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Стална мисија Босне и Херцеговине при Канцеларији Уједињених нација у Бечу, ОЕБС-у и другим међународним организацијама, БЕЧ
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 Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe, United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honor to provide herewith the Bosnia and Herzegovina's replay to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-military aspects of Security for the year 2019.

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, May 3, 2019



To: All Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE
OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre

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 undermining 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, by undertaking numerous activities to contribute to the efforts in countering them at regional, sub-regional and global level, and to seek to provide a safe and secure environment for all citizens.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has made considerable progress in increasing its Counterterrorism (CT) capacities by approximating its legislation with the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) standards and by adopting the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism from 2015 to 2020.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is party to a large number of international treaties, conventions, agreements, arrangements, and resolutions attempting to efficiently regulate prevention and combat against terrorism, terrorist financing, and prevention of the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs).

Bosnia and Herzegovina has 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. Bosnia and Herzegovina 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina is signatory to several conventions on the fight against terrorism. Bosnia and Herzegovina actively participates in the Council of Europe's initiative on the fight against terrorism, 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).

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Decision on the Implementation of S/RES/1373 (2001), concerning the introduction of national financial restrictive measures against persons involved in terrorist activities and their supporters. Following the analysis of the Decision, the MONEYVAL Secretariat concluded that the relevant Decision represents a legal framework for the implementation of 1373 (2001). Subsequently, the MONEYVAL Committee concluded, at its 52nd plenary meeting (from 6 to 8 December 2016), to remove Bosnia and Herzegovina from the list of countries with deficiencies in their legal framework.

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina makes considerable efforts in prevention and combat against terrorism in the framework of regional and bilateral cooperation. Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates in the context of regional organizations such as the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), RACVIAC-Centre for Security Cooperation, Migration, Asylum Regional Refugees Initiative (MARRI), South East Europe Cooperation Initiative (SECI), etc.

Socio-economic factors 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.

On 14 June 2017, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The full list of agreements and arrangements, related to preventing and combating terrorism to which Bosnia and Herzegovina is 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?

The objective of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the establishment of conditions providing a secure, peaceful and safe life for all citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, free from violence and fear, as well as creative and prosperous economic environment. The development of comprehensive, national measures for prevention of all forms of terrorism remains a high priority for Bosnia and Herzegovina in achieving that objective.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, legal basis for countering terrorism consists of the criminal codes at the state level (Bosnia and Herzegovina), entity level (Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), and Brcko District. These codes regulate the criminal offenses related to terrorism as well as the sanctions prescribed for those criminal offenses. Furthermore, leading investigations and collecting evidence, i.e. leading criminal proceedings is regulated by the laws on criminal procedures at the state and entity levels, as well as in the Brcko District. Additional legal framework is also the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorist Activities (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, No. 47/14 and 46/16), as well as the Law on Legal Aid and Official Cooperation on Criminal Matters issued among the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and the Brcko District (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, No. 13/02). This Law regulates the relations in the field of legal aid and official cooperation on criminal matters between judicial and security systems of Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brcko District.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a legal framework, which is mostly in line with the prescribed international standards. Bosnia and Herzegovina continues on its path towards the EU by approximating its national legislation with the EU and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) instruments and standards. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a single law, “lex specialis”, regarding prevention and combat against terrorism and terrorism-related activities but has established wide-ranging, adequate standards in its Criminal Code to counter this threat effectively.

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina pays particular attention to the criminal offenses related to terrorism (Article 201) and financing of terrorist activities (Article 202). The Law on Amending the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina prohibits and sanctions participation of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina on foreign battlefields. Article 162b of the Law on Amending the Criminal Code supplemented the Bosnia and Herzegovina criminal law framework concerning the fight against terrorism by creating 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. Also, Article 162b criminalizes those who encourage, support, finance or in any other way assist foreign terrorist fighters. Furthermore, Article 162b refers to the activities of procuring or facilitating resources, removing obstacles, creating plans or passing agreements which create favourable 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. Article 162b also implements the provisions of the resolution 2178 (2015) 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 the resolution 2178 (2015).

In addition to Articles in the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dealing precisely with terrorism, there are a number of other Articles that are also significant for the fight against terrorism. These Articles deal with: 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina also prescribe the criminalization of incitement, accessory, accomplices and similar types of the aforementioned activities, which can be applied to other criminal offenses as well, etc.

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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* precisely determines measures and activities in the financial and non-financial sectors, which are undertaken with the aim to discover and prevent financing of terroristic activities. The Law also defines actors responsible for implementing measures and activities. Inter-institutional cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the international cooperation in the area of preventing money laundering and financing terrorism, is in line with the prescribed international standards. Furthermore, the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing facilitates and very precisely defines cooperation between the Financial Intelligence Department of BiH’s State Protection and Investigation Agency (SIPA) and other law enforcement agencies regarding money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.

In the parliamentary procedure, the proposal for amendments to the Criminal Code of BiH, namely the part referring to terrorism, was sent to BiH institutions for the harmonization of BiH criminal legislation with the 2017 European Union Anti-Terrorism Treaty and the Additional Protocol of the Council of Europe to the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS1296/217).

The State Investigation and Protection Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting in accordance with its program goals and adopted strategic documents at the level of BiH, is authorized and resourced to carry out the most complex investigations in relation to terrorism, as evident from the previous period by numerous operational activities realized in this area. Pursuant to positive legal regulations, the mission of this Agency in the fight against terrorism includes: prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offenses of terrorism and criminal offenses of illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and chemical biological weapons, investigation of the current

situation and forms of crime in this field, planning and execution of police activities in solving the most complex cases in this field, monitoring, analyzing, coordinating and joint participation in taking measures and actions in the most complicated cases in this field, analyzing the conditions and circumstances under which manifested forms of this type of crime occur, proposing measures for prevention and undertaking other activities in accordance with the law.

Furthermore, the Proposal of the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which envisages the qualification of new criminal offenses in terms of terrorism, namely "Training for Terrorist Activities", "Travel and Stay in Another State for the Purpose of Terrorist Activities", "Abuse of Information Technologies, the Internet and Social Networks for the Purpose of Terrorism" and "The Commission of Criminal Offenses of Forgery of Documents and Criminal Offenses against Property for the Purpose of Terrorist Activities", is at the adoption stage.

The operational activities to combat terrorism on entity level *in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina* are under the jurisdiction of the Terrorism Combating Department of the Federal Police Administration. The criminal offenses in regard to terrorism are defined in the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In combat against terrorism, the Federal Police Administration acts according to the Strategy for Combating Terrorism adopted at the state level.

At the entity level, *the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska* defines the criminal offenses of terrorism in Chapter XXIII of the Code, titled "Criminal Offenses in the Field of Terrorism". In this Chapter, the following criminal offenses are defined: Terrorism (Article 299), Financing terrorist activities (Article 300), Forming terrorist groups or organizations (Article 301), Public encouraging of terrorist activities (Article 302), Recruitment and training for committing terrorist acts (Article 303), Forming and training groups for the purpose of joining foreign terrorist organizations (Article 304), Taking hostages (Article 305). Additionally, terrorist activities are sanctioned in Chapter XXII titled "Criminal Offenses against Constitutional Organization and Security in Republika Srpska". In this Chapter, the following criminal offenses are defined: Attack on constitutional arrangement (Article 278), Threat to territorial integrity (Article 280), Murder of a representative of Republika Srpska's high-level officials (Article 281), Abduction of Republika Srpska's high-level representatives (Article 282), Armed rebellion (Article 283), Diversion (Article 289), Sabotage (Article 290), Directing and transferring armed groups, weapons and ammunition to the territory of Republika Srpska (Article 293), Calling for a violent change of Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 294), Helping the perpetrator after they committed a criminal offense against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 295), Creating a group or an organized criminal group for committing criminal offenses against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 296) and Preparing criminal offenses against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 297).

When considering the field of countering terrorism, the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska has been harmonized with the following instruments of international law: Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC; Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism; Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "The EU Counter-terrorism Policy: main achievements and future challenges" COM/2010/0386; Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 16 May 2005.

The Criminal Code of the Brcko District of BiH, modified on 13 July 2016, was harmonized with the Criminal Code of BiH in fields of incrimination of money laundry and penalties in the area of

the Brcko District of BiH. By modification of the Criminal Code of the Brcko District of BiH, dated 13 July 2016, the description of the criminal act, namely "Financing terrorist activities", was changed, harmonizing it with the state and entity levels. By modification of the Criminal Code of the Brcko District of BiH on 11 April 2017, which outlined more precisely the definition on material gain, establishing the obligation (and not the possibility) of its confiscation in general as well as in special provisions on some criminal acts, the definition of confiscation was expanded as follows: "income, gain and other benefits from the material gain". The modification and amendment was based on the same solution which was implemented by the Criminal Code of BiH. Modification and amendment of the Law on Value Papers from 15 June 2017, which defines the legal consequences of a condemnation, participation, gain and limitations, was changed, as well as the issuance of the permission and conditions for appointing management and supervisory boards, which was changed with the aim of forbidding criminals and their associates to have a significant or controlling part in the stock market.

The Law on Travel Documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina regulates the type and form of travel documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the authorities responsible for issuing travel documents, the procedure to issue travel documents, the personalization of travel documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina and central registry. Bosnia and Herzegovina has defined the legal framework for the introduction of the third generation of biometric passports through legislative amendments. The European Commission Decision No. 5499 determines that it is necessary to introduce a new generation of chip protection no later than 31 December 2014. The process of personalization of Supplemental Access Control (SAC) began in October 2014. The main characteristic of SAC is a safer method of entry and protection of data on the chip and better protection of data page.

The Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulates that the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina can use their Identity Card (ID) for crossing state borders under certain circumstances and be subjected to the conditions laid down by international agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries.

Protective elements found on the IDs are fully compliant with the 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 national legislation related to combat against terrorism and terrorism-related activities as well as legislation related to democratic control of the Armed Forces.

At its 14th session, held on 8 July 2015, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the *National Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in 2015-2020* to continue preventing and combating terrorism and terrorism-associated acts in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to fulfil international obligations. The Strategy concerns the suppression of all forms of extreme behavior and terrorist activities, with respect to democratic values, the rule of law and human rights and in order to enhance security and safety of all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It supports the transfer and application of the European anti-terrorism standards and regulations into the constitutional and legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the leading institution responsible for creation and implementation of the Strategy. The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Prevention and Fight against Terrorism 2016-2020 has been adopted. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina established the Monitoring Body for the Implementation of the aforementioned Strategy.

All concerned institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the NGO sector representatives were consulted in the Strategy drafting process, including scholars, civil organizations dealing with security issues, media and religious communities and international organizations.

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) has developed an Action Plan to implement the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Prevent and Combat Terrorism 2015-2020. The Action Plan defines the concrete measures and activities the Agency will undertake in order to implement the Strategy. At the beginning of each year, the Agency will adopt an internal Annual Plan of security-intelligence work in the area of preventing and combating terrorism, which will be followed by concrete implementation at the lower operational levels and updated regularly if necessary.

The Federal Police Administration (FUP), the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska as well as **the Police of the Brcko District** actively participated in the development of the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Prevention and Combating Terrorism 2015-2020, adopted at the 14th session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 8 July 2015. All three institutions have adopted their Action Plans for prevention and countering terrorism.

In compliance with the Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism 2015-2020 and in compliance with the Federal Law on Internal Affairs, **the Federal Police Administration** of the Federal Ministry of Interior issued the Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in 2015. The Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism 2015-2020 provides a strategic programme, i.e. a guideline for the implementation of priority objectives as well as a holder from the state security institutions. In compliance with legal regulations, the Federal Police Administration of the Federal Ministry of Interior takes measures and actions to implement the Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism on the state level.

The implementation of the Action Plan of the Federal Police Administration is monitored through the Reports, submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Supervisory Authority for the implementation of the aforementioned Plan. A member of the Supervisory Authority is also the representative of the Federal Police Administration of the Federal Ministry of Interior.

On 12 May 2016, **the Government of Republika Srpska** adopted the Government Action Plan of Republika Srpska for the prevention and combat against terrorism for the period 2016-2020 ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 41/16), which is based on the Strategy for prevention and combat against terrorism. It appointed the Coordination Body of the Government of Republika Srpska for monitoring the implementation of the Government Action Plan for prevention and combat against terrorism for the period from 2016-2020. The members of the Coordination Body are the representatives of all ministries of the Government of Republika Srpska, as well as the representatives of the Prosecutor's Office of Republika Srpska and Helicopter Service of Republika Srpska. By establishing the Coordination Body, the Government obliged all institutions and administrative organizations to actively approach the prevention and combat against terrorism in Republika Srpska. At the same time, in 2016, the Minister of Interior of Republika Srpska appointed the Team for monitoring the implementation of the Government Action Plan of Republika Srpska for prevention and combat against terrorism, whose task is to provide operational, professional and technical support to the Government Coordination Body.

Following the adoption of the Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism for the period 2015-2020, in which **the Police of the Brcko District of BiH** participated actively, and considering the need for interagency, i.e. multiagency approach, the Government of the Brcko District of BiH adopted the Action Plan for the implementation of the BiH Strategy on the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in the Brcko District of BiH for the period 2015-2020. With the aim of improving the coordination for the implementation of the Strategy, the initiative

to form a coordination body of the Government of the Brcko District of BiH for the implementation of the BiH Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in the area of the Brcko District of BiH for the period 2015-2020 was proposed.

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?

The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH) consider the fight against terrorism a component of the mission of the Armed Forces, 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 programme 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 and develops preventative measures. Within its structure, there is no designated counter-terrorism (CT) unit, but on the order of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it can be engaged to conduct activities to combat terrorism.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoS BiH) is the country’s main security institution. The MoS BiH is responsible for the protection of international borders, preventing and tracing of perpetrators of terrorist criminal offenses, drug trafficking, counterfeiting of domestic and foreign currencies, human trafficking, and other criminal offenses with an international or inter-entity element. Furthermore, the MoS BiH is also responsible for the protection of persons and facilities, collection and use of data relevant for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and cooperation with lower-level government institutions in accomplishing the tasks of security and civil defense. The MoS BiH adopts protection and rescue plans and programs, implements BiH immigration and asylum policy, and regulates procedures concerning movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Department for the Fight against Terrorism (Department) is the part of the Ministry of Security. The Department monitors the implementation of international conventions and is responsible for international cooperation. Furthermore, the Department drafts new legal regulations on fight against terrorism and supervises the timely and effective implementation of laws and regulations relating to the suppression of terrorism. The Department 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, the Department cooperates with the agencies within the MoS BiH, other institutions and relevant international organizations. The agencies within the MoS BiH are the State Investigation and Protection Agency, the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, and the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies. Separate laws regulate the administrative organizations, rights, duties, and agencies with operational autonomies within the MoS BiH.

As an administrative organization with operative independence within the Ministry of Security of BiH, **the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is mandated in solving migration issues, possessing the unique technique and procedure in solving migration issues throughout the whole territory of BiH. It primarily deals with the supervision and control over the

movement and stay of aliens in BiH, which gives a significant contribution to the protection of the BiH security system that is very demanding and complex. By performing operative – inspection task and administrative and legal affairs, the Service controls the arrival of foreigners in BiH, who are subject to the visa's regime, through procedures of verification of invitation letters, and grants consent for issuing visas for long-term stay, decides on the status of aliens in BiH through granting or refusing aliens' residence in the country, regulates denial of residence, expulsion, placement under supervision and forced removal of aliens from the country, etc.

Within its operative and inspection functions, and for the purpose of contribution to the overall BiH security system, the Service provides operational information on all types of irregular migration and irregular migrants on an operational area, supervises and controls the stay of aliens and their eventual misuse and illegal use of residence and eventual threat to public order or national security of the country from certain categories of aliens.

Inter-agency cooperation and exchange of information is a precondition for effective prevention and fight against terrorism, illegal migration, smuggling, human trafficking and other forms of organized crime. Bearing this in mind, the Service performs daily coordination of activities, initiates and realizes daily official cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in the territory of BiH, Prosecutor's Offices, international and NGO organizations.

In 2018, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH performed activities within its jurisdiction and exercised enhanced activities for control of movement and stay of aliens in BiH. It found, prosecuted and imposed expulsion measures for 5 foreign nationals, which were issued by the competent agency for conducting additional checks in accordance with Article 8, Paragraph (6) of the Law on Aliens ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 88/15). These aliens were recognized as persons posing a threat to national security, public order and security in BiH.

After the measures had been imposed, they were escorted to the BiH border by security officers of the Immigration Centre of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and removed from the territory of BiH. These persons are also recorded in the Register of Specific Aliens (RoS) as persons who "pose a threat to national security and public order and peace of BiH". Since the Border Police of BiH has an access to the database, these persons shall be refused an entry in case of an attempt to re-enter BiH.

During 2018, the BiH Border Police has continuously implemented activities to achieve the goals set forth in the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism for the period 2015-2020, and in the domain of the envisaged obligations found in the Strategy.

The procedures referring to the enhanced measures and activities for the development of border crossing points and the seats of the organizational units of the BiH BP along the border area, are reinforced to take prompt action in accordance with the provisions of *the Law on Border Police of BiH*. Competent agencies have been constantly provided with information on the movement of persons crossing the state border, those related to the crossing of the state border, and those who can be related to terrorism. Information about travel documents and persons in their company, vehicles used during the crossing of the state border, etc. were submitted at the request of other agencies.

In 2018, the BiH BP predominantly encountered illegal migrations that were greater than those seen in previous years, and many illegal migrants who came from countries affected by conflicts (Syria) and other countries with potential radical movements related to terrorism. The BiH BP officials dedicated special attention to the aforementioned by performing detailed controls and profiling of aliens. Suspicious aliens have been investigated on certain grounds (one of which can be related to terrorism) in details.

A significant part of these measures has been undertaken with the aim of: improving the protection of the borders to prevent or minimize the possible entry of aliens potentially threatening the security, the operational monitoring of BiH citizens who are linked to terrorism, while special attention has been given to the training of police officers in the field of prevention and fight against terrorism and fighting against illegal arms trafficking in BiH through the CIAT project.

1400 police officers were trained during the CIAT project, and five standard operating procedures were bundled and distributed in the Border Police Guidelines Collection (400 pieces of brochures were distributed to all organizational units of the BiH BP). Through this project, a database of "identification and tracking of the trace of weapons", which is considered to have contributed in large part to the curtailment and fight against terrorism, was created, and the project "Community Police Work" was realized, with the action plans for six organizational units of BiH BP for the period of 2019 and 2020.

During 2018, the BP Unit Sarajevo Airport undertook enhanced preventive measures, both at the international border crossing and in the BP Unit AS zone of responsibility at the Sarajevo International Airport, during important events held in BiH, and during official visits by BiH heads of state and members of their delegations. On that occasion, 10 operational plans were tailored for the treatment of police officers on the arrival and departure of those delegations.

The simulation of the attempted armed attacks "LIMA" and "ECO" was conducted in the organization of the security service of MAS, Border Police Unit Airport Sarajevo, and EUFOR, as an integral part of the "Quick Response 2018" exercises at the Sarajevo International Airport.

In the period from 6 September until 9 September 2018, BiH BP officials conducted activities under the Joint Operational Action JAD 2018 – with the main task referring to the illegal migration, illegal arms trade, illegal drug trafficking and fraud related documentation.

Members of the Anti-bomb team also participated in 2 extraordinary inspections, 1 assistance to the MAS KDZ staff, 1 exercise within the EUFOR "Quick Response 2018" exercise. Also, in BP Unit AS in 2018, in accordance with the Curriculum and Internal Training Program for Police Officers, there was an organized training on the subject of the airport security, the procedure on receiving the telephone call for warning on the bomb/explosive device, the use and handling of the detector explosives.

Central Investigation Office forwards all information related to the eventual terrorist activities or activities of radicalized individuals or groups directly to the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), which acts promptly.

The Border Police, in cooperation with UNDP, has implemented the Project for fight against illegal arms trade in Bosnia and Herzegovina (CIAT), aimed at improvement of capacity of the Border Police of BiH in prevention, identification and fight against illegal arms trade, ammunition and explosives in entry/exit points and transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB) is an administrative organization with operative autonomy, whose work is regulated by *the Law on Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Agencies for Police Structure Support*. The DCPB performs its role in combating terrorism through communication, cooperation and coordination among police bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, relevant bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with relevant foreign and international institutions. The DCPB applies the best European and other international practices relating to the police matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, integrates daily security-related information of relevance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, organizes and performs 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the segment of international operational police cooperation, through the **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH (Directorate)**, communication and cooperation has been achieved, as well as data exchange with the member states of Interpol, SELEC and law enforcement agencies in BiH. In accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on operational and strategic cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the exchange of information with both Europol member countries and third parties has been achieved.

In the field of combating terrorism, a total of **209** cases were investigated through international operational co-operation, out of which **181** cases were investigated through Interpol, **27** by Europol and **one** case by SELEC.

Also, based on Interpol international warrants, during the reporting period, a total of **106** extraditions have been successfully implemented, one of which is related to terrorism.

The representatives of the Directorate participated in three seminars on combating terrorism and radicalization and combating money laundering and terrorist financing, two of which were implemented within the Twinning project IPA 2013 "Support to fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism", while one was realized by Embassies of the Republic of France in BiH in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of France in Croatia.

Fully aware of the seriousness of terrorism, which represents one of the biggest security threats of the 21st century, the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA/OBA) BiH (Agency) is dedicated to continuous strengthening and development of own capacities needed to efficiently combat terrorism, whether these capacities are technical, operational, educational or related to human resources.

In that sense, the Agency implements guidelines set forth in all relevant international documents, as well as those deriving from state strategies and action plans concerning terrorism. As a rule, the Agency takes part in development of such documents, through participation in various working groups or expert bodies. In that sense, the Agency has participated in the development of the Strategy to Prevent and Combat Terrorism in BiH with supplementary Action Plan.

This enables the Agency to timely see, incorporate and develop new methodologies and techniques in the fight against terrorism, which results in reducing terrorism threat in our country to the lowest possible level. Understandably, key elements in achieving successes of this sort are cooperation of all actors in the security system of the country and cooperation with foreign partners, primarily regional.

Having in mind a complex nature of terroristic threats, the Agency continuously improves international cooperation in this field. In that sense, the Agency regularly shares information and cooperates with foreign intelligence and security services, and relevant international institutions. The Agency shares, within the regulations prescribed by the Law, specific experiences and knowledge, which makes it a reliable and relevant partner at the global level.

Such comprehensive approach positions the Agency as a credible partner in several international platforms for intelligence cooperation, whose members are countries of the region, SE or Central Europe, or EU member states, gathered with an aim to reduce terrorist threat. The Agency often hosts meetings of these platforms, which additionally contributes to the Agency's credibility, as well as the credibility of the entire country. During 2018, representatives of the Agency participated at many international events, hosted in BiH and abroad.

At the state level as well as at the entity level and level of the Brcko District, the roles of the police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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;
- Initiative 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 a suspicion that a terrorist act might happen;
- 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 terroristic groups 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 in sensitive and isolated communities;
- Detection and prevention of terrorism, financing of terrorism, taking hostages, illicit traffic and manufacture of arms and explosives, criminal organizations;
- Resolving the hostage situation by releasing the hostages;
- Detection of environmental pollution caused by waste and poisonous materials.

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

At the entity level, **the Federal Police Administration (FUP)** is a signatory to the Memorandum on cooperation in fight against terrorism with the cantonal ministries of interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. With reference to the signatories of the universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements, the FUP is the cosignatory of several agreements signed by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The FUP, in accordance with the FBiH Law on Internal Affairs, has an exclusive competence in implementing all activities for prevention and fight against terrorism on the territory of FBiH. In accordance with the Book of Rules on internal organization and as a response of federal institutions to the rising and expanding threats of terrorism worldwide, the FUP has a Department for fight against terrorism since 2002. Nowadays, this Department exists within the Federal Investigative Service of the FUP Criminology Police. The activities of this Department, in accordance with the FBiH Law on Internal Affairs, are one of the basic duties and competencies of the Federal Police Administration, which includes the cooperation with all other FBiH as well as BiH law enforcement institutions and bodies. In its work, this Department collects, monitors, analyzes and prevents all occurrences that may, in any manner, impact the execution of acts of terrorism.

In countering terrorism, the duties, rights and tasks of **the Republika Srpska Police** are regulated by Article 5 of the Law on Police and Internal Affairs (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”,

No. 57/16 and 110/16), Criminal Code of Republika Srpska, Code on Criminal Procedure of Republika Srpska as well as other laws and bylaws whose implementation is within competence of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska.

The Government obliged all the ministries and institutions to actively participate in the realisation of the Action Plan for prevention and countering terrorism by forming the Coordination body of Republika Srpska for prevention and countering terrorism. The Coordination body has regular sessions and fulfills the tasks and aims of both the Action plan and Operational plans adopted by the ministries and institutions (each ministry/institution for itself). The ministries and institutions shall also use capacities of the Team for monitoring the implementation of the Action plan of the Government of Republika Srpska for preventing and countering terrorism that is established within the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, and its task is to provide operational, professional and technical support to the Government Coordination body. The obligations in the field of prevention and countering terrorism result from the BiH Strategy, the Action Plan of Republika Srpska and operational plans which precisely list their tasks and obligations.

The Police of the Brcko District of BiH provides a safe and secure environment for all persons in the District, and respects the internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In January 2018, the Police of the Brcko District of BiH drafted the Threat assessment from terrorism and violent extremism in the area of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, following the collection of all necessary data. An integral review of the most significant challenges, risks and threats for the safety in the area of the Brcko District on terrorism and violent extremism was defined, along with the most significant forms of threat assessment, trends and predictions in the field of security in this area of police activities in the upcoming period.

With regard to the issue of policy change on prevention and the fight against terrorism in the area of the Brcko District of BiH, and with an aim to strengthen the operative – investigative capacities, based on the given content of the Government of the Brcko District of BiH, a new Book of Rules on internal organization and classification of positions in the Police of the Brcko District of BiH was adopted. Among other issues, the new Unit for the prevention and suppression of terrorism and extreme violence, having the primary competence in this area of work, was formed by the Book of Rules.

The term '*paramilitary formations*' or '*paramilitary*' in its widest sense refers to any organised group whose members are armed and trained to participate in an armed battle, i.e. completing military tasks, but for certain reasons, these groups may not be considered to be an army or police. Consequently, the rights and tasks of paramilitary formations are not regulated and can not be regulated by any legal act.

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

- Financing of terrorism

On 29 August 2018, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism for the period 2018-2022 and the Action Plan for Elimination of Shortages identified in the system of preventing money laundering and financing terrorism. The issue of financing terrorism is included in sub-module 8 of the abovementioned Assessment and Action Plan.

In 2016, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Decision on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, defining the procedure for implementation of restrictive financial sanctions.

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), through its Financial – Intelligence Department, conducts continuous activities on prevention and the fight against terrorist financing. According to the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a Member State of the UN, and in cooperation with other competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, SIPA collects data and information related to persons and organizations designated by the UN Security Council Resolutions and implements the measures against them as provided for by these resolutions. As part of operations carried out by SIPA about individuals and legal entities linked with terrorist financing, SIPA collects information and data for prevention, detection and investigation of connections between the persons and legal entities and potential financing of terrorist activities. SIPA's Financial-Intelligence Department has achieved a considerable degree of international cooperation as a member of EGMONT Group that enables efficient exchange of information and data at international level. In addition to the activities carried out by the Financial-Intelligence Department of SIPA, the officials of SIPA's Criminal-Investigation Department and SIPA's Regional Offices collect information relevant for preventing and fighting terrorism financing as part of their regular activities on collection and analysis of criminal intelligence and field operating activities.

In the part pertaining to the implementation of relevant international standards in the field of prevention and the fight against terrorism - FATF and Moneyval, through the implementation of the Action Plan for the elimination of deficiencies in the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorist activities for BiH and in accordance with FATF recommendations, the competent institutions in BiH adopted 20 laws and bylaws and regulations, such as the implementation of measures related to financing of terrorism, that are reflected in the adoption of the Decision on the implementation of UNSCR 1373 (2001). The Decision sets out the procedure for implementing the financial restrictive measures prescribed by UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), and in accordance with the recommendations of FATF and Moneyval, the scope of the criminal offense of financing terrorism was amended in the Criminal Codes of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska and the Brcko District of BiH. Amendments to the three aforementioned criminal codes, pertaining to the collection of funds, facilitate the prosecution of persons directly or indirectly involved in collecting funds for all purposes related to terrorist organizations or individual terrorists that should further enable the indictment of persons linked with terrorism.

On 29 August 2018, as a continuation of the abovementioned activities, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist Activities for the period 2018-2022 as well as the Action Plan for the elimination of the identified deficiencies in the system for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities that is in compliance with the first recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

In terms of safe places and shelters for terrorists and terrorist organizations, and in accordance with its legal authority, this Agency has undertaken a number of preventive and repressive measures in the past to prevent violent radicalism, extremism and terrorism. In this context, through proactive work as well as interagency cooperation during 2018, there was no terrorist attack within the territory of BiH or departure of BiH citizens to the foreign war zones.

The Intelligence-Security Agency of BiH (OSA) regularly shares information with all relevant agencies and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina on financing terrorism and all other related

threats but also with the accredited international institutions and partner agencies engaged in the Global Coalition against terrorism.

Current information, obtained by the OSA, does not suggest that financial transactions, aimed at terrorism financing or financing of terrorist organizations, represent a serious issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Border controls

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a centralized information system for cross border checks to enable the control of biometric documents, with the ability to check all relevant databases for border control that include: *inter alia*, databases of INTERPOL, IDDEEA, ROS, ISM, police agencies in BiH and the BiH Border Police Database.

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a direct access to external and internal databases relevant for border checks (a total of 20 checks), for BiH nationals 14 checks, and for foreign nationals 19 checks. The checks carried out in external databases are: IDDEEA (BiH documents check), INTERPOL (FIND) - persons and documents check, the Ministry of Security - database of persons registered with narcotic drugs possession, ISM - visa verification, ROS - register of certain foreigners - Service for Foreigners' Affairs, FUP, PBD, MUP RS - Agreement on electronic data exchange - search for documents through the central point in the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH. The checks carried out in internal databases are: wanted persons search, missing persons search, documents search, prohibition of using foreign driver's licenses, SIO - security interests, violations of transport companies, denied entry, overnight transfers in the last 24 hours. If a visa is required for a person, the validity check of the visa is done directly through the Application in the Visa Module.

Daily activities are undertaken in order to detect illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents by examining vehicles and luggage at the state border and, occasionally, on the second line check at border crossing points.

During 2018, police officers of the BiH BP carried out intensified activities aimed at detecting illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents by performing detailed border checks on the second line check - MGP checks as well as increased security measures and actions with emphasis on terrorism.

In accordance with the curriculum and training in the field of policing in 2018, continuous training of police officers was organized in the field of preventing and combating terrorism, forgery of travel documents as well as all other areas that could be related to terrorism, namely: practical training in the search and detection of weapons and explosives; data collection and analysis; analysis and profiling; extraordinary situations; investigation procedures; UNDOC weapon detection and other (five-year plan of cooperation between the Ministry of Security of BiH and the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Frontex, Control of freight vehicles, buses and passenger motor vehicles for the purpose of detecting smuggled goods, narcotic drugs, weapons, money and persons, "Police identity check", "Installation and operation of checkpoints on roads in the border area", "Joint control on the green border" and "Management of the border control").

In addition to training of the BiH BP officers, special attention is dedicated and additional efforts were made for the procurement of special equipment by means of donations and through budget planning. The equipment that the BiH BP has received or purchased is constantly being used in the work of the GP BiH as well as on the green border. It primarily refers to: endoscopes, CO, explosive and narcotics detectors, scout quad cameras, and similar.

Specifically, it is necessary to recall training within the “Project for Combating Illegal Arms Trade in BiH” – CIAT. In addition to training, the Project donated equipment in the amount of 346.000 Euros, 13 endoscopes/video scopes "iRis 46-20 DVR XT" and 5 explosive detectors. In accordance with risk analysis made by the BP Unit of BiH and the Operations Directorate of the BiH BP, the equipment is allocated to the most frequent border crossing points in BiH, taking into account the frequency of crossing the border, statistical data on detected crimes and offenses and expressed need for the specified equipment.

In 2018, the Government of the People's Republic of China donated five devices for security checks, namely: CT scanner for control of hand baggage, manufacturer NUCTECH, model XT2080AD (2 pieces); Scanner for liquid inspection, manufacturer NUCTECH, model LS1516BA (2 pieces) and Mobile Vehicle Inspection System, manufacturer NUCTECH, Model MT1213LT (1 piece).

In accordance with the FRONTEX methodology, adopted in 2018, which represents the best practice of the European Union for the preparation of the Strategic Risk Analysis at the Centre level, the methodology CIRAM 2.0 is used for developing risk analysis. Through the default scheme and values, the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model studies the threat, vulnerability and impact on border security.

The methodology was adopted following two workshops organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and within the CIAT Project for Combating Illegal Arms Trade in BiH. Within the framework of the CIAT project, the Standard Operating Procedure “Risk Analysis” was prepared and harmonized with CIRAM 2.0 as well as carried out training of approximately 1600 police officers. In the aforementioned document, the following areas were considered as the greatest risks for the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the BiH Service for Foreigners’ Affairs: illegal migrations at border crossing points, illegal migration between border crossing points, abuse of travel documents, illegal stay, admission and returning of aliens by the police of another state, smuggling of people and smuggling of weapons.

Taking into account the abovementioned areas, some of the internal challenges have been identified as follows: refugee crisis, the existence of an organized crime network, including cross-border crime, the existence of those types of extremism aimed at endangering the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provoking national, racial and religious hatred, strife and intolerance, the freedom and rights of man and citizen, the agitation of citizens, preventing the return of refugees and displaced persons, the fight against terrorism in all its forms, the problem related to return of these indoctrinated “volunteers” to Bosnia and Herzegovina, stronger coordination and communication between police agencies and security institutions in BiH and the risk of visa-free regime misuse.

The abovementioned issues are defined and specified as priorities in relation to the current security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the list of security issues is in line with the existing Organized Crime Threat Assessment for Southeast Europe (OCTA SEE) with the emphasis on organized crime and international dimension of criminal offenses relevant for BiH. Warfare, economic and social instability, and the threat of returnees from the Middle Eastern battlefields in countries where migrants appear, are surely undermining migratory movements and the expansion of organized crime that would have an impact on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Europe. Considering the problem of the increased migration crisis and geostrategic position of BiH, smuggling of people, drugs and goods is a constant challenge and there is a justified fear of possible expansion of all forms of cross-border crime. The problem of terrorism and foreign fighters is under great scrutiny by all relevant bodies. Monitoring the situation and movement, and acting of available forces for suppression is important, especially in relation to possible expansion of this issue.

The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2018 was completed and drafting of the new Strategy for the period 2019-2022/23 is ongoing.

The European Commission has approved funds to the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina through IPA2015 funds for the project “Provision of an Automatic License Plate Recognition System at the BiH border posts” which foresees optimization and upgrade of Applications for border checks. The Initial document for ANPR – Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (tender documentation) was developed and the documentation was presented, translated into English and sent to the representatives of the EU.

In 2018, within duties prescribed by the Law, the Agency has increased its engagement in relation to illegal migrations. Bearing in mind that this problem might relate to other security threats, the Agency took serious steps in strengthening cooperation with many domestic institutions (the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, the Ministry of Security, and the Border Police) as well as international organizations and EU/regional intelligence services.

- Travel documents security

The security of travel documents is also provided through the adoption of standards for equipment and software, security standards at the locations, and recommendations for the work of the officers of responsible authorities. According to those standards, the security of travel documents is provided 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, 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 place 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 existence of the 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 database of stolen travel documents, through MIND/FIND system available at 57 international border crossing points and in all BP units.

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has standardized travel documents readers with donations and funds. The BiH Border Police Information System (ISGP) was established at 63 border crossing points (out of 83), and 217 fixed and 15 mobile readers are in use.

During 2018, the BP BiH officers passed training in the field of forged documents detection skills, organized by the BP BiH who were trained by Frontex, as well as enrolled in trainings organized by partner agencies.

The training entitled “Detection of forged documents and police identification of persons” was held in Germany. It was organized by the German Embassy and attended by 49 police officers.

The US Embassy and EXBS Program organized the training “Identification and verification of security and protected documents” which was attended by 12 police officers.

During 2018, members of the BP BiH have temporarily seized a total of 338 documents (of which 192 were documents at the entrance to BiH, 123 documents at the exit from BiH and 23 documents in the border zone) suspected of being falsified. That represents an increase of 194 documents or 134.7% in comparison to the same period last year when 144 documents were seized. The report shows the increase in detected forged documents. This occurred due to the fact that citizens of high migration risk, most likely illegally entering BiH, trying to leave BiH outside the border crossing points, are using forged documents of the EU and Schengen countries with the intention of entering those countries.

- Container and supply chain security

The Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the leading agency on this matter, has the tasks and assignments of control of all goods coming in or leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates with Bosnia and Herzegovina Indirect Taxation Authority in conducting control of goods, including the detection of prohibited goods, such as ammunition and explosives, weapons (including WMDs), and controlled drugs. The goods are weighed during their clearance procedure, and partial or detailed control is conducted, depending on the nature of the goods.

The authorized economic operator (AEO) institute in Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated by the new Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 58/15). The new Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been aligned with the EU acquis and/or with the Customs Code of the European Union. The new Law on Customs Policy shall be applicable upon entry into force of the respective implementing regulation – Decision on the implementation of the Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Decision on the implementation of the Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on its 160th session, held on 03 December 2018, while the date of its application was set for 01 August 2019. Given that the Decision on the implementation of the Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina prescribed the implementation of the electronic transit procedure (new computerized transit system -NCTS), the commencement of the implementation of the Decision is conditioned by the commencement of the implementation of both electronic signature in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Law on Electronic Documents (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 58/14) – that requires fulfillment of the conditions related to electronic signature as laid down in the legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ITA

will work on drafting the proposals for the Instructions on implementation of the safety standards and procedures for granting authorization for an authorised economic operator (AEO), in line with the new customs regulations, as well as the proposal for the Guidelines for AEO, together with other supporting documents, to be implemented as of the commencement of implementation of the previously mentioned new customs regulations.

The Article 25 of the Additional Protocol 5 to the Agreement on Amendment of and Accession to the Central European Free Trade Agreement (“Official Gazette of BiH”–Treaties, No. 3/18), provides that the AEO status shall be recognized by other CEFTA parties on condition that the implementation of the AEO programme is fully compatible with the Annex III.

The Container Control Team, composed of the officers of the Indirect Taxation Authority and Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued its activities within the project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Customs Post/BCP Bijaca.

Significant and evident security challenge is found in the fact that large quantities of backlog of weapons from the past war, especially small arms and light weapons, and mines-explosive means due to relatively easy access, can be smuggled across the state border and, accordingly, police officers carrying out border control and KDZ control put emphasis on the quality of the performance.

In order to detect these illicit goods within the cooperation with the ITA BiH at the MGP, police officers, along with customs officials, are inspecting trucks secured by seal, with the aim of finding illegal migrants, using CO2 detector, explosive detectors, endoscopes, BUSTER, mobile system to inspect the NUCTECHTM MT Series, an innovative mobile X-ray control system, vehicle scanning and radioactivity monitoring.

Joint Container Control Team, consisting of officials from the Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued its work within the framework of the UNODC Program at the Customs Offices/BCP Bijaca.

In 2018, activities were undertaken to prevent the smuggling of various types of goods from cigarettes, tobacco, clothing and footwear, alcoholic beverages, motorcycles, PMV and mandarins, from countries of Asia, South America, USA and Europe, for which misdemeanour orders were made in value of approximately 240.160,00 BAM. Donated equipment was used for these activities, i.e. Kit 4:20.

During 2018, 5 trainings, attended by two police officers from BCP Doljani, were organized by the UNODC program - Joint Container Control Team.

During 2018, the training entitled “Criminal Offenses Against Environmental Protection and Fisheries” was organized by the UNODC Program - Joint Container Control Team and attended by two police officers from the BCP BiH.

On 6 April 2018, at the BCP BiH level, OA “RISK” was registered and it refers to the increased control of TMV when crossing the state border. It ends on 6 April 2020.

- Security of radioactive sources

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

As the government partner to IAEA and the responsible authority for the implementation of international agreements in this field, the SRARNS closely cooperates with the IAEA Department of Safeguards whose inspectors conducted last inspection of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 2018. The inspectors conduct inspections on the base of Bosnia and Herzegovina's regular reports submitted to the IAEA Safeguards Department. These reports are related to Bosnia and Herzegovina obligations under the Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the 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 the International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 2018, in accordance with its obligations, the SRARNS was regularly reporting to the IAEA Safeguards Department.

During 2018, continuous control of nuclear and radioactive material in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted by the state inspectors for radiation and nuclear safety. The inspection includes both safety and security aspect of the use and possession of the ionizing radiation sources. During 2018, the "Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources" was implemented. The Regulation was adopted at the end of 2013 with the purpose of establishing requirements to ensure security of the radioactive and nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the Regulation, authorization holders are requested to have their security plans in place (for category 1 and 2 of radioactive sources) and apply security measures for its radiation sources and nuclear material during their use, possession, transport and storage. The SRARNS has mandate to control activities of authorization holders in implementation of security measures.

On 19 March 2018, the State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety and the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation and with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency, organized a meeting in Sarajevo for Senior Officials of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Raise Awareness on the Nuclear Security Regime. The meeting was attended by various heads of institutions and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with nuclear security responsibilities (Border Police, Customs, Ministries of Internal Affairs, Military, Regulatory body, hospitals, etc.). Some of the key aspects, that were discussed, included: the essential elements for nuclear security, the role of the regulatory body in safety, security of nuclear and other radioactive material under regulatory control, security of nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control and sustainability of the nuclear security regime. The participants engaged actively in the discussions, raised questions and generated constructive dialogue with the IAEA experts.

It should also be mentioned that Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the IAEA, revised the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) which is expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the beginning of 2019. The INSSP document was revised at a three-day meeting held in March in Sarajevo. The meeting was attended by key institutions and organizations of Bosnia and Herzegovina which have nuclear security responsibilities. The INSSP document is of great importance for the nuclear security regime of Bosnia and Herzegovina because it provides, in one place, a summary-level information regarding activities undertaken or those to be undertaken by Bosnia and Herzegovina with the specific objective of enhancing nuclear security. The first INSSP document was officially approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 October 2014.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Energy of the United States of America and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in March 2018, special equipment for detection of nuclear and other radioactive material was donated to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The value of donated equipment is about 600.000 Euros. This equipment includes two Mercedes vans with two sets of equipment for detection of nuclear and other radioactive material with a mobile radiation detector that can be used as a mobile scanner for detection. Also,

devices for neutron and gamma radiation as well as personal dosimeters and other handheld detectors were donated. The equipment is the ownership of the Directorate of Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Directorate). The equipment may be conceded to other institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina with nuclear security responsibilities in accordance with their needs.

In accordance with the Memorandum, the Directorate is mandated for, inter alia, the use and maintenance of the equipment donated by the NNSA, coordination of the implementation of the Memorandum with relevant ministries, agencies and organizations from BiH, the implementation of joint technical workshops as well as for consultations and inspections of equipment at the location of installation, equipment evaluation and verification reviews.

Pertaining to the part of the Memorandum concerning the provision of technical assistance to the Directorate in the field of donation of equipment and materials and personnel training, the NNSA donated equipment and conducted training in the field of detection and detection of radioactive radiation sources as well as in the field of maintenance and servicing of the mobile detection system and handheld devices.

Having in mind the obligations stemming from the Memorandum and expectations by the NNSA to put into function the equipment donated, the Directorate formed the Working Group for the implementation of the abovementioned Memorandum. On 27 November 2018, the Working Group held a meeting with participation of representatives of the Border Police, the Indirect Taxation Authority and the State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety of BiH. At the meeting, a principle agreement was reached, concerning the future usage of the equipment donated, that will be subject to an Agreement between the Directorate and the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH. During 2018, the Working Group has prepared draft Agreement on usage of the equipment donated between the Directorate and the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH. Also, the Directorate has been in contact with the Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH and the NNSA with the aim to obtain necessary consents for official signing of the abovementioned agreement as defined by the Memorandum.

During 2018, the Agency had many important activities related to strengthening of the nuclear security regime. In April, a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the 7th Meeting of the IAEA Working Group on Radioactive Source Security. Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina also attended the Meeting of the IAEA Nuclear Security Guidance Committee held in June 2018. Bosnia and Herzegovina also attended the technical meeting of contracting parties of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its Amendment.

The Joint Container Control Team, consisting of officials from the Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued its work within the framework of the UNODC Program at the Customs Offices/BCP Bijaca.

During 2018, 5 trainings were organized by the UNODC program - Joint Container Control Team.

In order to detect radioactivity at the border crossing points, hand pagers "Mini rad-D" are used to detect radioactivity that is used as needed and profiled. In addition to the pager and Yantar-2U radiation detection system, the Gaiger-Miller counter is used.

We do not currently have detectors for the detection of radioactivity to be used in accordance with the need or profiling by police officers at the international border crossing point Border Police Unit Sarajevo Airport. Nevertheless, the BP Unit AS has launched an initiative for the procurement of "Gamma Radiation Detection Paging" which, if necessary, is being used at the international border crossing point in order to prevent and combat terrorist threats, including smuggling of radioactive substances across the state border.

In order to obtain all necessary certificates for the Indirect Taxation Authority and to operate the devices generating X-rays from the source of ionizing radiation, the Director General of the ITA issued the Programme on protection from ionizing radiation, in accordance with the Article 19 of the Book of Rules on the conditions for supply and use of the ionizing radiation source (OG of BiH, No. 66/10) and the Plan for the implementation of radiation protection measures in emergency situations.

According to the Decision on designation of international border crossing points for the traffic of weapons and military equipment, hazardous, explosive and radioactive substances and dual-use goods ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 89/06, 48/08, 35/13, 61/15), some 22 out of 48 border crossing points (11-for road traffic, 7-for railway traffic, 4-for air traffic), with the presence of the ITA officers, were designated for import and export of the mentioned items.

Given the information available, some 22 designated border crossing points do not have sufficiently large designated area at the BCP itself to separate the shipments on a safe distance for the purpose of control. Also, the border crossing points are not properly equipped with the equipment for detection, control, and identification of the ionizing radiation sources. Currently, the ITA has at its disposal 106 personal dosimeters, 7 isotope identifiers, 2 semi-fixed combined portals for radiation scanning at border (set system), 3 fixed portals, out of which two are fully defective while one fixed portal has the invalid software, and, according to the information available, no authorized technical support service in Bosnia and Herzegovina to repair it. The mentioned equipment for detection of the ionizing radiation source is produced by different manufacturers, its proper operation is questionable and it is unequally deployed among the border crossing points.

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

Persons linked with terrorism increasingly use the Internet for communication, exchange of information as well as to spread certain ideas and doctrines. The relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina monitor contents of websites that might be of security interest from the aspect of combating terrorism. Upon receiving certain findings, security checks are performed and, on the basis of their results, other measures and activities are undertaken by the law. In previous years, amendments were introduced to the Criminal Code at the state and lower levels of government with regard to the use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.

The Internet may be used by terrorists for communication, recruiting, radicalization, financing, cyber-attacks and similar actions. Therefore, Bosnia and Herzegovina builds capacity in training of staff of all police institutions concerning more efficient usage of the Internet for the collection of intelligence and conducting investigations, including special investigative techniques. We improve technical capacities of our institutions as well as international cooperation. It is essential to amend the Criminal Codes of BiH on the application of investigative and special investigative techniques on the Internet. Moreover, intelligence officials and investigators dealing with the fight against terrorism and trafficking in NBC weapons cooperate daily and intensively with police officials of the Task Force in supervising Internet websites used by extremist groups. The Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska also maintains a specialized Department for Combating High-Tech Crime and a new chapter was added to the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska titled "Criminal offenses against the security of computer data".

As for the use of the Internet and other intelligence networks for terrorist purposes, the State Investigation and Protection Agency of BiH is paying special attention to international and inter-agency police cooperation in order to effectively combat terrorism, which is reflected in the form

of timely information exchange, intelligence gathering and coordinated efforts. In order to develop personnel, administrative as well as material and technical capacities, according to the possibilities, this Agency has worked on the selection, equipping and training of adequate professional personnel engaged in investigations of terrorist offenses including theft on the Internet for terrorist purposes. As already stated in the adoption phase, there is the Proposal of the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina which, inter alia, prescribes the criminal offense of “Misuse of Information Technologies, Internet and Social Networks for the Purposes of Terrorism”.

Establishment of CERT for institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoS BiH), on its 93rd session, held on 8 March 2017, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Decision on the Establishment of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) for institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, No. 25/17). The CERT is placed in the Sector for Informatics and Telecommunication Systems of the MoS BiH.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to strengthen the CERT operationally, institutionally and technically, aiming at the accomplishment of strategic goals of that body (coordination and cooperation with the relevant authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; elimination and decreases of consequences of security incidents caused by unauthorized access in ICT systems in institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina; increase of reliability of ICT systems in institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina through constant dedication; work on prevention and minimization of possibilities of occurrence of security incident; assisting administrators in implementation of security incidents; etc.) and establishment of the CERT network in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to prepare the Strategy for security of network and information systems, i.e. the Strategy on cyber security in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Law on information security and security of network and information systems in accordance with the EU Directive on the security of network and information systems that refers to high-level security measures.

Policy on information security management for the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017-2022

On its 95th session, held on 22 March 2017, The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Policy on Information Security Management for the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017-2022. The Policy was adopted upon the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in cooperation with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Information on the level of realization of commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to the Convention on Cybercrime

On its 80th session, held on 10 November 2016, upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Information on the Level of Realization of Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to the Convention on Cybercrime. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina invited the competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina to initiate activities aimed at additional harmonizing of relevant legislation with the regulations prescribed by the Convention on Cybercrime.

On its 95th session, held on 22 March 2017, upon the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in cooperation with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Policy on Information Security Management for the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017-2022. In accordance with the Policy, these institutions shall draft a Law on network and information security.

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

Aware of the importance of IT for terrorists and other threats emerging from the cyber space, the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Agency) continuously follows adoption of various national and international strategies in order to incorporate guidelines relevant for the efficient organization and work in general. In accordance with regulations set forth in various documents, such as the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, special attention is given to protection of human rights.

In relation to that, the Agency does not have information on cyber-attacks originating from our territory, conducted within our territory or that plans exist for such attacks. However, the Agency cautiously monitors the use of the Internet by groups of radicals, who use it to communicate and promote their own ideologies, with an aim to prevent them in possible planning of terrorist attacks. During 2018, we registered a decrease in the use of the Internet by ISIL fighters of BiH citizenship in Iraq and Syria which is definitely caused by a complicated humanitarian and military-security situation in these areas. In their current focus are attempts to ensure financial resources for survival coming from their families that additionally reflects difficult position of these fighters and their limited scope of engagement.

- Legal co-operation including extradition

The matter of extradition in Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated 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. In this respect, significant progress has been made in improving bilateral relations regarding extradition procedures. Bilateral agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Italy has been concluded on 19 June 2015 in Rome, Italy, in order to extend and facilitate implementation of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957.

On 1 April 2015, *the Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition* entered into force in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Protocol was opened for signing on 10 November 2010. Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Protocol on 24 March 2014 and ratified it on 1 December 2014.

- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

Through intensive criminal-intelligence investigations as well as collection and analysis of criminal intelligence related to extremist persons and groups, the 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 the SIPA as well as other law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina have shown that Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a safe place and shelter for terrorists and terrorist organizations. The same was confirmed by findings of the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) which, while gathering and processing data regarding prevention and counter against terrorism, has not gathered any intelligence indicating the existence of safe shelters and refuges for terrorists and terrorist organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The results are visible because there were no terrorist attacks in BiH during 2018 and none of our citizens were registered as attackers in any of the attacks conducted in Europe or wider. Also, according to our information, the territory of BiH was not used as a safe haven for terrorists in 2018, meaning that we have not detected the existence of any terrorist organization.

Apart from the fact that, since 2015, there were no cases of departures from our country to hot spots such as Syria or Iraq, there was only one announcement of departure in 2018 but the individual in question cancelled the trip on his/her own account. Based on credible information, we estimate there are almost no possibilities for new volunteers' departures from our country to the mentioned areas.

During 2018, three adults and three children returned to BiH from the mentioned areas. In each of these cases, the Agency has conducted measures of intelligence monitoring in all elements of their return, from announcement to all concrete phases of the return and informed relevant authorities about it.

Bearing in mind there are other BiH citizens still situated in Kurdish refugees camps in northern Syria, as well as that some of them were arrested by the SDF during the offensive at end of 2018 and beginning of 2019, the Agency plans activities prescribed by the Law on OSA/OBA BiH (the Law) to place these persons, upon their return, under constant monitoring.

During 2018, there was an increase in number of deaths of BiH citizens – out of 10 killed adults, 3 were women. Also, 7 children were killed and 3 of them were born in Syria.

Thanks to a systematic and serious approach of the entire BiH security system in combating terrorism and having in mind special and important position of the Agency in this system, we may confidently claim that BiH is not one of the countries in which terrorist organizations might promote their ideologies, recruit new members, plan or implement terrorist activities freely.

On the contrary, due to adequate understanding of the seriousness of terrorist threats to security of our country as well as global security, we might claim that the security sector of our country, along with the Agency, contributes to the fact that BiH is recognized and welcomed as a credible partner of coalitions and initiatives aimed at combating terrorist threats.

Pursuant to the Law on Asylum, Bosnia and Herzegovina grants two forms of asylum - refugee status and subsidiary protection status. Regarding both statuses, exclusion clauses are given to deny a person the right on protection in case that certain legal requirements are not obtained.

Namely, in accordance with Article 21, the refugee status shall not be granted to an alien if there are justified reasons that:

- a) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a crime against peace, war crime or crimes against humanity, as determined by the provisions of international instruments;
- b) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a serious non-political crime prior to arrival to BiH, including cruel acts, even if they were committed with an alleged political purpose;
- c) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of offenses contrary to the aims and principles of the UN, or
- d) he/she is considered dangerous to the security of BiH, or has been found guilty of a serious criminal offense and poses a threat to BiH.

As stipulated by Article 23 of the Law on Asylum, subsidiary protection shall not be granted to an alien if there are justified reasons that:

- a) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a crime against peace, war crime or crimes against humanity, as determined by the provisions of international instruments;
- b) he/she has committed, instigated or otherwise participated in the commission of a serious criminal offense;
- c) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of offenses contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN;
- d) he/she poses a threat to the security of BiH;
- e) he/she has committed a criminal offense before entering BiH, if a prison sentence for this offense is prescribed in BiH and if he/she has left the country of origin only to avoid the sanction prescribed in that country.

Also, if protection is granted to an alien, whether it is a refugee status or a subsidiary protection status, and if any of the abovementioned reasons for exclusion exist, the Ministry shall issue a decision to revoke the refugee status or the status of subsidiary protection in BiH (Article 53 of the Law on Asylum).

However, in accordance with the principle of non-refoulement and as stipulated by Article 6 of the Law on Asylum, it should be noted that an alien cannot be forcibly removed or returned to another country if he/she would be exposed to the real risk of being subjected to the death penalty or executions, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The alien shall not be forcibly removed or returned to a country in which he/she is not protected from being sent to such territory.

Therefore, regardless of the acquisition of the exclusion clause, the alien is protected from returning to the territory where he/she would be exposed to the real risk of being subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

An alien, whose asylum procedure determines the existence of some of the abovementioned clauses of exclusion, shall not be granted asylum (refugee status or subsidiary protection), while an alien, who enjoys one of the two stated statuses, shall lose the status in case of the existence of a reason for exclusion.

However, if the procedure for such an alien establishes that he/she cannot be removed from BiH due to reasons prescribed by the principle of non-refoulement (risk of capital punishment, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), he/she will be allowed to stay in BiH in accordance with the law regulating the area of the movement and stay of aliens - the Law on Aliens.

Aware of the fact that an important aspect of the fight against terrorism is prevention through early detection and suppression of factors which might lead to extremism (such as various forms of radicalism and/or violent extremism), the Agency pays great attention to this area of work.

In that sense, the Agency identifies radical individuals and their associates in our country as well as wider region (through cooperation with partners), including individuals who depart from our country to various foreign war zones.

Due to such approach and good cooperation with other security actors in our country, it is important to mention that a threat, coming from Salaffi structures – treated as one of the serious security threats in our country – was minimized in 2018. Despite this, occasionally there were speeches held against constitutional organization of our country, democracy, the Islamic Community, traditional religious determinations and behaviors while a few individuals expressed support for the ideology promoted by ISIS (online, among their friends, etc.). It is important to note that the possible influence of more radical individuals on other members of Salaffi communities is minimized, since they are focused on mere survival due to lack of financial means and decreased interest for membership in these structures.

In this context, the Agency monitors processes related to the growth of ethno-national radicalism, frequently connected with the religious narratives and symbolism, since they represent a serious threat not only for BiH but the region as well.

Additionally, the Agency assesses the risks related to the strengthening of right-wing and Euro-sceptic political forces and movements in Europe, especially because of their possible influence on similar groups in the region. During 2018, we detected an increase in creation of connections between these groups in the region as well as enlarged cooperation based on similar ideologies, goals and organizational structure. A special reason for concern is the fact that some of these movements openly deny BiH legitimacy and they strive to obstruct BiH on its EU and NATO accession pathway.

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 our commitment, Bosnia and Herzegovina actively contributes to the efforts of the UN peacekeeping operations to maintain international peace, security and stability. Bosnia and Herzegovina deploys police and military officers as well as civilians in UN missions to assist countries navigate 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* (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 14/2005) and by *the Rules of Procedures for Deployment of Police Officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities Abroad*.

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

With participation of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Resolute Support Mission and UN missions, Bosnia and Herzegovina demonstrates its willingness to maintain the continuity of participation as well as commitment to increase the contribution in collective security operations. Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina contributes to the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan with the following strength:

- Infantry unit, size of 45 soldiers,
- 8 Staff Officers,
- 2 Staff NCOs,
- 8 Military Police.

Up to now, within ISAF and the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, we have a total number of 1347 of members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina who successfully completed their tours of duty in the abovementioned missions.

Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina contributes to three UN missions in Africa (MONUSCO, MINUSMA and EUTM RCA) as follows:

- The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR of the Congo (MONUSCO)
- 3 MILOBS;
- The UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
- 2 Staff Officers;
- EU Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA)
- 1 Staff Officer and 2 NCOs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been contributing to UN peacekeeping missions as of April 2000 and, since then, it has gradually increased its contribution regarding personnel and missions. Up to now, 145 members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully completed their tours of duty in UN missions. Since the year 2000, more than 350 police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina were deployed in Liberia, South Sudan, Cyprus and Haiti. Currently, BiH Police Contingents are located in South Sudan, Cyprus, Afghanistan and Kongo and include 41 members, out of which 10 are women or 24.39% of all members.

Negotiations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and NATO, concerning the Agreement on the Status of Armed Forces (SOFA), began upon the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the NATO Partnership for Peace Program (PfP). The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina defined the proposed basis for the Agreement between NATO member states and other PfP participating states concerning their powers and additional protocols and the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a Decision on the Accession.

We also continue with training and preparation process of our military personnel and police officers in order to contribute and participate in collective security operations in 2017 and beyond.

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

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

Illicit trade of conventional arms affects regional and international security and stability because millions of people suffer from direct and indirect consequences of the irresponsible trade in arms which fuels conflicts and human rights abuses. Globalization of 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 in 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 strengthen global and regional peace, security, and stability. Pursuant to 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 Programme of Action (PoA), Bosnia and Herzegovina formed the National Coordination Committee for SALW with an aim 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 2013-2016 was implemented. The new Strategy for the period 2016-2020 was created. Primary objectives of the implementation of the Strategy 2016-2020 are that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall meet the challenge of illicit trade in SALW by strengthening the capacity of police and judicial structures in the country and cooperating with the relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations.

As a component of regional security, various activities about SALW are continually organized. The activities are arranged within the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the Center for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC), the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC), the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) and the Budget and Financial Analysis Branch (BAFA). Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates with 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 (seminars, analytical documents, etc.).

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, 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 its enforcement, Bosnia and Herzegovina achieves the final level of control over export/import of arms and military equipment. Within the implementation framework of the mentioned Law, the Annual plan, which applies to regular audits of economic entities, is drafted. Very often, extraordinary controls are conducted on the route of the movement itself. Thus established series of cyclic controls represents quality supervision over export/import of arms and military equipment.

A special attention was paid to the continuation of harmonizing the legislation with international standards in 2017. Issues of particular importance remain as follows: improvement in 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 confidence of citizens in BiH institutions at all levels of authority as well as the reduction in the costs of SALW possessed by the BiH Ministry of Defense. 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 Una-Sana Canton and the Posavina Canton need to adopt the laws that are in parliamentary procedure). Drafting of subordinate legislation related to the identification of small arms and light weapons is in progress. Subsequently, the procedures in this area will be set forth and the movement of arms will be monitored in the future. 10.801 pieces of small arms and light weapons were destroyed. This is a significant amount of destroyed small arms and light weapons in comparison to the previous period. Also, the statistical data on legal arms in possession of BiH citizens has been collected and can now be monitored every year accordingly. Moreover, the activities on the reconstruction of warehouses in police agencies, where small arms and light weapons are stored, have started and five police agencies will have better conditions for arms and weapons storage. In the reporting period, operative police actions were carried out and significant amounts of illegal small arms and light weapons were seized. Furthermore, the activities on the destruction of surplus arms and weapons in the possession of the BiH Armed Forces have been continued. When it comes to the implementation of the activities related to the control of small arms and light weapons, the BiH Ministry of Security continuously cooperates with all international organizations listed in the previous report.

The Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons for the period 2016-2020 is currently in force. Within the Strategy, the four key objectives are defined by the institutions and police agencies listed in the Action Plan that represents an integral part of the Strategy. It is important to note that in 2013 the Council of Ministers appointed members of the Coordinating Committee for Small Arms and Light Weapons (KO SALW), with main task to monitor the implementation of the Strategy. KO SALW is an interdepartmental body with 17 members from different institutions while the Department of General Security provides support to the work of this body. The Council of Ministers of BiH is informed about the degree of implementation of the Strategy once a year. At the beginning of 2018, the Report for 2017 was adopted, and now the Report for 2018, that will be submitted for the adoption procedure in the first quarter of 2019, is being prepared.

It is important to emphasize that the harmonization of arms laws in BiH is in line with international standards and that 11 laws on weapons have been adopted so far, with one currently being in parliamentary procedure. It should be noted that the provisions defining the amnesty and legalization of weapons are prescribed by many of the laws.

Data collection for annual reporting is continuously carried out according to the UN Programme of Action (UN PoA) document and the OSCE document on small arms and light weapons.

During 2018, the Sector for Border and General Security, in cooperation with SEESAC, conducted a Regional Arms Survey for the period from 2012 to 2016. The goal was to point out the trends referring to weapons in relation to age and gender.

2 warehouses and 5 rooms for evidence storage have been reconstructed in cooperation with the UNDP and in accordance with the Strategy and Analysis of the Warehouse Conditions in which the seized weapons and MiMES are kept by the officers of the General Security Department.

In 2018, the collection of weapons from courts and police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out with the support of international organizations and 2.500 pieces and parts of

weapons were collected. By the end of 2018 and during the period of validity of the SALW Control Strategy in BiH 15.801 pieces of weapons and parts of weapons were destroyed.

On 1 February 2018, the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Internal Affairs and Security from Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia and Macedonia was held in Podgorica, in cooperation with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, representatives of the European Union, the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC). At the end of the Conference, the Joint Declaration was signed. The Declaration, inter alia, stipulated that the abovementioned countries are committed to developing a Roadmap for the prevention of illicit arms trafficking under the auspices of SEESAC and representatives of the competent services of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The same document was adopted at the Summit of the Western Balkan countries held on 10 July 2018, in London. The Roadmap defines clear objectives and measures to strengthen SALW control through the prevention, investigation and prosecution of illegal SALW trafficking.

In accordance with the adopted document, a regional meeting, organized by South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC), was held in Podgorica. At the meeting, the Framework Action Plan was prepared in accordance with the objectives adopted by the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to combat illicit possession, misuse and trade in small arms and light weapons in the Western Balkans.

Several meetings of the SALW Coordination Committee, cantonal Ministries of Internal Affairs and international organizations were organized within the framework of the SALW Control Strategy in BiH with the aim to draft the Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the implementation of the mentioned Roadmap. The Action Plan is to be adopted at the next meeting of the SALW Coordination Committee.

The Agency provides security-relevant opinion for each business related to import/export of weapons, mines and goods for special use, while approval for such business agreements is being provided by the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.

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 and security, along with development of good neighborly relations and strengthening of 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*, and as a state member of the OSCE participates in the implementation of the Vienna Document 2011. Bosnia and Herzegovina has also signed *the Agreement 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. In accordance with *the*

Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted three inspections (2 in Serbia and 1 in Croatia) and received three inspections (2 from Serbia and 1 from Croatia) in 2018.

According to the Vienna Document 2011, Bosnia and Herzegovina received three specified area inspections (from Poland, Croatia and Hungary) and two evaluation visits (from Slovenia and Germany) in 2018. Besides that, in 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted one specified area inspection in Croatia and its two members of Verification Center took part in a visit to an US military location in Germany.

Due to the certain problems within *the Agreement on Open Skies*, Bosnia and Herzegovina did not conduct nor received any observation flight in 2018.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. the Sector for Border and General Security, pursuant to the Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods, issues prior consent for the issuance of licenses for export/import of weapons and military equipment and special purpose goods. Upon receipt of the request, a detailed analysis of each received request is made and some of those requests are sent to the police agencies for verification. Upon submission of the information, the consent for the export/import of weapons and military equipment and special purpose goods is either issued or is not being granted. Our officers participate in the work of the Committee for Control of Foreign Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Commission for the Control of Dual-Use Goods.

Furthermore, the Sector for Border and General Security is mandated for the implementation of the Law on the Control of the Movement of Weapons and Military Equipment, through which the degree of vulnerability is assessed in terms of transport to the border crossing at the exit from BiH or from the border crossing at the entrance to BiH to the end user. The approvals also prescribe special measures of supplementary transport insurance either in the road or in rail transport. Once a year, the Plan of regular supervision and control is adopted. It is prescribed by legal documents and bylaws. Extraordinary controls and controls are often carried out by police officers on the route of movement.

By having implemented these laws and bylaws, the BiH Ministry of Security has reached a high level in controlling the import/export and movement of weapons and military equipment.

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 PA BiH.

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

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

- a) To consider and monitor the implementation of BiH security and defense policies;
- b) To conduct parliamentary oversight with the aim of improving efficiency, transparency and functionality. The implementation of parliamentary oversight is based on the principles of constitutionality, legality, democracy and respect for human rights and freedoms;
- c) To consider laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of the Joint Committee;
- d) To monitor legality and compliance of supervised institutions with the defense and security policy of BiH;
- e) To consider reports, short-term and long-term plans related to the structure of BiH Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and allowances, education and training of the Armed Forces of BiH, professional conduct and ethical standards for civilian and military personnel;
- f) To monitor the procedures of equipping the army, procurement and import and export of weapons and military equipment, material assistance and contracts with foreign companies which provide services to 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;
- g) To monitor and review the situation of human rights and freedoms in the defense and security sector;
- h) To monitor compliance with political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of the supervised institutions;
- i) To monitor and review the implementation of means and methods in conducting special investigative activities in supervised institutions;
- j) To review reports on budget execution as well as audit reports of the supervised institutions;
- k) To consider and approve reports on work of the supervised institutions;

- p) To consider the issues of cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the bodies of the European Union, the United Nations, the OSCE, the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and other international organizations in the domain of defense and security;
- r) To consider activities of permanent and ad hoc delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defense;
- s) To establish cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of BiH entities, other countries as well as international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defense.

Parliamentary oversight is carried out over the following institutions:

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

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

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

4) Bodies of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH within the framework of their competencies and where their work is subject to parliamentary oversight: Independent Board of the Parliamentary Assembly, the Citizens' Complaint Board on Work of Police Officers in Police Bodies in BiH and the Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH.

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

In accordance with the Book of Rules, 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?

Last year, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Joint Committee for Defense and Security were involved in operations and activities stipulated by the Rules of Procedure of both Houses and the Joint Committee's Annual Work Plan for the year 2018.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH has fully implemented its annual Work Plan for 2018, although 2018 was an election year in which some of the planned activities were objectively reduced.

A special engagement of the Joint Committee is visible in reiterating that the relevant agencies and the Ministry of Security of BiH tried to be consistent in monitoring the situation of the recognized security challenges and in improving the level of coordination in their work. It is very important

to improve the level of mutual co-ordination in their work, especially during emergencies, and their contribution to a better security environment, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region.

In defense sector, the Joint Committee, through a number of activities, made a special contribution to solving current problems in the procurement process, transparency in the conduct of personnel, improving the system of providing aid to the civilian population during natural disasters and crisis situations, a more efficient system of military mine clearance, transparent and lawful destruction of surplus weapons, ammunition and explosive ordnance, solving current problems related to the status of immovable and movable perspective military property as well as a number of other issues which have often been the subject of discussion during the meetings and workshops organized by the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee has initiated several discussions with the aim of designing and upgrading of strategic documents. Firstly, for upgrading of the existing Security Policy as well as upgrading of elements that will make an annual security situation analysis to be more comprehensive, and also discussion on the status report and the preparation of proposals that will improve the security situation and make the work of the agency more efficient and mutually coordinated.

The Joint Committee continuously monitors and analyzes the implementation of the adopted conclusions and recommendations in defense and security sectors. The Joint Committee has adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations that were supported and adopted by both Houses of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly in order to solve all identified problems as well as to transparently and efficiently resolve issues that are of general interest.

The Ministry of Defense of BiH, the Joint Staff of the AF BiH, the Ministry of Security of BiH, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Border Police of BiH, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH, the Sector for Protection of Classified Information of the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH, the Police Support Agency, the Forensic Investigation and Expertise Agency, the Agency for Education and Professional Training, the Demining Commission of BiH, BiH Mine Action Centre (BHMACE), the Committee on Security of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of FBiH and the Committee on Security of the National Assembly of Republika Srpska have directly cooperated with the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH.

Representatives of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH also attended several seminars, conferences, round tables, workshops, study visits and professional training programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are listed below:

1. Annual Conference on Education in the AF BiH, held in February 2018;
2. Seminar on Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on 19 March 2018;
3. Meeting of the members of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH and the members of the European Parliament's Subcommittee for Security and Defense, held in Sarajevo on 5 April 2018;
4. Meeting of the members of the Joint Defense and Security Committee of BiH with the members of the Defense and Security Committee and the Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defense Capabilities of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, held in Sarajevo on 16 April 2018;
5. MoD Annual Conference for Army Inspector Generals, held in April 2018;

6. Meeting of the members of the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of BiH with students of the High Security and Defense Studies of the Military Academy of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia, 28 April 2018;
7. Meeting with participants of the school "Youth and Security", Sarajevo, 5 June 2018;
8. Participation in the Workshop of Integrity on Public Procurement: External Supervision, October 2018, Mostar;
9. Presentation of the work and the role of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH attendees of the 14th Core Course on "Security Policy of BiH", November 2018;
10. Eleventh OSCE Mission Review Conference on the Compliance with the OSCE/UN Security Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo in November 2018.

The process of destruction of ammunition, mines, weapons and military equipment is particularly monitored by the Joint Committee. The progress in this process is visible.

Members of the Joint Committee on Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the work of regional meetings, forums and seminars abroad as follows:

1. Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defense Policy, held in Sofia from 15 to 17 February 2018;
2. Annual Regional Meeting of Parliamentary Commissions on "Regional Cooperation and Security", Skopje, June 2018;
3. Tenth Parliamentary Security-Intelligence Forum, Berlin, July 2018.

In 2018, the Joint Committee continued to cooperate closely with representatives of international organizations in BiH while cooperation between the Joint Committee and these organizations, as partners, lasted for many years. Those are primarily:

1. NATO HQ in BiH;
2. EUFOR Command;
3. OSCE Mission to BiH;
4. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces – DCAF;
5. International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA;
6. Regional Center for Security Cooperation – RACVIAC;
7. UNDP Office in Sarajevo.

Visible results of the Joint Commission are evident in terms of:

1. Achievement of the adequate status of the AF BiH members as well as the members of the police agencies at BiH level;
2. Improvement of the situation in the defense sector on the issue of public procurement and elimination of the evident problems;
3. Strengthening nuclear awareness through intensifying cooperation with relevant agencies and institutions of BiH as well as with the International Atomic Energy Agency;
4. Disposal of surplus ammunition, mines and explosives;
5. Preparation of more adequate annual information on the security situation in BiH;
6. Fight against terrorism and organized crime in BiH;
7. Personnel policy and human rights in the AF BiH;
8. Assistance of the AF BiH to the civilian population during natural disasters and emergency situations;
9. Drafting proposals of necessary amendments to laws and bylaws that will make the work of the BiH MoD and the Joint Staff of the AF BiH more efficient and operational;
10. Identification of security challenges in BiH and the strategy to address them;
11. Better coordination with activities of police agencies within the BiH Ministry of Security;
12. Improvement of coordination and cooperation between the police agencies with an aim to use the available capacities;
13. More efficient activities in the process of so-called military mine clearance organized by the AF BiH.

Regular contacts and meetings with representatives of the OSCE Mission, NATO Headquarters in BiH, EUFOR, the Geneva DCAF, UNDP, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), diplomatic and consular missions in BiH and other international organizations and institutions as well as representatives of parliaments of countries in the region and their working bodies dealing with the issue of defense and security have resulted in the establishment of a relationship of profound trust towards the Joint Commission and therefore the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in general. Hence, the Joint Commission is still a distinguished entity for its area of competency and among the countries of the region, members of the Partnership for Peace, NATO and the EU that is very important for the promotion of our country on its further transition towards the European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

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?

2.1.1 Control of military

In accordance with *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PA BiH) conducts the parliamentary control over the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH) and all defense institutions at the state level. The competencies of the PA BiH over the AF BiH are regulated by Article 10 of the Law on Defense. In accordance with Article 54 of *the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Assembly's House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, the Parliamentary Assembly's Joint Committee for Defense and Security performs tasks in the area of oversight of the BiH defense and security institutions. The Joint Committee conducts parliamentary oversight of the following institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Security, the SIPA, the Border Police, the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL and the BiH Mine Action Center.

The role of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding oversight of the AF BiH is conducted in accordance with Article 12 of *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

According to *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a civilian in charge of the BiH Ministry of Defense and performs his/her duty in the area of administrative, organizational and command authority, and controls and inspects the AF BiH.

2.1.2 Control of Security Services

External management and supervision of the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as internal management and control is regulated by *the Law on Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA)*. The rights and liabilities of the entities of legislative and executive powers regarding OSA are defined such as the BiH Presidency's rights and liabilities, the Council of Minister's rights and liabilities, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers' rights and liabilities, the Executive Intelligence Board and Parliamentary Supervision. The Agency is directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers, the Executive Intelligence Committee and most directly to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The control of legitimacy of the Agency's work is done by the Joint Committee on Supervision of the work of Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, established by the PA BiH. The Committee is responsible for supervising the Agency's work and investigating the Agency's work based on reasonably grounded suspicion on illegal performance of the Agency under the relevant legal provisions as well as analyzing the expenditures of the Agency's budget, including issuing an opinion on the draft budget of the Agency.

Ministries and police agencies at lower levels of government also have constitutionally established procedures ensuring the effective and democratic control over their activities.

The legislation related to this issues is listed in Annex I.

2.2 How is the fulfillment 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 (Presidency)**, the **Minister of Defense** as 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 directly by the **Parliamentary Assembly (PA BiH)** through the **Joint Committee for Defense and Security** by defining necessary laws and the process of budget drafting and supervision over its implementation and execution. The Parliamentary Assembly has the executive power to adopt laws relevant to the organization, funding, appointment, training, mobilization, equipping and use of the AF BiH.

Upon the request by the **Presidency**, the PA has also the authority to declare a state of war in the event of a direct attack on Bosnia and Herzegovina or any part of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to declare a state of emergency. The PA BiH confirms the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Joint Staff of the AF BiH, Commanders and Deputy Commanders of the AF BiH Operations 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 control and supervision of defense and security institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy manages parliamentary supervision over the 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 – BHMALC. Furthermore, the Joint Committee also considers and monitors the 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 to the PA BiH on this issue.

While reporting, the focus is placed on: short-term and long-term activities concerning the 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 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 as well as other issues concerning 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 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 AF BiH 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;
- Perform mine action activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Fulfil 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 and (in the event of the declaration of a state of emergency, a state of war or deployment of the AF BiH units to peacekeeping missions) is confirmed by the PA BiH.

The AF BiH, according to the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 7 July 2006, can have up to 10.000 professional soldiers, 1.000 civilian 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. The 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.

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

Staff recruitment for police agencies, usually performed through public announcements, is executed by ministries and police agencies at lower government levels 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?

Staff recruitment for the 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 the 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*. Joining the AF BiH is exclusively in accordance with legal provisions regulated by the 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.

The 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, the status during the service, personnel classifying system, evaluations, promotions, personnel records and career management, ranks and insignia in the AF BiH, standards of conduct and other personnel issues referring to service in the AF BiH. Civilians serving 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*. The Military Commissioner is 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 Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The position of the Military Commissioner is established to strengthen the rule of law, protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the AF BiH and the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, promote 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 Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Military Commissioner has the following competencies:

- Investigation of specific issues under the directions of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Joint Committee on Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The directions may be issued only in case the issue has not already been considered by the Joint Committee and the Military Commissioner may request the Joint Committee to issue the directions for investigation of the specific issues;
- Activities performed on the basis of his/her assessment, following information received by the members of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly, or consideration of complaints by military personnel and cadets, or any other circumstances indicating violations of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets.

Rights of military forces personnel are regulated by *the Law on Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina* and by *the Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina* as well as subordinate legislation. Such legislation regulates the disciplinary process, the food requirements and other spheres of soldier's life and work. Regarding the limitation and restrictions of rights, it is important to emphasize that soldiers do not have the right to strike, neither to form associations nor to participate in political gatherings. As mentioned above, the soldiers do not have any service personnel representatives or labor unions. That is the main reason why the work of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner is necessary and the role of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner is envisaged as "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 the Parliamentary Military Commissioner.

As it was the case in the previous reporting period, issues addressed in the complaints received during 2018 are diverse. Those issues covered all segments of life and work of professional military personnel in the Armed Forces of BiH, specifically those related to exercising rights and performing obligations of cadets and professional military personnel.

In 2018, the Office of the Military Commissioner received 60 complaints in total, together with eight complaints filed in 2017. Out of these 60 complaints, 54 were solved and the cases are closed, while 6 cases are currently ongoing. It should be noted that a number of complaints referred professional military personnel or a particular group of professional military personnel. Thus, for example, the Military Commissioner, in solving the complaint regarding exercising the right to reimburse travel expenses (i.e. determining the distance between the place of residence and the place of work), urged the General Inspectorate to carry out all necessary verifications of other professional military personnel if there was reasonable doubt that the Training and Doctrine Command (KoiD) and the Tactical Support Brigade interpret and apply legal regulations differently to professional military personnel in the same position. The problem of inequality in exercising the right to reimbursement for professional military personnel in the same unit, having the same place of service and approximately the same place of residence, has been resolved and the reimbursement was paid retroactively.

During 2018, the largest number of complaints for which proceedings were conducted can be divided into the following areas:

1. Applying regulations when recognizing the academic title acquired in the former SFRY in accordance with the Bologna system;
2. Complaints related to remuneration other than salary;
3. Complaints related to violating regulations in the procedure of professional military personnel appointment and determining the military occupational specialty (VES);
4. Complaints related to health insurance issues of professional military personnel;
5. Entitlement to time off after watchkeeping and temporary secondment;
6. Specific individual cases;
7. Legal aid provision;
8. Complaints of civilians.

Notwithstanding the observed reduction of complaints in 2018, and in comparison with the previous reporting period, the tendency of increased legal aid provision was noted. However, despite smaller number of complaints, the Military Commissioner expresses concern about the fact that most of these complaints were well-founded.

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 programmes 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 NCOs and officers of the AF BiH includes studying of International Humanitarian Law and conventions that must be applied in armed conflicts as well as relevant state legislation. The rules of engagement of the 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?

The Law on Service in the 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 personal responsibility to abide by the law. Commanders must ensure that the law is respected by other personnel and they 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 by the Leader's Development Manual. At the Center for Professional Development of the AF BiH officers and NCOs the obligatory courses have been defined 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 the Peace Support Operations Training Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The attendance of these courses is mandatory for each officer and NCO of the AF BiH. Programs of instructions for the abovementioned courses contain lessons addressing International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the Law of War in detail. Also, at the level of all units of the AF BiH, the mentioned topics are mandatory, they are being planned on regular basis and conducted in training of units. 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 Laws of War, the Geneva and the Hague Conventions. In coordination with the ICRC, the AF BiH organize seminars and courses according to the ICRC plans and programs.

All units of the AF BiH to be deployed in peace support operations must be trained on IHL and the Law of War. Additionally, the AF BiH developed manuals soldiers can use while serving in peace support operations to remind themselves of some provisions regarding the rules and laws

listed in the manuals. The mentioned manuals are part of the additional equipment for the AF BiH soldiers in peace support operations.

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 the AF BiH are not used to restrict the peaceful and lawful exercising human and civil rights based on the provisions of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Law on Defense as well as other legislative acts regulating this specific matter. Article 4 of the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines the missions of the AF BiH. According to this Article, the AF BiH cannot be used to restrict human and civil rights. The Law on Defense regulates competencies of state institutions in the defense sector (civil and democratic control over the defense sector for the AF BiH). Civilian and democratic control over the military additionally ensures that the AF BiH cannot be used to restrict the peaceful and lawful exercising 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 Article 5 of the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines that the AF BiH cannot be used for political purposes or activities of any political party. According to the Article 48, Paragraph (2), the members of the Armed Forces of BiH, including general officers, are neutral with regards to political issues. They cannot be engaged in any political activity or be appointed to any public position. The Paragraph (1) of the same Article defines that members of the AF BiH are allowed to register for voting as well to participate in voting and to be nominated for elections in accordance with the Election Law. The Article 48, Paragraph (3) defines political engagement of the reserve members so that if a reserve member is elected or appointed to a public position, he/she is not obliged to resign if he/she is engaged in regular army training, but he/she cannot perform party-related activities while serving in the AF BiH. The Article 26 of the Law on Service in the AF BiH strictly prohibits forming associations and political organizing of all AF BiH members.

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

Harmonization of defense policy and doctrine with international law has been ensured by incorporating provisions of international law into domestic legislation. In addition, an open public debate, the requirement for parliamentary approval for the AF BiH and major acquisitions as well as the requirement of the UN Security Council mandate for peace support operations, also contribute to ensure the compliance of defense policy and doctrine with international law. Defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is reinforced by the policy of neutrality and practice of restraint in the use of force regarding participation in operations outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. State legislation, including defense policy and doctrine documents, is consistent with international law as a result of its regular and thorough review on domestic constitutional and legal arrangements as well as its compliance with international legal obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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 regarding the CoC on their respective websites and to offer it to the public in other forms. Relevant authorities, often in partnership with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, are undertaking efforts to raise awareness through seminars and involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

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?

Relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct and BiH's Questionnaire reply on their respective websites.

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

According to defense policy of BiH, a transparent approach to the defense activities is in accordance with international standards which assist in restoration and development of 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, origin and engagement of assets and 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 governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with security and defense issues;
- Openness to the media and continued public informing 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 to attend all significant events taking place at defense institutions and in the AF BiH on a regular basis.

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

Phone: +387 (33) 281 107;

+387 (33) 281 283;

Fax: +387 (33) 227 156

I. Prevention

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

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

Within the pre-deployment training of members of BiH police services in peace support operations, the following topics were included:

- The implementation of the 2014-2017 UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions;
- International Humanitarian Law applicable in peace support operations;
- Protection of human rights, with special emphasis on the protection of the rights of women and children in peace support operations;
- Protection of civilians in peace support operations,
- Gender in peace support operations;
- Protection of children and women provided by peace support operations, etc.

The Ministry of Defense of BiH and the Armed Forces of BiH (hereinafter: BiH MoD and AF) have 14 certified gender equality instructors. These instructors participate in training of members of BiH MoD and AF and create a wider network of gender equality instructors. During the basic military training of candidates for professional military service, gender equality training courses are conducted.

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

34% of BiH negotiating delegations were women who worked within competence of the BiH MoS, for matters such as conclusion of international documents on police cooperation, readmission, protection of classified information, protection and rescue. The BiH MoS is trying to ensure equal representation of men and women in these delegations which is evident from the fact that there is at least one woman in each negotiating delegation, while there is a parity (i.e. equal representation of women and men) in the negotiating delegations for agreements/protocols on readmission.

An increase in the percentage of AF BiH members participating in training as well as progress in the elimination of barriers regarding female participation in courses (e.g. foreign language learning and foreign language practicing, etc.) has been observed. In 2018, 98 or 7.81% of the total number of persons undergoing trainings were women. Male and female candidates were selected depending on the requirements prescribed by the organizer of the courses and the necessary requirements (required rank, level of knowledge of the foreign language, branch of service, etc.) which persons who were applying for the courses should meet.

In 2018, the BiH MoD enacted the Amendments to the Standard Operating Procedures for the Contact Person Appointed for Gender Issues in the AF BiH, the Standard Operating Procedures

for Gender Equality in the AF BiH and the Instructions on the Application of Regulations in the Field of Exercising the Rights to Maternal and Parental Leave and Regulation of the Status of Pregnant Woman in the AF BiH. The following is regularly updated: a database on representation of women in military structures, a database on participation in peacekeeping missions disaggregated by gender. A database of persons who have gained the title of instructor for the training of members engaged in peacekeeping missions and a database on individuals who have been professionally trained in gender equality issues have been set up.

II. Participation

1. Measures for increasing the number of women in all, including decision-making, positions in the Armed Forces of BiH and the Ministry of Defense of BiH.

A recommendation of the Ministry of Defense of BiH is that 10% of women should be enlisted at each call to join the army. However, the priority is given to the most successful candidates in accordance with the list of achievements. There is an obvious trend of increasing women's interest in joining the Armed Forces of BiH. Following the first advertisement, twenty-three women applied and a total of 323 women (out of 2623 applicants) applied following the advertisements/competitions published in 2018. The number of women enlisted in the professional military service in 2018 was as follows: 25 or 8.5% as privates, 1 or 3.8% as non-commissioned officers and 16 or 25.0% women as officers.

The BiH MoD and AF regularly carry out concrete measures 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 based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of any gender. The BiH MoD and AF issue bulletins and brochures, and publish press releases in which they promote the military calling. In cooperation with the public RTV service of BiH, thematic show "Our Strength" is broadcasted.

Male and female candidates can be informed about the requirements, specific characteristics and dangers of this profession on the website of the BiH MoD (www.mod.gov.ba) and in the Regional Recruitment and Transition Centres.

The BiH MoD and AF organize doors open days on the occasion of the AF BiH Day, the Day of the Regiment, student visits and cooperation with the local community. Doors open days are organized in military facilities. Women from the AF BiH are involved in the planning, presentation and discharge of specific tasks during these visits.

A list of contact persons has been established in the Joint Staff of the AF BiH as well as a list of profiles of all women. Adopting the Standard Operating Procedures as well as reporting by contact persons enabled reviews by many elements (number of women, category, rank etc.) and identification of shortcomings that need to be removed in the upcoming period in order to improve the position of women in the AF BiH.

According to the latest analyses of data, 6.16% of the total number of employees in the AF BiH are female professional soldiers and 22.6% are female civilians serving in the AF BiH. The percentage of women in the total number of professional military personnel and civilian personnel in the AF BiH is 7.1%. The highest percentage of women in professional military personnel is in the category of privates - 8.46%, which is related to the rejuvenation of the personnel in the AF BiH. The percentage of women professional soldiers in the category of officers is 4.35% and in the category of non-commissioned officers is 4.18%.

A total of 46.6% women are in the BiH MoD and out of a total of 150 civil servants there are 62 women or 41.33% in the category of civil servants. 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 out of which there are 50 women or 61%.

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

As well as during the previous years, the Ministry of Security of BiH applies the Rulebook on the Procedure for Deploying Police Officers of Police Services of Bosnia and Herzegovina into Peace Support Operations and Other Activities Abroad, the Selection and Training, Rights, Duties and Responsibilities, the Acting of Police Officers during Peace Support Operations, Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of the Contingent Commander.

Article 7, paragraph (b), item II. "Selection of Police Officers from BiH for Deployment into Peacekeeping Operations" determines the following: on the basis of submitted proposals, the Ministry compiles a list of eligible candidates for peacekeeping operations, taking into account the expertise and experience, national, regional, sexual representation, as well as the representation of institutions, police services or agencies.

In order to promote the participation of women in peacekeeping missions, the BiH MoS continues to use an affirmative action to reduce the length of work experience from 8 to 5 years for women as one of the main criteria for applying to participate in the selection process of servicemen/servicewomen to be deployed in peacekeeping missions. The BiH MoS gives priority to female police officers in the selection process if they fulfil other requirements prescribed by the above-mentioned Rulebook as well as specific UN requirements for the vacancies published.

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

6.76%, out of the total number of members of the AF BiH who participated in peacekeeping operations in 2018, were women. 10% of that number were women in the category of privates, 2.40% were women in the category of NCOs and 2.22% were women in the category of officers. The number of members of the AF BiH depends on the mission being carried out and category, rank and gender requirements.

In the past six months, 41 police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina out of which 10 or 24.39% were women, participated in peacekeeping missions (South Sudan and Cyprus) as follows: South Sudan - 29 of which 6 were women, which amounts to 20.68%; Cyprus - 12, of which 4 were women, which is 33.33%. In both missions, gender focal points, a man and a woman, were designated to monitor all field activities in the context of UN Declaration 1325 "Women, Peace and Security".

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 and through planned regular training and daily contacts with the AF BiH, the BiH MoJ General Inspectorate and the AF BiH inspectors regularly encourage all persons to report irregularities. This includes explaining the basic principles of inspectors' scope of work and a way to communicate with them.

The Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner did not receive complaints related to gender equality issues from the Armed Forces of BiH and the Ministry of Defense of BiH personnel in 2018. All complaints were related to common problems regarding the rights and the duties of the professional military personnel.

IV. Other information

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

The Decision on Adoption of the 2018-2022 Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH GAP) was adopted at the 156th session of the Council of Ministers of BiH, held on 5 November 2018. This is the third document containing strategic goals, programs and measures for achieving gender equality in all spheres of life and labour.

The BiH GAP was published in “Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 89/18 and contains measures that will be implemented in order to realize three strategic goals aimed at the development, implementation and monitoring of programs of measures for the promotion of gender equality in the government institutions in priority areas; building and strengthening of systems, mechanisms and instruments for achieving gender equality; as well as the establishment and strengthening of cooperation and partnership. The priority areas cover prevention and suppression of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. It also covers trafficking, labour, employment and access to economic resources as well as public life and decision-making and further strengthening of cooperation at regional and international level. The adoption of BiH GAP obligations came from domestic documents, as well as international obligations in the field of gender equality, and the priority area Gender and Security has become an integral part of Strategic Goal 1. *Development, implementation and monitoring of programs of measures for the promotion of gender equality in the institutions of government.*

At its session, held on 4 January 2018, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Final Report on the Implementation of the **second, 2014-2017 UNSCR 1325 on “Women and Peace and Security” Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina**. It was concluded that, in order to increase the participation of women in military, police and peacekeeping missions, a significant progress had been made in the systematic approach to gender mainstreaming in the relevant institutions, especially in the defense and security sectors. The responsibility for the implementation of recommendations set forth in the Final Report was vested in all relevant institutions.

At its 151st meeting, held on 1 August 2018, with the aim of continuing, consistent, high-quality and effective implementation of UN Resolution 1325, the Council of Ministers of BiH brought **2018–2022 UNSCR 1325 on “Women and Peace and Security” Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina** (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 1/19). The new Action Plan relies on the strategic goals from the previous Action Plan, with revised certain medium-term objectives, expected results and planned activities. Drafting the third 2018 – 2022 UNSCR 1325 on “Women and Peace and Security” Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina was coordinated by the Gender Equality Agency of BiH, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH (hereinafter: BiH GEA/ BiH MHRR), in consultance with representatives of institutions and NGOs from the Coordination Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Action Plan.

- Information on the best practices and lessons learned

The Coordination Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of AP UN Resolution 1325 has become a key player in mobilizing competent institutions and individuals to implement the AP. The reason for this is the long-term engagement of many members and members of the CC that have been involved in this process since 2010 when the first AP for BiH was designed and adopted. There is a constructive cooperation and knowledge exchange between all institutions represented in the CC and gender institutional mechanisms, especially seen in the BiH GEA / BiH MHRR, which manages and coordinates the process of drafting, implementing and reporting the implementation of AP in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As the bearer of this public policy, the coordinating and advisory role of BiH GEA/ BiH MHRR, is highlighted as one of the success factors in relation to other countries where the role of gender institutional mechanisms in such activities is most often ignored. The main actors for national action plans are often ministries of the defense and security sectors that do not have sufficient capacities for gender mainstreaming, resulting in poor implementation of plans.

It was noted that the implementation of the AP 1325 in BiH was more effective in institutions with the support of senior management than the ones without the support. However, it is also very important to highlight the role of individuals who succeeded in initiating changes within their institutions through their personal genuine commitment and expertise.

For the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 and cooperation at the local level, it is essential to introduce a strategic goal of increasing the level of gender-mainstreaming in relation to security of people. It served as a platform for taking initiatives at the local level where it is possible to develop local action plans in order to overcome security problems and threats citizens face on a daily basis in private and public spheres, including gender-based violence and discrimination, and limited access to natural and economic resources. However, municipal budgets are insufficient to implement local action plans, so in some municipalities certain activities have been carried out in cooperation with local institutions and non-governmental organizations that have resulted in economic empowerment of women (for which there are concrete indicators; i.e. municipal structures support for women associations engaged in production and sale of home-made products and more).

The lack of funds from the regular budgets of the relevant institutions is a challenge for the implementation of AP for UN Resolution 1325 in BiH. However, the importance of the role of the BiH GEA/ BiH MHRR in the continuing effort to provide funds for partial funding of AP activities is emphasized in this segment. Furthermore, other institutions represented in the CC, such as BiH MoD and BiH MoS, are trying to overcome this problem by finding additional donor funds. In addition to the FIGAP funds intended to support the implementation of the AP, it is also important to emphasize willingness of international organizations, such as UN agencies, OSCE and others to support certain activities in accordance with the needs identified by institutions.

- Other relevant information

It is important to note that in 2018 a proposal of the FIGAP II was prepared. The Swedish Development Agency (SIDA) expressed readiness to fund the Program and provided funds for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan of BiH in the next 4 years. Funds, within the framework of FIGAP II, are dedicated for the implementation of AP UN Resolution 1325.

The successful cooperation of the Coordination Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of AP UN Resolution 1325 in BiH and the Coordination Group of 17 non-governmental organizations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding for monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1326 continued. Other non-governmental organizations also hold various events for the promotion

of UN Resolution 1325. Within the 2018 Global Week Against Armed Violence, *Glas Žena* (Women's Voice) NVO of Bihac informed citizens about UN Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace and Security" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Promotional materials were distributed on this occasion.

Various events have been held to promote gender equality in the field of defense and security, such as:

- *Towards Gender-Responsive Small Arms and Light Weapons Control* Workshop organized by the Ministry of Security of BiH and the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC);
- *Recruiting and Retaining the Best Women and Men* Conference on the occasion of marking the Women's Day in cooperation between the BiH MoJ and the EUFOR HQ;
- *Effects of Valid Laws and Delegated Legislation on Gender Mainstreaming in the Defense Sector and Their Harmonization with the Law on Gender Equality in BiH* workshop, supported by the NATO HQ Sarajevo and the Kingdom of Norway Embassy in BiH.

Information on Private Military and Security Companies (PMSC)

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

Registration, licensing and monitoring of agencies for protection of persons and property is handled by the ministries of interior of entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska) as well as the Brcko District 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.

1. Definition of PMSCs and the types of services they may provide under national laws

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the private security sector is regulated by the Law on the Agencies and Internal Affairs for Protection of Persons and Property (“Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, No. 78/08, 67/13). The Law regulates circumstances for establishment of agencies for protection of people and property (hereinafter: agencies), activities of agencies, conditions for obtaining certificates of persons intending to perform protection activities, the manner of business of agencies, establishment of internal security service and other issues of importance for the establishment and operation of agencies and internal services for the protection of people and property in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The protection of persons and property is performed as physical and / or technical protection. According to the Law, physical protection is closely related to protection of persons and property from destruction, damage, robbery and other forms of harmful attacks against the health and life of persons, and against the property. Technical protection is protection of people and property by technical means and equipment (alarm systems, video surveillance, etc.) intended for these needs.

Article 4 of the Law prescribes that the protection of people and property provided by agencies includes the following:

- insurance of economic, business, housing and other facilities;
- physical protection of persons (close protection);
- ensuring transportation, escort and transfer of money, securities and valuables;
- protection of natural assets and environment;
- ensuring the maintenance of sports competitions, cultural and other manifestations and public events.

In Republika Srpska, the private security sector is regulated by the Law on the Agencies for Providing Security to Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 4/12). The activities of providing security for persons and property include the activities of providing security to persons and property through both physical and technical security. The activities of providing security for persons and property do not include street patrolling.

The activities of providing physical security, i.e. providing direct protection and securing both persons and property are performed by the members of physical security and the members of one's personal security service with different authority levels.

Providing technical protection for persons and property is realized through technical means and devices whose type, purpose, quality and application are defined by special regulations.

The activities of private security agencies in the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina are regulated by the Law on Agencies for Security of Persons and Property ("Official Gazette of the Brcko District of BiH", No. 27/04, 15/05 and 37/05).

2. Information on authorization / licensing systems of PMSCs and the corresponding procedures

On the occasion of establishing a security agency in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the founder is obliged to obtain a work permit from the competent cantonal body of internal affairs, and then apply to the competent court for the registration of the agency in the court register.

In accordance with Article 26, Paragraph 2 of the Law, an agency must also have a special consent from the Federal Ministry of Interior if the agencies protect people and property of certain legal entities whose structure of the capital is such that the Federation of BiH has a proprietary interest of, or legal entities performing operations with radioactive, explosive and inflammable substances, banks, etc.

In Republika Srpska, the request for issuing the permit for performing the activities of providing security is submitted to the competent police administration in accordance with the place of permanent residence of the person who submitted the request. If the regulated requirements are met, the person who submitted the request shall be informed that they may participate in the training implemented in the unit of the Ministry that is competent for the territory of Republika Srpska – Administration for police education.

Upon completing the training, the professional exam is taken before the Commission which is formed within the Ministry.

The permit shall be issued to the person who: a) is a citizen of Republika Srpska or Bosnia and Herzegovina and has permanent residence in Republika Srpska; b) is an adult; c) through their behaviour, lifestyle and activities proved that they will perform their activities responsibly; d) has good general health as well as good psychological and physical abilities, which they prove by submitting a certificate issued by an authorised health institution; e) finished no less than secondary school, and f) has passed the professional exam before the exam commission of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska.

The members of private security sector (permanently employed and assistant security members) possess the authorizations they may apply only under the conditions and in the manner defined by laws and bylaws, and only when on duty and in the secured area. It is understood that these authorizations are to be implemented gradually and rationally, in accordance with definite circumstances, such as: determining identity; issuing oral orders; prohibiting entrance to unauthorized persons in the secured area or a facility; detaining persons; checking persons and vehicles; using physical strength and use of firearms.

The use of physical force and the use of firearms by the members of private security sector are allowed only under the following circumstances:

- a) the use of physical force - if there is no other way to stop an illegal and direct attack threatening their life or the life of a person whom they are protecting, or if the aim of an illegal or direct attack is to destroy or damage the value of the property they are protecting;
- b) the use of firearms - only when necessary for the purpose of protecting the life of the person they are protecting or their own life, and if they are unable to prevent the simultaneous or direct illegal attack on the protected person or themselves using physical force.

Additionally, in Republika Srpska, one can use trained watchdogs while performing the activities of physical security, but only within a fenced space that is being secured.

In the Brcko District of BiH, the law regulates the activities, enactment and manner of operation and supervision of the work of the agencies for the protection of persons and property and detective agencies, whose activities concern the protection of people and property by physical or technical security.

Agency for the protection of persons and property and detective agency can be founded by legal persons registered in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and natural persons who fulfil the requirements prescribed by law. They shall enter the court register at the Basic Court of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By registering in the court register they acquire the status of a legal person.

3. Information on mechanisms monitoring compliance, including criminal and civil accountability, with license / authorization

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Articles 54 to 60 of the Law prescribe supervision and treatment of the competent bodies of internal affairs and inspectors in monitoring compliance with the provisions of the Law. The supervision of the implementation of the Law is carried out by the Federal Ministry and the cantonal ministries of the interior.

Competent authorities (police, etc.) are carrying out supervision regarding other regulations (laws on keeping and carrying weapons, law on protection of personal data, laws on public order and peace, etc.) that agencies are obliged to respect.

The Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska controls and supervises private detective agencies and private agencies which provide protection for persons and property.

The agency can start working when the District Police issues a work permit. To get work permit, the agency has to be registered in the court register; a memo on the workplace systematization has to be attached; the agency has to have adequate space and equipment; the owner of the agency has to meet certain conditions regarding: citizenship, age, professional qualifications, medical capabilities, ICTY processing conditions. One must not have records or be punished for offenses with elements of violence and other offenses defining misfit, and is not allowed to be under restrictive security measures prohibiting running this business, activity or duty, or the protection measures prohibiting self-employment. One is also required to pass an expert examination for conducting the work of physical security or acquired certificate for conducting duties of protection or a professional exam for conducting detective activities.

4. Information on legislation pertaining to the export and import of PMSC services

The current provisions of the laws do not prescribe export or import of services of private security agencies.

5. Information on procedures for the selection / contracting of PMSCs by your State

The person and property protection are contracted in accordance with appropriate laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Law on Public Procurement, etc.).

6. The military and security services your State may or may not contract for

The agencies cannot perform the tasks of protecting persons and property for the needs of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the administrative bodies that perform the tasks of their competence based on the powers determined by special laws. The agencies cannot perform mediation tasks in the collection of claims and the affairs of a private investigator.

The agencies cannot have police powers or 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 do the affairs which are under the jurisdiction of the internal affairs body.

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 the territorial integrity or independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina or other countries.

In performing their tasks, the agencies can not apply the operational methods and means that, according to special regulations, are applied by the administrative bodies that perform their tasks based on the powers determined by special laws.

Companies and detective agencies which possess an approval for performing the activities of providing security for persons and property or detective activities, shall not perform the activities of providing security for persons and property which are in the competence of the Ministry and other administrative bodies of Republika Srpska, nor apply operational methods and means which are implemented by the Ministry and other competent administrative bodies of Republika Srpska, based on special regulations.

Companies and detective agencies with an approval to perform the activities of protecting persons and property, as well as detective activities, are prohibited to perform those tasks on behalf of the administrative and representative bodies of Republika Srpska, i.e. executive bodies of municipalities and cities.

The law prescribes that agencies for the protection of person and property and detective agencies in the Brcko District of BiH cannot provide services for domestic or international state, defense, security or counterintelligence services. The agencies cannot provide services for authority bodies of the Brcko District of BiH and representatives of those bodies.

7. Information on the terms of contract, authorization and rules on the provision of services by PMSCs and their personnel

Article 20 of the Law on the Agencies and Internal Affairs for Protection of Persons and Property (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) stipulates that the agency may only perform protection

activities based on a written contract concluded with a legal or natural person. The contract precisely determines the rights and obligations of the contracting parties, and Articles 27 to 30 of the Law prescribe the powers, that is, the rights and duties of the guard.

In Republika Srpska, the agencies can carry out activities of physical or technical protection only if such activities are based on a written contract. The rights and obligations of the contracting parties must be defined precisely in the contract.

The agencies in the Brcko District of BiH can carry out activities of physical or technical protection only if such activities are based on a written contract concluded with the legal or natural person. The rights and obligations of the contracting parties have to be defined precisely in the contract. One copy of the contract has to be submitted to the Police of Brcko District of BiH within seven days from the day of signature.

8. Information on other administrative mechanisms for monitoring compliance of PMSCs, with regards to safeguarding the human rights of the population in their areas of operations as well as the human rights of their employees

The contracts are concluded in accordance with the applicable regulations in Bosnia and Herzegovina on state and entities level, as well as those from the Brcko District. The agency, along with all legal and natural persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is obliged to respect the provisions of all regulations related to the protection of human rights, freedoms, personal data, etc. and in accordance with the aforementioned, have criminal and civil liability.

9. Information about total number of private security agencies, total number of employees in agencies that are certified for performing protection activities. What types of weapons (guns or long pipes and pistols) do private security agencies possess?

There are 85 agencies for protection of persons and property operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and the Brcko District), two private detective agencies and one private detective. The private security agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina have 5,879 employees and 2,817 guns.

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), there are 47 protection agencies that employ 4,343 persons who are certified for the performance of the protection services in accordance with the Law on the Agencies and Internal Services for Protection of People and Property ("Official Gazette of FBiH", No. 78/08 and 67/13). In accordance with Article 24 of the Law, the protection agencies possess 1,322 handguns and 75 rifles in total.

In Republika Srpska, there are 28 agencies for protecting persons and property. Additionally, two private detective agencies and two private detectives are registered in Republika Srpska. Furthermore, 1,386 people are employed within the agencies for protecting persons and property, as well as private detective agencies. All of them possess 604 pieces of registered short-barreled firearms.

The Brcko District of BiH has registered 10 agencies for the protection of persons and property, 150 employees, 34 pieces of weapon (only short barrels – pistols) and 14 vehicles (including intervention vehicles and special vehicles for the transport of money.)

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

Universal international multilateral treaties:

- Convention On Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague Hijacking Convention)
- Convention for the on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation;
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 23 September 1971
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (in the ratification procedure);
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- 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 Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre (SECI) for Combating Trans-border Crime, 16 May 1999;
- The OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Vienna, 24 November 2001);
- OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (Porto, December 2002);

- OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition;
- Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Police Office (EUROPOL)
- 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 European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the facilitation of the issuance of visas 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.

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

Republic of Austria

Agreement between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Austria on Police Cooperation signed on 5 May 2006, and entered into force on 1 September 2007;

Republic of Bulgaria

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

Belgium

Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Belgian Federal Police signed in Brussels on 3 December 2015;

Republic of Croatia

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 Drug Abuse and Organized Crime concluded in Sarajevo in 2002;

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on State Border Surveillance Cooperation 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 the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate on Conducting Joint Patrols along Common Border;
- Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate on Forming Joint Groups for Fighting Crime;
- Protocol between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia – Police Directorate on Assigning Liaison Officers;
- Protocol between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Border Police and the 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.

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

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

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

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

The French Republic

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

The Federal Republic of Germany

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

The Hellenic Republic

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

Hungary

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

The Islamic Republic of Iran

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

The Italian Republic

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Italian Republic on cooperation in the field of the fight against organized crime signed in 2002, entered into force on 26 October 2007.

Republic of Macedonia

Agreement on Police Cooperation with the Republic of Macedonia signed on 24 March 2009, "Official Gazette of BiH", No. 7/09.

Montenegro

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

Romania

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

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

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

The Russian Federation

Agreement between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation on Cooperation signed in September 2004.

The Swiss Confederation

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and The Swiss Confederation on Police Cooperation signed on 25 April 2007.

The Slovak Republic

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Slovak Republic on Police Cooperation initiated in 2006;

Republic of Serbia

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on Police Cooperation 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 signed on 6 March 2009 ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 08/09.)

Republic of Turkey

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

Ukraine

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

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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

EUROPOL

Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Police Office (EUROPOL) signed in Sarajevo on 31 August 2016 and entered into force on 17 March 2017.

Legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina on state and entity levels related to democratic control of armed forces and combating terrorism and terrorism-related activities are as follow:

- Criminal Code of BiH;
- Constitution of BiH;
- Law on Criminal Proceedings of BiH;
- Law on State Investigation and Protection Agency;
- Law on Police Officials of BiH;
- Law on Border Control of BiH, followed by the creation of implementation regulations to enable full enforcement of all provisions of the Law and the mentioned Protocols and Agreements. So far, the following have entered into force:
 - Book of rules on the manner of weapons and ammunition transport across the state border;
 - Book of rules on layouts, contents, conditions, and procedure of issuing and taking away permits for movement and stay of persons at international airports.
- Law on Protection of Witnesses under Threat and Vulnerable Witnesses;
- Law on Witness Protection Program;
- 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 Classified Data Protection of BiH;
- Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters;
- Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
- Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of BiH.
- Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH;
- Law on Defense of BiH;
- Law on Service in the AF of BiH;
- Law on the participation of the members of the AF of BiH, police officers, civil servants and other employees in peace support operations and other activities abroad;
- Law on Travel Documents of BiH
- Law on Amendments to the Law on Travel Documents of BiH;
- Constitution of the Federation of BiH (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);
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of RS;
- Law on the Government of RS;
- Law on Administration of RS;
- Law on Internal Affairs of RS (amended in 2014);
- Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS;
- Law on Amendments of the Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS;
- Law on Police Officers of RS;
- Law on Amendments of the Criminal Code of the RS;
- Criminal Code of the Brcko District;
- Statute of Brcko District;
- Law on Police of Brcko District;
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of Brcko District;
- Law on Police Officers of Brcko District;
- Law on Civil Service in the Administration of Brcko District;
- Labor Law of Brcko District;
- Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources;

Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified the following treaties in the field of radioactive and nuclear material security:

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- The New Safeguards Agreement between BiH and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (ratified on 12 December 2012);
- Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between BiH and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (ratified on 12 December 2012);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- BiH has expressed political support to the implementation of the "Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources."

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 the Financing of Terrorism (ETS 198).