession of the ITA. Pursuant to the legislation regulating possession, use, transportation, and control of the sources of ionizing radiation, the ITA implemented the measures and actions within its competence in order to detect the sources of ionizing radiation at customs locations.

#### ***- 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 were adopted.

#### ***- Legal co-operation including extradition***

The matter of extradition is regulated in BIH by domestic legislation and international, bilateral and multilateral treaties. The most important domestic legislation that regulates this issue is the *Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters* and the *Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. The aforementioned legislation, in specific details, regulates the issue of extradition, and specifies the competencies of individual authorities in carrying out that procedure. This law regulates the manner and procedure of providing international legal assistance in criminal matters. International treaty and certain bilateral treaties regulate the issues of international legal assistance and extradition, and progress is made continuously in improving bilateral relations regarding extradition procedures.

#### ***- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations***

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, Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as our current engagement in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Central African Republic 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 (AF BIH) are currently deployed in accordance with the information below:

- Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan has ended in June 2021. From beginning of 2021 until end of the mission in Afghanistan, AF BIH contributed with:
  - Infantry unit with 45 troops (13th rotation deployed in December 2020);
  - Staff personnel with 7 officers (14th rotation) and 2 NCOs (12 rotation) deployed in April 2021;
  - MP contribution with 8 MPs (7th rotation) deployed in December 2020;
  - EOD team with 5 members (4th rotation) deployed in April 2021.
- UN mission MONUSCO in Democratic Republic Congo, where AF BIH contribute with 3 officers (19 rotation), deployed to Congo in January 2021 (the process of selecting and verifying candidates for the 20th rotation has been completed, and the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina is pending).
- UN mission MINUSMA in Republic of Mali, where AF BIH participate in MINUSMA with 2 staff officers (7th rotation), deployed in December 2020 (the process of selecting and verifying candidates for the 8th rotation has been completed, and the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina is pending).
- EU mission EUTM RCA in Central African Republic, where the AF BIH participate with 1 officer and 2 NCOs (9th rotation deployed to mission in June 2021 and 10th rotation deployed to mission in December 2021).

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) provides continued intelligence support to the members of military and police forces of our country that are engaged in EU and UN peace missions. Additionally, OSA provides support to the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in making decisions in regards to the deployment of the military and police forces of BIH to peace missions, through assessments about the current political-security situation in a certain country, scenarios of its possible further developments and the level of threat to which the members of the peace mission in the particular country might be exposed.

### **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 2020 to 2024 has been adopted. The primary objectives of the implementation of the Strategy 2020-2024 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.

In 2021, 1972 pieces and parts of small arms and light weapons were destroyed, a new Law on Weapons and Ammunition was adopted by the Una-Sana Canton, and, 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 2021, a total of 175.20 tons of AMMOs were demilitarized, as follows: in military capacities of 145.32 tons (of which 60.63 tons at the location of Dobož and 84.69 tons at the location of the Glamoč range) and total of 29.88 tons were demilitarized in civilian capacities (Isl Sprewerk/R.Croatia/Gospić and Pretis/BIH/Vogošća). 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 AF BIH have been continued.

### **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 2021 Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted 4 active and 4 passive inspections from August to November 2021 in accordance with decision of Sub-Regional Consultative Commission. We 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.

In regards to the Vienna Document 2011, in 2021 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;
- did not carry out inspections specific area and evaluation visit in a calendar year because of COVID-19 pandemic situation according to the article IX Compliance and Verification.

According to the Agreement on Open Skies, in 2021, Bosnia and Herzegovina was scheduled to conduct one observation flight and to receive three observation flights over the territory on Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, all activities were canceled, due to COVID-19 pandemic.



## **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 the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH, as a standing committee. Members of the Joint Committee are representatives and delegates from the House of Representatives and 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:

- Considering and monitoring the implementation of BiH's security and defense policies
- Conducting 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: Ministry of Defense of BiH; Armed Forces of BiH; Ministry of Security of BiH and related agencies. Other BiH institutions and bodies within their responsibilities related to issues of defense and security are: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, relating to the import, export and transit of weapons, military equipment and dual-use products, as well as the Ministry of Civil Affairs, relating to mine-clearance.

Bodies of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH whose work is subject to parliamentary oversight: The Independent Board of the Parliamentary Assembly; the Committee on Public Complaints on the work of police officers in BiH; police bodies and the Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH.

The Joint Committee conducts parliamentary supervision over other BiH institutions if the Parliamentary Assembly passes such a decision; it considers laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of Joint Committee; it monitors the legality and compliance by supervised institutions with the defense and security policy of BiH; it considers reports and the short and long-term planning related to the structure of BiH Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and allowances, education and training of the Armed Forces of BiH, the professional conduct and ethical standards for civilian and military personnel; it monitors the procedures of equipping the army, the procurement and import and export of weapons and military equipment, the material assistance and contracts to foreign companies that provides services to defense 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; it monitors and review the situation of human rights and freedoms in the defense and security sector; it monitors compliance with the political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of the supervised institutions; it monitors and review the implementation of means and methods in conducting special investigative activities in supervised institutions; it reviews the reports on budget execution, as

well as the audit reports of the supervised institutions; it considers and approves work-reports of the supervised institutions; it considers the issues relating to BIH's cooperation with the bodies of European Union, United Nations, OSCE, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and other international organizations in the domain of defense and security; it considers the activities of BIH's permanent and ad hoc delegations of international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defense; it establishes cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of BIH entities, other countries, as well as with international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defense.

The Joint Committee submits reports to the Parliamentary Assembly of BIH on its activities as well as its conclusions and proposals. The Joint Committee considers other issues related to BIH defense 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?**

With the goal of lasting peace, security, and stable democratic state development, as well as to include Bosnia and Herzegovina in modern European, political, economic and security integration, Bosnia and Herzegovina set accession to Euro-Atlantic integration processes as one of its foreign policy priorities.

Continuous improvement of cooperation with neighboring countries (Republic of Croatia, Republic of Serbia, and Montenegro), based on common interests and principles of equality, mutual respect, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, is a corner stone and permanent priority of BIH foreign policy. In this regard, BIH continues to initiate series of activities to intensify cooperation in all areas and continues to actively participate in resolution of bilateral issues of mutual interest.

In the legislative arena and long-term strategic planning, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Joint Committee for Defense and Security are continually involved in operations and activities stipulated by the Law on Defense and Rules of Procedure of both Houses.

Within its competences, the Joint Committee reviews issues of cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and international organizations and institutions in the field of defense and security, the activities of BIH standing and non-standing delegations as well as international and inter-parliamentary organizations and other bodies in the area of defense.

## **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 the Council of Ministers, Executive Intelligence Committee, and the most directly to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. 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.

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, 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 work of the military commissioner in this reporting period was the monitoring of epidemiological measures carried out at the locations of the Armed Forces of BiH in order to protect the health of professional military personnel in the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the adoption of the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on declaring the occurrence of a natural or other disaster on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the MOD and the AF BiH have taken all necessary epidemiological measures to keep the spread of virus among professional military personnel at the minimum. Medical and medical teams within the commands and units gave their special contribution, and the opening of another equipped ambulance within the Armed Forces of BiH was significant.

In the context of parliamentary control of work and other issues in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms related to military personnel and cadets in the AF BiH and the MOD, every professional military person or cadet in the AF BiH has the right to contact the military commissioner and file a complaint. In the reporting period, the largest number of proceedings and investigations were opened on the basis of complaints from professional military personnel (hereinafter: PMP). In addition to dealing with complaints, the Military Commissioner is authorized to act ex officio when, in the exercise of his responsibilities, he receives information or observes circumstances that indicate violations of human rights and freedoms of professional military personnel and cadets.

During 2021, a smaller number of complaints from professional military personnel were received for two reasons:

- The participation of members of the Armed Forces of BiH in the Peace Mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has been suspended. In this area, on average, there have been about 15 complaints about the procedure for selecting candidates to participate in certain rotations
- the number of complaints was reduced by about 20, as it was before on average, by preventive action in the process of monitoring the implementation of the competition procedure for admission to the Armed Forces of BiH, as described in more detail below in this report.

During 2021, the Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BIH operated in 49 proceedings initiated on complaints from professional military personnel, and in 30 proceedings initiated upon the request for legal assistance, which is a total of 79 proceedings. In the reporting period, proceedings on complaints and requests for legal aid were completed in 73 cases, while the proceedings in other cases are ongoing.

During 2021, the largest number of proceedings in the Office of the Military Commissioner of BIH was conducted in the following areas:

- complaints regarding the application of epidemiological measures in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic,
- complaints related to the performance of duties of another formation position,
- performing guard and security services,
- complaints related to the retirement procedure of professional military personnel,
- the issue of equality of women in the system of the Armed Forces of BIH,
- 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**

## **I. Prevention**

### ***1. Measures of raising awareness among the military staff on special requirements and contributions of women in conflict situations.***

The third Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 "Women, Peace and Security" for the period 2018-2022 is being implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on information collected from institutions and non-governmental organizations, the Agency for Gender Equality of BIH (GEA BIH) and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BIH (MHRR) coordinated the preparation of the Annual Report on the Implementation of AP UNSCR 1325 for the period from 01.08.2020. to 01.08.2021.

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 bylaws with the Law on Gender Equality in BIH in the relevant institutions and agencies has continued. The acts are submitted to the GEA BIH and MHRR, and it can be said that the processors recognize the need to include the issue of gender equality in the documents or recognize the elements for eliminating discrimination based on sex.

Activities on the introduction of a gender perspective in training programs in police and military structures continued, to conduct training on the topic of gender equality in a planned manner. Members of the armed forces and police structures also participated in numerous external training on gender equality organized by international or non-governmental organizations, which in the reporting period were organized mainly online due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to education, several promotional activities were carried out, especially in the context of marking the 20th anniversary of the adoption of UNSCR 1325. The MOD BIH and the AF BIH are conducting continuous activities to promote the military vocation for women. Through community policing, measures have been taken to encourage more young women to apply for police competitions

In cooperation with the Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC), the Ministry of Security of BIH (MOS) and the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOD) conduct training of personnel each year before deploying them to peacekeeping missions. This training is accredited by relevant United Nations bodies and is performed by domestic and international instructors. The training is of an international character because it includes international students, police and military officers from the countries of the region, the European Union, NATO member states and other countries.

The MOD and the AFBIH have 10 certified gender equality instructors. These instructors participate in training of members of BIH MOD and AF and make a wider network of gender equality instructors. During the basic military training of candidates for professional military service, courses of training in gender equality are conducted.

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

To systematically strengthen the position of the contact person for gender equality, the Book of personal formations of commands and units of the AF BIH was changed, the name of the formation duty was changed, and the formation duty "Adviser to the Chief of the Joint Staff for Gender Equality, also an administration and software officer" was introduced. All organizational units in the MOD have appointed contact persons for gender issues. The drafting of a new Rulebook on internal organization and systematization in the MOD is in progress, in which the obligation to realize jobs in the field of gender equality has been determined in the job description.

The team for the integration of gender equality in the training and military exercises of the AF BIH was formed following the Dynamic Plan for the Implementation of the Conclusions of the Conference "WPS CHODs Network". The team analyzed training programs and plans and other documentation that includes training and exercises in the MOD and AF BIH from a gender equality perspective and proposed upgrading training programs and plans. After analyzing 39 career courses and 27 operational training programs in the AF BIH and making recommendations for the integration of gender equality topics into training programs in which these topics are not sufficiently represented, the Chief of the Joint Staff of the AF BIH issued Training Guidelines and ordered that implement the recommendations by the AF BIH Training Doctrine. This doctrine states that soldiers and civilians serving in the AF BIH begin training on the day they enter the AF BIH and that it lasts until their retirement or completion of military service, in all three areas: institutional training, operational training and self-development. Also, the Handbook for Instructors for Gender and Gender / Gender Equality continues its importance for standardization of training, as it prescribes guidelines for training on gender and gender issues and is a tool for all those in the MOD and AF BIH who develop, organize and conduct training on gender and gender issues. Also, the "Women Police Officers Network of the RS MI - RS WPON" continuously implements projects and activities to strengthen association, strengthen the position and role of women in the police, and increase the number of female police officers in peacekeeping missions of the UN.

## **II. Participation**

### ***1. Measures for increasing the number of women in all decision-making positions in the AF BIH and the MOD***

The percentage of women in the AF BIH shows slight progress and amounts to 8.2% (about the total number of professional military personnel (PMP) and civilian personnel (CP)). The representation of women in the police force at all levels of government is also increasing at 9%. The participation of police officers in peacekeeping missions is on average about 30% and is a constant compared to previous years. The current representation of police officers is 50%.

According to the submitted data of the MOD, the total number of women in this ministry is 44.7%. In the category of civil servants, out of a total of 147 civil servants, 63 are women or 42.8%, and in the category of employees, out of a total of 80 persons, 48 are women or 60%.

Out of the total number of employees in the AF BIH, 7.1% are women PMP, which is an increase of 0.7% compared to the previous report, and 25.4% are CP serving in the AF BIH (increase by 0.8% compared to the previous report). The percentage of women in the AF BIH, about the total number of PVP and CP, is 8.2% (same as in previous years). The percentage of

women PVP in the category of soldiers is 9.8% (increase by 0.6%), in the category of non-commissioned officers 4.4% (slight increase by 0.2%) and the category of officers is 5.7% (increase by 1, 2%).

The highest percentage of women in the PMP is in the category of soldiers, 9.8%. It is important to emphasize that there is an evident trend of increasing interest of females for admission to the AF BIH. The number of women admitted to professional military service is 60 in the category of soldiers or 13.4% (an increase of 5% compared to the data from the previous report), 13 women in the category of non-commissioned officers or 7.8% (an increase of 4%) and 7 women in the category of officers or 31.8% (an increase of 6.8%). After graduating from the military academy, 5 women or 14.2% were admitted to professional military service in the initial rank of officer.

Data on the participation of women in management positions in the MOD and AF BIH do not show significant changes compared to the previous reporting period. Out of a total of 33 management positions filled, 7 are held by women or 22%. All 8 positions of senior civil servants (at the level of assistant ministers) are held by men. Of the 23 positions of department heads, 7 are held by women or 30.4%. Out of a total of 16 positions filled, one position is occupied by women or 6.2% (a decrease of 8% compared to the previous reporting period). In the AF BIH, out of a total of 717 managerial positions, 16 are held by women or 2.2%, and out of a total of 2006 command positions, 85 are held by women or 4.2%.

Training on the topic of gender equality is carried out in units (at the tactical level) in a systemic manner. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) define the specific duties of gender contact persons. When developing the annual training plan, the contact persons make proposals for the integration of gender equality modules into individual and collective training, and conduct other forms of education. Competent commanders at all organizational and formation levels of the AF BIH are obliged to, at the proposal of the appointed contact persons, plan and implement training in the field of gender equality in their units. The Armed Forces of BIH have 10 certified gender equality instructors.

When it comes to training for peacekeeping missions, the MOD and AF BIH have included topics in the field of gender equality in their curricula. 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 AF BIH takes place at three levels: operational-strategic, tactical, and through training before sending to missions outside of BIH. Gender specialist courses for members of the AF BIH and other international students have been continued, to prepare police and military officers from the Western Balkans to serve effectively in future missions.

## ***2. Measures for increasing the number of women in peacekeeping forces***

A recommendation of the BIH Ministry of Defense is that 10% of women should be enlisted at each call to join the army, but the priority is given to the most successful candidates in accordance with the list of achievements.

The number of women enlisted in the professional military service in 2021 was as follows: 73 as soldiers (out of 412 women applicants), 10 as non-commissioned officers (out of 21 women applicants) and 2 women as officers (out of 49 women applicants). Also there are additional 6 women enlisted in the AF BIH via foreign military academies. In total 91 of women was enlisted in AF BIH in 2021.

The BIH MOD and AF regularly carry out concrete measures on a regular basis to increase the number of women in the armed forces, promote the military calling, take promotional measures of affirmative action and strive to eliminate prejudices that are based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of any gender. The MOD and AF BIH issue bulletins and brochures in which they promote the military calling, publish press releases. BIH public TV service also broadcasts a thematic show called "Our strength".

As in previous years, the Selection and Assessment Process (SAAT) is mandatory for every police officer who has applied to participate in UN peacekeeping missions. This test (theoretical and practical part) is performed by UN staff for five days in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UN requirement is that at least 20% of the nominees for SAAT must be women to be tested at all. MS BIH has made great efforts to register a larger number of women for this test (several official letters were sent to the management of law enforcement agencies, interviews were conducted with them, through the FBIH / BIH Police Officers Network calls and relevant information were forwarded, calls for the official website of the MS BIH, the achievements of women in peacekeeping missions, etc. have been presented in the media). There is a possible trend of reducing the representation of both men and women in peacekeeping missions, which may shortly affect the overall involvement of BIH in police peacekeeping missions, and the transfer of positions to other countries, according to the MS BIH. In the last three years, some law enforcement agencies in BIH have decided to suspend the deployment of police officers in peacekeeping missions, which is explained by the lack of staff and increased operational work and tasks. MS BIH continuously points out this problem to law enforcement agencies in BIH, emphasizing the need to find a systemic long-term solution. The BIH MS also points to this problem in reports on the participation of BIH police officers in peace support operations, which are submitted twice a year to the BIH Council of Ministers, the BIH Presidency and the BIH Parliamentary Assembly. MS BIH especially emphasizes the fact that by UN standards on equal gender representation in peacekeeping missions, if 20% of women are not on the nomination lists, the engagement of men will not be approved.

According to the information of the MOD, the average representation of members of the AF BIH in missions is 8.5%, which indicates a decreasing trend compared to the previous reporting period (9.86%). Due to the withdrawal of forces from the five peace support operations (missions) in 2021, there was a decrease in the total number of participants in missions, and thus a decrease in the number of women sent to missions in the reporting period.

The MOS of BIH, in cooperation with the networks of women's police officers in BIH, regularly informs women's police officers about the possibilities of participating in peacekeeping missions, and encourages and supports them to apply. MOS BIH on its website, regularly publishes all activities related to the promotion of women's participation in peacekeeping missions, as well as other activities in the field of gender equality and implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 "Women, Peace and Security" in BIH. The aim is to encourage women to apply for participation in peacekeeping missions, as well as for the service in police agencies in BIH.

***- Number and percentage of women in peacekeeping forces classified by rank.***

The MOD BIH and the AF BIH are regularly updating gender-disaggregated database on the representation in military structures and the peacekeeping missions, Also, gender-disaggregated database on instructors for the training of those engaged in peacekeeping

missions, and on persons who have been professionally trained on gender equality issues, has been created.

According to the latest analyses, of the total number of employees in the AF BIH, there are 770 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 8.31%. Of the total number of women in AF BIH, there are 630 military personnel (99 officers; 120 NCOs; and 411 soldiers) and 140 civilians.

In the MOD, there is a total of 46.6% women and in the category of civil servants, out of a total of 154 civil servants; there are 62 or 40.33% women. There are 13 persons with special status, 5 or 38.5% of which are women. In the category of managerial civil servants there are no women and in the category of non-civil service employees there are 82 persons, of which there are 50 or 61% women.

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 %.

### **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.***

The Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in BIH (2018-2022) was promoted as a public policy which, among the medium-term goals, envisaged the improvement of the gender-responsive approach and support system in the conditions of current security challenges, as well as in crisis and emergencies. Thanks to that, certain intervention measures in support of women, whose safety was especially endangered during the COVID-19 pandemic, had a foothold in this public policy. Although the emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic affected the continuity of regional and international cooperation, GEA BIH / MHRR and other institutions represented in UNSCR 1325 participated in forums and gatherings on "Women, Peace and Security" through online platforms.

As the area "Gender and Security" is one of the priority areas of the Gender Action Plan of BIH, part of the Financial Instrument for the Implementation of GAP BIH - FIGAP II program (2018-2021) is provided and used to support activities on the implementation of the Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. Due to the delays in the implementation of the FIGAP II program caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the FIGAP II program has been extended until the end of 2022, so that part of the funds for 2022 will be allocated for the implementation of AP 1325 in



BIH. Part of the funds is regularly provided from the budget of the MHRR BIH (e.g. financing of meetings of the UNSCR 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.

## ***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.

## **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.

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.

## 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 the Council of Ministers of BIH and the Office of the European Police (EUROPOL), signed on 26 January 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of 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 the Council of Ministers of BIH and the European Union on Readmission; Agreement was ratified and entered into force on 1 January 2008;
- Agreement between the BIH Council of Ministers 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 Turkey**

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 the Federation of BIH (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 Republika Srpska (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 Brčko District (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).