



*Stalna misija Bosne i Hercegovine pri Uredu Ujedinjenih naroda u Beču,
OSSE i drugim međunarodnim organizacijama, B E C*

*Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office
at Vienna, OSCE and other International Organizations, V I E N N A*

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NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the OSCE, United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Mission of the Participating States and Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honor, in the reference to the decision No. 2/09 of 1 April 2009 of the Forum for Security Cooperation and based on the Reference Guide (FSC.DEL/142/10), to provide the reply to the Questionnaire of the Code of Conduct on Politico – Military Aspect of Security, valid as of April 2013.

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



To:

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

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

SECTION I: INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) is a party to a large number of universal international treaties, conventions, agreements, arrangements, and resolutions that attempt to efficiently regulate prevention and combating of terrorism, terrorism financing, and prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed and ratified a series of United Nations (UN) conventions and protocols on the fight against terrorism as well as committed to implementing various UN Security Council Resolutions. It actively cooperates with the Counter Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council, particularly with regard to the implementation plan of Resolution 1373, and with the Monitoring Team of the UN SC with regard to the implementation of sanctions against Al Qaida and the Taliban (R1267 and R1617). The implementation of UNSCR 1267 is ensured through the Law on Implementation of Restrictive Measures. Since 2001, B&H submitted five reports on the implementation of UNSCR 1373 to the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (UN CTC).

As a member of the Council of Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina is signatory to conventions pertaining to the fight against terrorism (Annex 1). Also, B&H actively participates in the Council of Europe's initiative in 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 III evaluation cycle of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been invited to NATO's Partnership for Peace Program and to the Euro Atlantic Partnership Council. Furthermore, a decision was passed enhancing the level of cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina to that of Intensified Dialogue (ID) "on the full range of political, military, financial, and security issues relating to their aspirations to membership, without prejudice to any eventual Alliance decision."

Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the European Union, and the SAA is currently undergoing the ratification procedure. Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to cooperating with the EU to prevent and combat terrorism, and action is continuously being taken in order to harmonize relevant national legislation with EU standards, to enhance institutional capabilities, and to coordinate operative activities with EU member states.

A full list of agreements and arrangements related to preventing and combating terrorism to which Bosnia and Herzegovina is a party can be found in Annex I.

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

Bosnia Herzegovina has adopted a **Strategy for prevention and fight against terrorism for the period 2010-2013**. This Strategy establishes a general framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina's actions in its fight against terrorism, and it offers guidelines for improving existing and developing new measures and instruments for the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

The establishment of conditions allowing for a peaceful and safe life for all of Bosnia and Herzegovina's citizens, free from violence and fear, democratic, creative and prosperous, respectful of law and order, is of clear significance for the country. Any form of terrorism directed against Bosnia and Herzegovina is considered a grave and intolerable threat to the country's fundamental values and interests, as it would directly affect security and lives of its citizens. Therefore, it is Bosnia and Herzegovina's priority to develop comprehensive measures, national and international, for the prevention of and protection from all forms of terrorism. Those measures should produce, along with direct benefits, a strong deterrence effect against any terrorist act targeting Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A stable security environment in B&H also means that the country must keep the upper hand in dealing with terrorism, and other related crimes, as it is one of the key requirements for B&H's accession to the EU and NATO. The present Strategy is therefore very important for B&H as a means for initiating changes which should provide for a long-term framework of the fight against terrorism. At the same time, the Strategy is a vehicle for the transfer and application of European antiterrorism standards and regulations into the constitutional and legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Taking into account the existing security structure, as well as its development in the past period, the present Strategy defines objectives in the prevention of all forms of terrorism and crimes related to it, as well as in the prevention of all their negative effects. General objectives are:

- To conduct continued activities with the aim of deterring any support to terrorism, terrorist activities or radical movements through public awareness activities directed at positive communication;
- To implement the Strategy in such a way as to prevent violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed by international conventions and regulations;
- To improve interagency coordination and cooperation and develop capabilities in those institutions or agencies that lack them;
- To ensure monitoring and supervision of the Strategy's implementing documents.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹ is the main institution responsible for the implementation of the Strategy. At the proposal of the B&H Ministry of Security, a Supervisory body for the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plans of the institutions and agencies, envisioned by the Strategy, was established. This body is appointed by a decision of the B&H Council of Ministers² and comprises representatives of state level and lower levels of government.

¹ <http://msb.gov.ba/Default.aspx?pageIndex=1>

² http://www.vijeceministara.gov.ba/Default.aspx?langTag=en-US&template_id=91&pageIndex=1

As a part of the Strategy's implementation, on 14 January 2011, the Intelligence-Security Agency of B&H³ has drafted up the "Action Plan of the Intelligence-Security Agency B&H for Implementation of the B&H Strategy for Preventing and Countering Terrorism" for the period 2010-2013, which was submitted to the B&H Ministry of Security.

Starting from the indications of presence and threats posed by terrorism, the importance of countering the issue, and the Agency's role in preventing and countering terrorism, the Action Plan has stipulated the overall and specific goals of the Agency in implementing the Strategy, as well as the measures and activities for achieving the set goals, the persons in charge of the activities, the deadlines for implementation of activities, and the indicators of implementation.

When it comes to its **legal framework**, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a single law, a "lex specialis", when it comes to fighting terrorism and terrorism-related activities. It has, nevertheless, established adequate standards in its legal code to effectively combat terrorism.

During the reform of criminal legislation, particular attention was paid to the classification of offenses related to terrorism as criminal acts, and, accordingly, the offenses "terrorism" and "financing of terrorist activities" are considered criminal acts in the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The same is true for criminal codes of lower levels of government.

In cooperation with experts from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorism Prevention Branch (UNODC-TPB) and the Council of Europe, a specialized working group nominated by B&H Council of Ministers, made recommendations on amending the criminal code, resulting in the adoption of new articles in the CC B&H: Encouraging Terrorist Activities in Public; Recruitment for Terrorist Activities; Training to Perform Terrorist Activities; Organizing a Terrorist Group.

In addition to articles of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Criminal Code dealing specifically with terrorism, there are a number of other articles that are also significant, such as: 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 and removal of signal devices utilized for safety of air traffic; Misuse of telecommunication signals; Illicit trade; Illicit manufacturing .

The articles listed, in addition to a number of other related articles clearly indicate that the general provisions of the Criminal Code of B&H provide for the criminalization of not only organized terrorist activities, but also incitement, accessory, accomplices and similar types of activities mentioned above, which can also be applied to other criminal offences.

Also, as Bosnia and Herzegovina firmly continues on its path toward Euro-Atlantic integrations, continued attention is paid to the harmonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina's national legislation with EU and NATO instruments and standards.

For an extended list of national legislation related to combating terrorism and terrorism-related activities as well as legislation related to democratic control of of armed forces, please refer to Annex I.

³ <http://www.osa-oba.gov.ba/indexeng.htm>

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?

In the area of **civil-military cooperation in counter-terrorism**, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina has passed the B&H Strategy for prevention and combating terrorism for the period 2010 – 2013, as well as the Plan for civil-military cooperation in the event of responding to terrorist attacks and mitigating their effects.

In the context of the above mentioned activities, the activities of civil-military cooperation that are executed within the legal mission of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and pertaining to the provision of assistance to the civilian authorities in case of natural and man-made disasters, need to be mentioned as well. When it comes to structuring this area, a significant progress has been made in the following items:

- Passage of the Agreement on Cooperation between the B&H Ministry of Defense and B&H Ministry of Security, which identifies a number of areas of cooperation mutually important to the civilian and military structures,
- Approval of the Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for the employment of the B&H Armed Forces for the purpose of providing assistance to the civil authority during the response to natural and other catastrophes,
- Establishment of the Command and Control Operations Center within the B&H defense institutions and its linkage with the Operations-Communication Center of B&H, through which the provision of assistance to civil authorities in emergency situations is communicated.

For the **Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina**⁴, the fight against terrorism presents 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 B&H specifies terrorism as one of the main challenges and risks for the safety of the state of B&H.

The military doctrine of the B&H Armed Forces specifically highlights that the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity includes the fight against terrorism. This implies that the B&H Armed Forces take measures of self-protection, cooperate with other forces within the country, and similar forces of other countries (OSCE participating States, partners in the NATO Partnership for Peace program and NATO members) in the process of detection, follow-up, and counter terrorism measures.

A Military-Intelligence Branch exists within the Armed Forces of B&H that is tasked to work on a timely detection of terrorist activities as well as developing preventive measures in coordination with complementary services. In its structure there are no special units that could conduct counter-terrorism activities, but they can be engaged by order of the B&H Presidency for conducting activities to combat terrorism more intensively.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the country’s main security institution, is responsible for the protection of international borders, prevention and tracing of perpetrators of criminal offences of terrorism, drug trafficking, counterfeiting of domestic and foreign currencies, human trafficking, and of other criminal offences with an international or inter-entity element, international cooperation in all areas within the remit of the Ministry,

⁴ mod.gov.ba/OS_B&H/struktura/Zajednicki_stab_OS_B&H/Archive.aspx?template_id=144&pageIndex=1

protection of persons and facilities, collection and use of data relevant for security of B&H, organization and harmonization of the activities of the lower-level government institutions in accomplishing the tasks of security, as well as civil defense, meeting of international obligations and cooperation in carrying out of civil defense, adoption of protection and rescue plans and programs, implementing B&H immigration and asylum policy and regulating procedures concerning movement and stay of foreigner in Bosnia and Herzegovina B&H.

Part of the Ministry of Security is the **Department for the Fight against Terrorism** which monitors the implementation of international conventions; is responsible for international cooperation; drafts new legal regulations on fighting terrorism; supervises the timely and effective implementation of laws and regulations relating to the suppression of terrorism, the suppression of the activities of groups smuggling weapons for terrorist groups and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, the financing of terrorism or groups supporting it, in particular of those suspected of being connected with other types of organized crime. In this respect, the Department co-operates with the Agencies within the Ministry of Security, other institutions, and relevant international organizations.

Within the Ministry of Security are the Border Police, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)⁵, and the Service for Foreigners, Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies, as administrative organizations whose rights, duties, and operational autonomies are regulated by separate laws.

The **Service for Foreigners**⁶ is responsible for: Administrative work regarding move and stay of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina as it is stipulated by the Law on Move and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum (includes tasks as cancellation of visas, issuing of identification and travel documents to alien, revocation of issued identification and travel documents to alien, registration of place of residence or change of residence place of foreign citizens, notarization of guarantee letters and affidavit of support). Then: a) approval of temporary or permanent stay in B&H, extension of temporary stay, revocation of temporary or permanent stay, measures of aliens' supervision and expulsion, making conclusions on execution of a decision on alien expulsion. The Service also controls implementation of the Law on Move and Stay of foreigners and Asylum and deals with statistical and analytical work refers to foreigners.

The **Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB)**⁷, beside the earlier established police agencies (Border Police, SIPA, Service for Foreigners' Affairs), officially started with its work on 1st January, 2012 within the Ministry of Security of B&H, as an administrative organization with operational autonomy whose work was regulated by special laws and above all by the Law on Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of B&H and Agencies for Police Structure Support. The Directorate took over particular competencies from the Ministry of Security and SIPA (NCB Interpol tasks and protection of VIPs and facilities). NCB Interpol continued to perform its tasks within the Sector for international operative police cooperation and tasks of protection of VIPs and facilities were continued within the Sector for protection of VIPs and facilities. Beside the mentioned competencies, the Directorate took over the employees and necessary material and technical resources from the mentioned institutions in order to continue performing of the tasks and duties.

⁵ <http://sipa.gov.ba/en/>

⁶ <http://www.sps.gov.ba/index.php?lang=en>

⁷ <http://www.dkpt.ba/Default.aspx?pageIndex=1>

The DCPB is the police agency which has a role in combating terrorism through the following most important competencies:

- Communication, cooperation and coordination between police bodies of B&H and relevant bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina with relevant foreign and international bodies;
- Application of the best European and other international practices relating to the police matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Daily integration of security-related information of relevance for Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Organizing and performing of the physical and technical protection of VIPs and facilities of B&H institutions and diplomatic and consular institutions;
- Gathering, monitoring, analysis, and use of data of relevance for security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2012, the **Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BP)**⁸ took reinforced, principally prevention measures, at airports and at major events that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The BP forwarded to B&H authorities 658 pieces of information in regards to border crossings of 116 persons-interesting-for-security-reasons, some of whom may be associated with terrorism. Additionally, the BP submitted information on travel documents, accompanying persons, vehicles used by those persons during crossing of the border, etc.

Pursuant to the Law on Intelligence-Security Agency of B&H, the **Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA)** is responsible for collection of information with regard to threats posed to B&H security, as well as analysis of information collected and its dissemination to the authorized officials and institutions in B&H, including the threats of terrorism as an important modern threat to global as well as B&H security.

The Agency has been established so that a significant part of its human and technical resources is directed to collection and analysis of information of use for preventing and countering terrorist threats. With that aim, in late 2009, an internal reorganization of the Agency has been conducted and the education of its employees in the area of counterterrorism has been intensified.

Counterterrorism is exactly the field in which the Agency has developed not only a constructive cooperation with other agencies and institutions in B&H, legally relevant with regard to security threat, but also various intensive and dynamic forms of international cooperation, as defined by the Law on OSA/OBA B&H. In addition to the established partnerships with a number of European, as well as some intelligence services outside of Europe, the Agency has become a member of two European intelligence services' associations.

Annually, the Agency makes an internal plan for intelligence and security activities in the field of preventing and countering terrorism which is then being implemented at lower operational levels of the Agency and, when needed and based on some new information, updated throughout the year.

In regards to **police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina**⁹, at the state level as well as at lower levels of government, their role in regards to the prevention and combating of terrorism is:

- Exchange of information, co-ordination and cooperation between all security agencies

⁸ <http://www.granpol.gov.ba/Home.aspx>

⁹ <http://www.fmup.gov.ba>; http://www.mup.vladars.net/index_eng.php; <http://www.policijabdB&H.gov.ba/>

- Investigation of cases characterized as terrorism
- Criminal-intelligence operations
- Initiative for amendments of the legislative framework in accordance with the needs related to the fight against terrorism
- Security assessments and analyses
- Protection of witnesses and other persons who can provide the valuable information about potential terrorist activities as well as their consequences
- Initiative to simplify the procedures for use of special investigative techniques when there is suspicion that a terrorist act might occur
- 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, the financing terrorism, taking hostages, illicit traffic and manufacture in arms and explosives, criminal organizations,
- Resolving the hostage situation by releasing the hostages

In order to achieve preconditions for a successful fight against terrorism, the cooperation between police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted through the Group for Fight against Terrorism (Task Force). This Task Force was established by a Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It operates under the leadership of the Office of Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Several **commissions, task and strike forces** currently operate on the state level, which are directly or indirectly connected to the B&H system for fighting terrorism. Among others, there are:

- Task Force for Fighting Terrorism that has been established by the Council of Ministers of B&H with the role of coordinating all the activities relating to the fight against terrorism. The Task Force is led by the Chief Prosecutor of B&H.
- Special Working Group for the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism is in charge of drafting of new legal solutions and coordinates all activities of relevant institutions in the field of AML and CFT.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining inter alia to:

- Financing of terrorism

In order to achieve the preconditions for a successful fight against terrorism, the cooperation between police agencies in B&H is conducted through the Group for Fight Against Terrorism and Strengthening Capacities for Fight Against Terrorism (Task Force), which was established by the decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This taskforce operates under the leadership of the Office of Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and under supervision of the Ministry of Security of B&H. It cooperates with representatives from SIPA, Border Police, DCPB, Intelligence and Security Agency, Ministries of Interior of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FB&H) and Republika Srpska (RS), and Police of Brcko District (BD).

Issues pertaining to the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism are regulated by the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Funding of Terrorist Activities. In addition to the establishment of a Counter Terrorism Task Force, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina also adopted a Strategy and Action Plan for suppression of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.

In 2011, the Council of Ministers of B&H adopted the Action Plan for elimination of deficiencies identified in the Moneyval III Round of mutual Evaluation Report on B&H. Implementation of the activities set out in this Action Plan is in progress – Moneyval Committee Plenary Session held in July 2012 concluded that majority of short term activities has been implemented.

Implementation of midterm activities is in progress and in cooperation with experts of the Council of Europe, preparation of draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorist Activities and Law on Amendments to the B&H Criminal Code is taking place. These amendments will eliminate deficiencies identified by Moneyval and certain problems identified in the previous work have been solved as well. Therefore, adoption of the laws should contribute to improvement of preventive measures and overall combat against financing terrorist activities.

Also, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted in 2011 a Decision on implementation of restrictive measures related to combating terrorism prescribed by the UN Security Council Resolutions. This Decision provides for the restrictive measures against Al-Qaida members, Talibans and groups associated to them, economic subjects and individuals including freezing of funds and other financial and economic assets owned by the designated persons or managed directly or indirectly by other persons acting on their behalf. These measures include ban on entry in and transit across B&H territory as well as trafficking or trade in weapons and military equipment for designated individuals, groups, associations, and organizations.

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), through its Financial – Intelligence Department, conducts continuous activities on prevention and fight against terrorism financing:

- According to the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a UN member country, and in cooperation with other competent institutions in our country, 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 the resolutions.
- As part of operations carried out by SIPA in relation to individuals and legal subjects linked with terrorism financing, SIPA collects information and data for the purpose of prevention, detection and investigation of connections between the persons and legal subjects 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 an efficient exchange of information and data at international level.

In addition to the activities carried out by the Financial-Intelligence Department of the State Investigative and Protective Agency (SIPA), the officials of SIPA's Criminal-Investigation Department and SIPA's Regional Offices collect information relevant for prevention and fighting terrorism financing as part of their regular activities on collection and analysis of criminal intelligence and field operative activities.

Furthermore, the Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, aware of transitional challenges, especially in the field of economy, which create fertile ground for development of various forms of illegal activities, has constantly been focused, when collecting and analyzing data, on possible detection of activities which might present any stage of terrorism financing. In that regard, the Agency especially investigates possible presence of covert activities by some organizations and individuals, earlier brought in a similar context for various reasons, as well as criminal groups which might also be the origins of funds for terrorist acts.

- Border controls

The Border Police of B&H has established a centralized information system at the Main Office level, and is constantly establishing a telecommunications network with other, lower organizational units. The Information System of Border Checks has been established at 54 international border-crossing points and in all BP organizational units. The Border check system includes an application of control of crossings that allows for control of biometric documents. It also has access to INTERPOL, IDDEEA, ROS and ISM databases, as well as records of the wanted of ministries of interior of RS and FB&H, the Police of Brcko District, the Border Police databases, and has better security, better reporting and better monitoring.

- Travel document security

The Law on Travel Documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina regulates the type and form of travel documents of B&H, authorities responsible for issuing travel documents, the procedure to issue travel documents, the personalization of travel documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina and central registry.

The security of travel documents is provided through the adoption of standards for equipment and software, security standards at the locations and recommendations for the work of the officers of the 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, a space allowed for clients, entry for officials, rooms for data acquisition, storing video recordings for 6 months minimum, etc).
- 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
- 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 is made during the process of issuing biometric travel documents, or it is checked whether a person with certain biometric data has another document with different identity.
- Authorities can request additional evidence through the administrative procedure in regards to a person's identity
- All international border-crossing points are equipped with basic equipment for document detection, including device with three different sources of light (retro-check) and mobile magnifiers for up to 10 times magnification.
- Some, due to their geographical position and traffic frequency, where it's realizable, are also equipped with stereo microscopes, cold light sources
- International Airport Sarajevo possesses two stereo microscopes, one of which is with an integrated camera and independent source of cold light.
- The Training Centre also possesses 5 stereo microscopes primarily used for staff training. Three Field Offices have mobile devices for document analysis
- Border Police has access to INTERPOL database of stolen travel documents, through MIND system available at 39 international border-crossing points and in all BP units.

In reference to the security of travel documents, there were no major changes since the introduction of biometric travel documents. However, it is important to mention that international standards in the field of identification documents are continuously monitored.

Having in mind that new international standards are adopted in the field of identification documents (ICAO 9303), the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of B&H has modified the existing standards for equipment and software and adopted a new document "Equipment and Software Standards, Ver. 5" on 11th December 2012.

Additionally, the Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulates that citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina can use their ID card for crossing state limits in certain circumstances and subject to the conditions laid down by international agreement between B&H and other countries. A phase of improving the safety of the system of personal documents (commitments adopted by Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted in the process of negotiations for visa liberalization) was the introduction of biometric identity cards, which is a process that has started 01.03.2013.

The ID card contains an electronic memory element (chip) which stores cryptographically protected data, as well as lists a label for type of document, so it can be used for travel outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina – ultimately resulting in the fact that the ID card can also function as travel document. Other protective elements that are on the Identity Cards are fully compliant with EU recommendations. The process of ID card issuance itself involves the implementation of recommendations and standards applied in the process of issuing passports, which is listed above. Thanks to the technology of producing these electronic identity cards, there will be an additional reduction of risk of document falsification.

- Container and supply chain security

The Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹⁰, as the leading agency on this matter, has the tasks and assignments of control of all goods coming in or leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina; control of prohibition and limitation of traffic of goods endangering public policy, public morality, public safety, health of people, animals and plants, industry/commercial property – poisons, drugs, terrorist materials, arms, ammunition, waste substances etc. The Border Police of B&H has the obligation to cooperate with B&H Indirect Taxation Authority in conducting control of goods the transport of which are not allowed, especially in detecting prohibited goods, such as explosives, weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, as well as narcotics. Containers are not scanned during inspection, but goods are rather weighed during their clearance, while partial or detailed control is conducted, depending on the nature of the goods.

- Security of radioactive sources

The establishment of the **State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety**¹¹ 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 Agency is in charge of 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 Agency closely cooperates with IAEA Department of Safeguards, whose inspectors conducted an inspection of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 2012. During the conduct of inspection, the inspectors were given full support from the Agency staff tasked with the monitoring of situation in the field of control of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, the Agency staff participated in the "Regional Training Course on State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC)", organized by IAEA in April 2012.

Continuous control of nuclear and radioactive material in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted by the state inspectors for radiation and nuclear safety. In 2012 there was a total of 329 inspection controls at the locations of the radioactive and nuclear material, and as well other ionizing radiation sources. The inspection controls include both safety and security aspect of the use and possession of the radioactive and nuclear material.

In 2012 the Agency was developing the "Regulation on nuclear security," the purpose of which is to establish norms to ensure security of the radioactive and nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to develop a system of nuclear security in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with international standards, the Agency staff attended the "Topical Meeting on Sensitizing the Member States on the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSP)," organized by IAEA in Vienna in June 2012. They also participated in the "Regional Training Course on Security in Transport of Radioactive Material" in Karlsruhe, Germany, in November 2012. Also, a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina was appointed to the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), established by IAEA, and he regularly attends the committee meetings.

¹⁰ <http://www.uino.gov.ba/>

¹¹ <http://darns.gov.ba/en/EnglishDARNS/Index>

In November 2012 the Agency signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among other things, one of the most important aspects of the cooperation between those two government authorities is "mutual professional assistance and support in the implementation of international obligations based on the agreements that Bosnia and has signed and ratified, and which pertain to the field of radiation and nuclear safety and security, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and nuclear terrorism." It is also important to note that the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the "Policy on the safety of ionizing radiation sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in June 2012, upon the proposal of the Agency. In addition to the safety, the Policy also considerably addresses the security. The main Policy goal regarding the security is the establishment of norms to prevent unauthorized access, loss, theft or unauthorized transfer of transfer radioactive sources, and as well reducing probability of exposure to such sources; reducing probability of misusing the source with the aim of inflicting damage to individuals, society and the environment; and also alleviating and minimizing radiological consequences.

Border crossings are controlled through the combined use of a stable portal as well as hand-held detectors to discover the sources of ionizing radiation. The Indirect Taxation Authority would welcome the development of a training program for its staff, in cooperation with interested parties, in order to better prepare its employees for current and future challenges in the area of ionizing radiation detection.

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

As persons linked with terrorism increasingly use the internet as a means of communication and for exchange of information, as well as to spread certain ideas, doctrines, etc., relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, within their regular activities, monitor contents of web sites that might be of security interest for the aspect of combating terrorism. Upon receiving certain findings, security checks are performed, and based on the results of those checks, other measures and activities are undertaken in accordance with the law. There have also been, in previous years, amendments of the criminal code at the state and lower levels of government in regards to use of the internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.

For example, the Intelligence-Security Agency of B&H has an established organizational unit to deal only with the misuse of various forms of cyber technology, with special emphasis on their extremist and possible terrorist misuse; As part of their regular activities, SIPA intelligence officials and investigators engaged in combating terrorism and proliferation of atomic, biological and chemical (ABC) weapons, conduct oversight over internet web sites used by extremist groups and they accordingly undertake other investigative activities in cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office of B&H. Since the internet may be used by terrorists for communication, recruiting, radicalization, financing, cyber attacks and similar actions, there are also plans to improve this area in many segments: training of staff in more efficient usage of Internet for the purpose of collection of intelligence and conducting investigative and special investigative techniques, improvement of technical capacities and international cooperation, planning initiatives to amend B&H criminal codes in relation to application of investigative and special investigative techniques on the internet. Moreover, intelligence officials and investigators dealing with fight against terrorism and trafficking in ABC weapons cooperate daily and intensively with police officials of the Joint Operational Anti Terrorism Task Force with the purpose of supervising internet web sites used by

extremist groups; as another example, the RS Ministry of Interior maintains a specialized High-tech Crime Department.

- Legal co-operation including extradition

In proceedings of providing international legal assistance requested State, based on the multilateral or bilateral treaties, or reciprocity, provides legal assistance to the competent authorities of the requesting State. International legal assistance includes providing legal assistance in civil and criminal matters. The most important aspects of legal assistance in criminal matters are extradition, transfer of the sentenced person, examination of witnesses, expert witnesses and suspects.

The matter of the extradition of suspects, accused and convicted person is among the most complex procedures in the field of providing international legal assistance. The matter of extradition 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, which in specific details regulate 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.

The most important international treaty which regulates the issue of extradition is European Convention on Extradition of 1957, the Additional Protocol of 1975 and the Second Additional Protocol of 1978. The European Convention on Extradition, with its additional protocols, is one of the Conventions that were adopted by the largest number of Council of Europe's member states. Also, the procedure of extradition is regulated by other international conventions, such as the UN Convention on Corruption.

The issues of international legal assistance and extradition are also regulated by certain bilateral treaties binding for Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is important to point out that the agreements on legal assistance in criminal matters, including extradition, are concluded with all countries of the former Yugoslavia.

In this respect, a significant progress was made in improving bilateral relations regarding extradition procedures; hence the Treaty on Extradition was signed with the Republic of Croatia and Montenegro that allow extradition of one's nationals as well, especially for serious criminal offenses (organized crime, money laundering and corruption). A Treaty on Extradition, based on the European Convention on Extradition, was also signed with the People's Republic of China.

In the course of 2012, negotiations for the conclusion of the same Treaty with the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia were completed. Moreover, mutual cooperation on issues of transfer of criminal proceedings under the European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters was also improved with the signing of the treaties with the Republic of Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of Macedonia that in the conduct of the criminal proceedings give the priority to the state of domicile of the suspects.

The above-mentioned treaties allow for efficient prosecution of all criminal offenders in one of the signatories to these treaties.

- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

Through intensive criminal-intelligence investigations, i.e. collection and analysis of criminal intelligence related to extremist persons and groups, SIPA and other relevant agencies acquire information whether some locations or groups are used for hiding terrorists or potential terrorists. Activities conducted by SIPA as well as other law enforcement agencies in B&H contribute to the fact that B&H is not a safe place and shelter for terrorists and terrorist organizations.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on 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.

As an expression of its policy of credible support for international efforts to build peace, stability, and security, Bosnia and Herzegovina has initiated participation in NATO ISAF peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan.

There is an Infantry Unit (45) of the B&H Armed Forces stationed on the territory of Afghanistan, apart from 10 staff officers in NATO operation ISAF in Afghanistan. They are engaged in German (8) contingents. In NATO ISAF peacekeeping operations is engaged 6 police instructors from Bosnia and Herzegovina (NATO Training Mission - NTM-A). Since November 23, 2002, there have been 5 officers of the Armed Forces of B&H in the mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo as observers (MONUSCO). The mandate of this mission was defined by the UN Security Council Resolutions.

Upon accession of B&H to the NATO Partnership for Peace Program (PfP) on December 14, 2006, negotiations between B&H and NATO concerning the Agreement on the Status of Armed Forces (SOFA) began (signed and ratified). B&H Council of Ministers defined the proposed basis for the Agreement between the NATO member states and other PfP participating states concerning their powers and additional protocols, and the B&H Presidency brought a Decision on the accession.

The Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly submits information to the Ministry of Defense of B&H¹² on developments of security concern, i.e. security incidents in countries where the B&H Armed Forces are deployed as a part of international peacekeeping forces. The purpose of the information is to objectively analyze and assess security situation in peacekeeping mission areas in order to determine the threat level for the peacekeepers in general, including members of the B&H Armed Forces participating in the missions, but also possible indirect reflections of the B&H Armed Forces participation in those missions on B&H.

In total, 192 police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina have participated in peacekeeping operations since 2000. They took part in peace operations in Liberia, Sudan (transformed to

¹² <http://mod.gov.ba/default.aspx?pageIndex=1>

UNMISS South Sudan and UNISFA Abeyei), Cyprus, East Timor, and Haiti. The UN Mandate is reflected through providing support to the implementation of peace agreements, support to governments in the implementation of security reforms, protection of civilians (especially the most jeopardized groups of population: displaced persons, returnees, women and children), providing and organizing various trainings for local police officers, as well as preventing renewal of conflict, restoring public peace and security.

Currently, there are 53 police officers deployed in peacekeeping missions of the United Nations (below represented by missions):

- Peacekeeping mission in Liberia – UNMIL: since 2004, there have been 71 police officers deployed in total, out of which currently deployed are 10 police officers (1 of currently deployed total is female officer).
- Peacekeeping mission in Sudan – UNMIS (transformed to UNMISS and UNISFA): since 2006, there have been 54 police officers deployed in total, out of which currently are deployed 35 police officers (6 of currently deployed total are female police officers).
- Peacekeeping mission in Cyprus – UNFICYP: since 2004 until today, there have been 24 police officers deployed in total, out of which currently deployed are 8 police officers (2 of currently deployed total are female police officers).
- Peacekeeping mission in Haiti – MINUSTAH: since 2004 until 2006, there had been 12 police officers deployed in total. Mission is closed.
- Peacekeeping mission in East Timor – UNMISSET: since 2000 until 2005, there had been 31 police officers deployed in total. Mission is closed.

Participation of B&H police members in UN peacekeeping missions has significantly contributed to the international affirmation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; consequently enabling Bosnia and Herzegovina to become an active member in creating international security.

Keeping in mind that Bosnia and Herzegovina, as one of the UN members, has responsibilities to participate in peacekeeping operations, as well as to affirm the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the international scene, the B&H Ministry of Security takes all necessary measures to make the police officers from Bosnia and Herzegovina competent to participate in peacekeeping operations of the United Nations.

The deployment of police officers 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 and the Rules of Procedures for deployment of police officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to peacekeeping operations, and other activities abroad, trainings, rights, obligations and responsibilities, procedures of police services and their members during peacekeeping operations, their rights, obligations and responsibilities of the contingent commander.

In regards to the representation of female members in peacekeeping forces, out of 192 police officers who have participated in peacekeeping missions, there have been 26 female members, which represents 13.54 % of female participation. Currently, there are 9 female members in peacekeeping missions out of 53 deployed police officers in total, which represents 16.98 % of female participation.

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

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the first country in the region that introduced the moratorium on the export of SALW in the possession of Armed Forces, fully contributes to the stability in the region by eliminating the risk that the exported equipment could end up in the possession of non-democratic regimes, or regimes that do not respect human rights or international terrorist groups. In early 2007, the Ministry of Defense of B&H, with the UNDP B&H, developed and signed a document under the title Small Arms Control and Reduction Project in B&H (SACB&H)

The SACB&H is implemented with the partnership of B&H authorities and includes activities intended to reduce the threats to people that are caused by the large and uncontrolled presence of SALW and ammunition in the country. The Project is based on three components, each targeted toward specific goals; such as:

- Improvement of institutional capabilities for SALW control;
- Destruction of SALW and associated weapon systems;
- Destruction and demilitarization of ammunition.

Within the implementation of the Project on Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the time period from 2004-2006, the B&H Ministry of Defense destroyed over 90.000 pieces of SALW with the assistance of the UNDP Office in B&H. At the beginning of 2007 the B&H Ministry of Defense proclaimed that 5.740 tons of light ammunition were unstable and developed the Plan for disposal of unsafe ammunition for the time period from 2007-2008. With the delaboration and open combustion method in 2008, approximately 2.000 tons have been destroyed. In 2009, approximately 1.200 tons have been destroyed. In 2010, 30.600 pieces of SALW have been destroyed. In 2011 1.500 tons of unsafe ammunition has been destroyed.

At the end of 2007, the B&H Armed Forces Inspection Teams and EUFOR Verification Teams began the project “One Hundred Percent Inspection,” aimed to inspect every military armament storage site in B&H. Project “One Hundred Percent Inspection” is finished in 2008. During 2008 the Ministry of Defense of B&H has begun and ended Control Technical Inspection of all ammunition stockpiles.

The UNDP Office in B&H as the proposer and author of the material in the cooperation with the B&H Ministry of Defense has initiated the revision procedure for the Project Document – Small Arms Control Reduction Project in the 2008 year.

The revision of document includes the following changes:

- Extension of the program time line from 4 to 6 years, which means instead of the 2005-2009 period to 2005-2011 period,
- The new activity - „The Police Work in the Community“ will be included within the development component for institutional capacities for the SACB&H project,
- The SALW destruction component and arms system include improvement up to four industrial capacities for ammunition destruction instead of one that existed.

In June 2009, this Project was signed by the B&H Ministry of Defense and UNDP Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of January 2012 this Project is finished.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a post-conflict society, faces a number of important challenges related to the control of SALW at the present time. These include the abundant availability of illicit SALW, certain difficulties related to inter-agency co-ordination at the state level, inconsistent legislation governing the civilian possession of weapons and ongoing problems with the management of large surplus military stockpiles of weaponry and ammunition.

In line with the conclusions of the Regional Implementation Plan to Combat the Proliferation of SALW, approved by Stability Pact in 2001, and the United Nations Programme on Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Aspects (UN A/CONF.192/15, July 2001, hereafter UN Programme of Action), Bosnia and Herzegovina has established the Coordination Board for the Control of SALW with responsibilities for these activities and have drawn up a Strategy and Action Plan for the Control of SALW in B&H. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of B&H is the focal point on the issue of SALW.

According to the assessments of the working group the estimated surplus of military is up to 95,000 SALW and between 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ammunition. To date, around 6,800 tons of ammunition was destroyed and some 65,000 of military rifles.

In 2010, approximately 1,550 tons of ammunition were destroyed and 30,081 pieces of M16A1 automatic rifles. Currently there are additional 4,000 tons assigned for destruction.

In 2011, the Ministry of Defense of B&H with USA State Department signed Technical Arrangement for Assistance in the Destruction of SALW and various types of ammunition. USA Government will provide practical support in the destruction process of declared surpluses of SALW in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2012, implementing this Project were destroyed approximately 390 tons of ammunition. Using its own capacity, Ministry of Defense destroyed approximately 460 tons of ammunition.

In December 2010, the Ministry of Defense of State of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOD B&H) requested technical and financial assistance from the OSCE in enhancing stockpile management and security of prospective SALW and SCA in accordance with FSC Documents on SALW and on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. Due to the lack of expert and financial resources, the condition of the storage sites has deteriorated over the past two decades. In their present condition they do not ensure sufficient safety and security of the stored SALW and ammunition, thus increasing the risk of accident, theft, and human losses. On 30 March 2011, this assistance request was confirmed through an official statement of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the FSC Plenary Meeting. Following the assessment visit conducted by the OSCE in June 2011, a set of measures was recommended by the OSCE to improve the situation. Although MOD B&H identified five ammunition (ASS) and two weapons storage sites (WSS) as prospective, this project is developed to improve safety and security of two WSSs & two ASSs: in Visoko, Derventa, Mrkonjic Grad and Pazaric. It is hoped that, provided that funding is available, remaining three prospective ammunition storage sites could be appropriately tackled at a later stage.

Ultimately, the Project will contribute to regional stability in South-East Europe by improving storage conditions to meet international standards laid out in the OSCE Best Practices on stockpiling of SALW and conventional ammunition, ensuring safe and secure storage of SALW and CA within Bosnia and Herzegovina, thereby reducing human threat and risks of SALW and Ammunition misuse and destabilizing proliferation. In December 2012 the

“Cooperation Agreement” between Council of Ministers and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to provide the necessary legislative provision required to initiate Project Activities. Procedures related to signing its Agreement are ongoing process.

As a part of regional security, related to the SALW project, various activities are being organized within SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control and Verification Assistance Center of the Stability Pact for SE Europe), SEESAC (South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW), SECI (Southeast European Cooperative Initiative), BAFA (Budget and Financial Analysis Branch).

Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates with the countries within the framework of international multilateral agreements as well as international bilateral agreements, but also send reports and other forms of exchange of information with the UN, OSCE, SEESAC and RACVIAC (seminars, analytical documents etc.).

Agreement on Sub Regional Arms Control is based on Article IV of Annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Accords. The Agreement is based on the same guidelines and principles as the CFE Treaty. Four countries are involved on its implementation: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia. Thanks to this Agreement, the southern European region has set an example as far as arms control and disarmament in a post conflict situation are concerned. A high level of cooperation was achieved in the area and today the Parties are continuing to work in a common effort to further strengthen stability, transparency and confidence. More than 9000 items of heavy weapon have been reduced so far.

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

In the field of arms control, disarmament and CSBM and their continued implementation, remain important elements of Euro-Atlantic stability, security as well as developing good neighborly relations and strengthening regional cooperation. Bosnia and Herzegovina attaches great importance to the implementation of its commitments. Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Agreement on Open Skies, and as the state member of the OSCE participates in the implementation of the Vienna Document 1999. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also state party to the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control, Article IV.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a party of the **Treaty on Open Skies**, which establishes a program of unarmed aerial surveillance flights over the entire territory of its participants. It is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving all participants, regardless of their size, a major role in gathering information about military forces and activities of concern to them and is one of the most wide-ranging international efforts to date promoting openness and transparency of military forces and activities. Bosnia and Herzegovina as a member state of this Agreement gives contribution and participates through conducting passive quota and training missions in cooperation with OS member states.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also participates in other conventional arms-control agreements concluded within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including the Vienna Document 2011 of the negotiations on confidence and security-building

measures, which is designed to promote mutual trust and dispel concern about military activities by encouraging openness and transparency. Its provisions regarding the exchange and verification of military information on participating States' armed forces, their defense policies and military activities, including the size of defense budgets, the location, size and strength of military units and formations, the exchange of annual calendars and prior notification of certain military activities, as well as observation of certain military activities, increase transparency and confidence by promoting broader and more comprehensive cooperation among States on the regional and sub-regional levels.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been completely implementing obligations under this document by receiving and conducting inspection, visits air bases of different participating states and exchanging military information. With regard to Vienna Document 1999, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Bilateral Agreement with the Republic of Germany that assists further enhancement of stability and military cooperation among OSCE member states.

A 2010 decision by the Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC.DEC/1/10) created a procedure for continuous updating of the Vienna Document, under which decisions that update document text will be called Vienna Document Plus. Every five years the Vienna Document will be reissued with the changes from "Plus" incorporated. This will not delay the entry into force of changes, which will be effective immediately, unless expressly stated otherwise. Decisions in Vienna Document Plus will supersede those of Vienna Document 1999 as they are the most recent. The reissue marks the first time in twelve years that the Document has been updated, Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to participate in implementation process in cooperation with other members States.

Guided by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Annex 1-B, Agreement on Regional Stabilizations, Article IV, signed in Paris on 14 December 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control in Vienna on 4 January 1996. The Agreement is based on the same guidelines and principles as the CFE Treaty. Four countries are involved in its implementation: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia. Thanks to this Agreement, the southern European region has set an example as far as arms control and disarmament in a post conflict situation are concerned. A high level of cooperation was achieved in the area and today the Parties are continuing to work in a joint effort to further strengthen stability, transparency and confidence. More than 9000 items of heavy weapon have been reduced so far.

The Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control established new forms of cooperation in the field of security aimed at building transparency and confidence and achieving balanced and stable defense force levels at the lowest numbers consistent with the Parties respective security and the need to avoid arms race in the region.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provides great importance to regional confidence and security-building measures. We are aiming to increase the transparency, openness, confidence, and security and to establish and strengthen good neighborly relations and cooperation in the field of security and arms control. Good example of successful cooperation on the sub-regional level is an Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been fully implementing obligations under this document by receiving and conducting inspection as well as exchanging military information. The

implementation of the Agreement has been overseen by Sub-regional Consultative Commission.

We emphasize, that the implementation of these documents, is in charge of the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Verification Centre) and has proved itself as an effective mechanism for building and strengthening confidence, as well as for promoting military cooperation among OSCE member States.

In accordance with the Law on Control of Foreign Trade and Services of Strategic Importance for the Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina issues procedures for obtaining transit permit. Representatives of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with ministries of interior at the entity and cantonal levels as well as the Brcko District Police drafted the Regulation on the manner and procedure for processing requests for issuance of documents for transit of goods listed in the checklist.

This Regulation prescribes the manner and procedure for processing requests for issuance of documents for transit of goods as defined by the Decision on taking over the List of weapons and military equipment that need a Transfer Authorization, content of the requests and competent authority for issuance of transit permit.

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?

Competencies of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PA)¹³ are stipulated by Article 10 of the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina. With respect to the defense sector, the Law stipulates the following competencies of the Parliamentary Assembly:

- The PA exercises democratic parliamentary control over Armed Forces and all defense institutions at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Adopts laws related to the organization, financing, recruitment, training, equipment, deployment and engagement of the Armed Forces;
- Confirms appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief of Staff in the Joint Headquarters of Armed Forces, Commander and deputies of Armed Forces Operative Command, Commanders and deputies of Armed Forces Support Command and all officers with the rank of general in the Armed Forces;
- Conducts oversight and investigations of all issues related to organization, financing, recruitment, training, equipment, deployment and engagement of the Armed Forces

¹³ <https://www.parliament.ba/default.aspx?langTag=en-US&pril=b>

The following competencies of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- considers and monitors the implementation of Security and Defense Policy of B&H;
- monitors the work and considers reports submitted by Standing Committee for Military Issues, B&H Ministry of Defense, B&H Ministry of Security and other executive bodies dealing with defense and security issues, reports thereof to the B&H PA, with particular focus on the reports, short-term and long-term plans related to the structure of the Armed Forces of B&H, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and wages, education and training of B&H Armed Forces staff professional conduct and ethical standards of civilian and military staff, Army equipment, military industrial work, procurement and import and export of military equipment, material assistance and contracts with foreign companies, rendering services to the defense institutions on commercial basis, combat readiness, military exercises and operations including enforcement of international obligations and international peace support operations;
- considers laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of Joint Committee;
- considers and submits opinions and recommendations, amendments and changes to the defense budget proposal;
- considers reports on defense budget execution as well as audit reports of the institutions in the domain of B&H defense and security policy;
- considers the issues of cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the United Nations, OSCE in Europe, NATO, and other organizations and countries in the domain of defense and security
- considers activities of permanent and ad hoc delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defense;
- considers and submits opinion of B&H PA on ratification and implementation of international treaties in the domain of security and defense;
- establishes cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of B&H entities, other countries as well as with international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defense;
- Joint Committee considers all other issues in the domain of B&H security.

The complete process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementing the budget was significantly improved and transparent. The Ministry of Defense initiated a process of developing the defense budget. The Parliamentary Assembly reviews and adopts the total budget through regular parliamentary procedure. One of the aims of the defense reform, the implementation of which is in progress, is to achieve sustainable level of the defense expenditures, consistent with the economic capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2009, the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina began activities on realization of the Defense Review, whose general objectives are:

- defining the required capabilities of the Armed Forces of B&H in accordance with the estimated risks and threats,
- missions and tasks of the Armed Forces - defining the basis of long-term vision and plan for the development of the Armed Forces of B&H (2010-2020),
- enabling the further process of Euro-Atlantic integration (NATO, EU).

We expect it to be completed and submitted to relevant authorities for approval during 2013.

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 Joint Committee for Defense and Security were involved in operations and activities stipulated by Rules of Procedure of both Houses and Annually Plan of activities for 2012.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security of B&H was appointed and completely realized its annual working plan.

Concerning the activities and oversight of the work of the Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces of B&H, the Ministry of Security and the police agencies under this ministry, the following can be stated:

Members of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of B&H have, in accordance to the Orientation Plan for 2012, organized a workshop on 5 and 6 November 2012 themed: „BH Defense and security- year after“.

The objective of this workshop was that a year after the workshop on the theme: "The legislative framework, responsibilities and plans B&H institutions in the field of defense and security" (aka "Teslic 1"), which was held on 18th and 19 9th 2011th, also organized by the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of B&H, comprehensively and concretely analyze what are the institutions in the sector of defense and security done in the implementation of the conclusions of the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the respective workshops, and to remedy the situation in the defense and security . The workshop resulted in the adoption of a new set of conclusions which, after adoption at the meeting of the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of B&H, distributed its participants - representatives of the defense and security sector in B&H.

Following representatives from the defense and security sector were present at the workshop: Ministry of Defense of B&H, Joint Staff of the AF B&H, Ministry of Security of B&H, State Investigation and protection Agency – SIPA, Border Police of B&H, Service for Foreigner’s Affairs B&H, Sector for Protection of Classified Information from the Ministry of Security of B&H, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of B&H, Police Support Agency, Forensic Investigation and Expertise Agency, Agency for Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of B&H, Demining Commission of B&H, B&H Mine Action Centre – BHMACE, Committee for Security of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of F B&H and the Committee for Security of the National Assembly of Republika Srpska (RS).

Representatives of the international organizations in B&H were also present at the workshop: OSCE Mission to B&H, EUFOR HQ, Geneva DCAF, NATO HQ in Sarajevo, USAID – Parliamentary Strengthening Programme, UNDP – Sarajevo Office.

After the workshop from September 2011. and November 2012th years, which greatly influenced his conclusions on the work of the institutions in the sector of defense and security, Joint Committee members visited a number of commands and units of the AF B&H where they were immediately convinced of the current situation. And after touring units and controls

were adopted conclusions, which aimed to make further efforts to resolve the current problems, especially in the protection of human rights of members of the Armed Forces.

Regular field visits created conditions for initiation of further steps where Members of the Joint Committee had committed the Ministry of Defense of B&H to make an Action Plan to remove spotted work problems.

Committee's members have stated that the problem of illegal holding of weapons and illicit arms trade are still present. We are witnesses to disappearance of arms and weapons from military warehouses and that weapons end up at destinations which are restricted by international conventions. Competent security agencies are obliged to find out the full truth so to enable the judicial authorities to make final decisions.

On the occasion of the debate on solving information surplus arms, ammunition and mines of the Armed Forces, which has been conducted at the meeting of the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of B&H, homes B&H Parliamentary Assembly, at the proposal of the Joint Commission, which adopted the conclusions of the inquiry commission formed which investigated the complete process of destroying ammunition, mines, weapons and military equipment, verify the legality of the entire process and how the final report submitted to the Parliamentary Assembly homes. During the six months of the Investigation Committee held seven meetings during which he performed the widest debate on this issue with representatives of the Ministry of Defense, the Joint Staff and Operational Command of the Armed Forces, and the United Nations Development Programme in B&H (UNDP), which are the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina the job destruction mimes cooperate on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding. The work of the Investigation Committee attended by representatives of the international organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina - OSCE Mission, headquarters of NATO and EUFOR. The work of the Commission of Inquiry was completed by submitting a final report on the work of 25th 7th 2012th, which contains the findings of the inquiry commission came, conclusions and recommendations, which are supported on the 33rd House of Representatives, and 21 session of the House of Peoples of the PA. Upon adoption of this report, all documentation related to the work of the investigative committee was submitted to the Prosecutor's Office on 01.11.2012.

Along with the Members from the both Houses of PA B&H, representatives of international organizations in B&H will participate in the work of the Investigation Committee: EUFOR HQ, NATO HQ in B&H and OSCE Mission to B&H.

During December 2012. were made preparations for the Fourth Annual Conference on the theme: "The current security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina." The conference was held in early February 2013.

In order to improve the situation and correct problems and weaknesses that jeopardize the safety of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the development of work and better coordinate the work of ministries, institutions and agencies in the sector of security and defense, the Joint Commission during the 2012th adopted a number of conclusions that are a precondition for a stable security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It turned out that the fight against terrorism, corruption, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and narcotics, and the activity of a number of groups and organizations with a radical program and activities, national and religious extremism, hooligan behavior of some fan groups, as

well as disturbing the security aspects of some persons foreign origin, only part of the security challenges that all institutions of the security sector needs to respond adequately clear strategy and coordinated action.

In consideration of numerous changes that occurred in security sector after 2006, and in order to act timely and in accordance with the new security challenges, the Ministry of Security is instructed to, in accordance to its competencies, draft amendments and to redefine Security Policy of B&H which is to be delivered to the Presidency of B&H for consideration at latest by end of the first half of 2013.

Members of the Joint Committee have also undertaken a number of steps in order to amend the existing legislation in the defense and security sector. They prepared drafting of the proposal of the Law on the Parliamentary Oversight over the Defense and Security Sector in B&H which will be, after parliamentary procedure, become important tools in the parliamentary oversight defense and security sector.

Activities for preparing and creating of the Law on the Parliamentary Oversight over the Defense and Security Sector in B&H started on February 2012 and it was finalized at the end of November 2012 when Committee's put in parliamentary procedure. From the beginning of the working and preparing the Law proposals, in activities of the Working Group for Law preparing, except representatives of the Committee's were involved a law's experts of the NATO HQ, OSCE Mission in B&H. After numerous meetings with Committee's leadership, during their presented results of the Working Group in the Law proposals, and after accepted suggestions, the Law proposals delivered to representatives of the legislative and executive authority, NGO and international organization. Committee held a two days workshop themed: Discussion on Law Proposals on parliamentary oversight in BH defense and security sector, which was attended by, except Committee members and Staff, representatives and law's experts from all institutions from defense and security sector. After this workshop, defined is final text of the Law proposal, which put in the parliamentary procedure at the end of November 2012. The Law proposals was support unanimously during the Committee session.

A big progress was made in monitoring of the status of human rights in the Armed Forces of B&H through activities of the parliamentary Military Commissioner of the Parliamentary Assembly of B&H.

The work of the Citizens Complaints Board for the work of the Police officers in Police bodies of B&H was intensified during 2011; both Boards are PA B&H bodies.

Joint Committee for Defense and Security is directly involved in surveillance of the Defense and Security Sector budget items. There where many problems in the process of procurement of equipment, fuel and food, which certainly affects the combat readiness of units and the state of human rights in the armed forces. Located official institutions of improper spending of budget funds in the defense sector are alarming because they are repeated for many years.

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

With the goal of lasting peace, security and stable democratic and overall state development, as well as to include Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) in modern European, political,

economic and security integration, B&H set accession to Euro-Atlantic integration processes as one of its foreign policy priorities. By accession to NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme, B&H demonstrated its commitment to reach full interoperability as soon as possible in all segments with all NATO member states. B&H will continue with PARP.

IPAP provisions and to fulfill precondition for Membership Action Plan (MAP) as well as eventual full-fledged NATO membership.

In addition to NATO membership, one of the main foreign policy objectives of B&H is full membership in the European Union. On that path, Bosnia and Herzegovina has foreseen a several crucial activities. First of all, B&H is working intensively on improving its internal coordination system in terms of EU integration process. Every other year B&H receives European Partnership (EP) document underlying various obligations and priorities divided into key, short-term and mid-term priorities. On the basis of the EP as well as of Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) provisions, all B&H institutions are involved in the process of development of a program of B&H integration in the EU. An important mechanism for implementation of EP obligations is Reform Process Monitoring (RPM) and reporting to the European Commission. It is particularly important for B&H to inform the public and raise its awareness in terms of importance of EU integration process. B&H continues to strengthen human resources that will be capable of implementing all the tasks deriving from SAA. B&H intends to establish and continually improve functional coordination mechanisms between the institutions at all levels in the State of B&H within political, legislative and technical framework. It is necessary that B&H continues to individually and responsibly create its own policies and decision-making.

Improvement of cooperation with neighboring countries (Republic of Croatia, Republic of Serbia, and Montenegro), based on common interest and principles of equality, mutual respect, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, is a permanent priority of B&H foreign policy. In this regard, B&H will in the future period initiate series of activities to intensify cooperation in all areas and will actively participate in resolution of bilateral issues of mutual interest. We will actively work on improving economic, cultural, political and security cooperation, and resolving issues to define border line with neighboring countries. B&H will constructively act in order to resolve some specific issues with neighbors and will actively contribute to further continuation of mutual contractual regulation of relations. Special attention will be given in the future period to resolution of the issues on identification of border line with the neighboring countries, resolution of pending property issues, border cooperation with the neighboring countries with regard to prevention of illegal border crossing, in particular with the Republic of Croatia, and cooperation in the area of reaching EU standards at international border crossings with the neighboring countries.

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

Representatives of the international organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina were also present at the workshop: OSCE Mission to B&H, EUFOR HQ, NATO HQ in Sarajevo, USAID – Parliamentary Strengthening Programme, UNDP – Sarajevo Office and the EUPM.

In order to eliminate work related weaknesses in ministries, institutions and agencies in the defense and security sector, the Joint Committee had adopted Conclusions on its 6th Session, held on 18 October 2011, which commit all competent institutions in the defense and security sector to the activities in the period 2011 – 2014.

2. Existing structures and processes

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

In accordance with the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary Assembly of B&H conducts the parliamentary control over the B&H Armed Forces (AF B&H) and all defense institutions at the State level. The competencies of the B&H Parliamentary Assembly over the AF B&H are regulated by Article 10 of the B&H Law on Defense.

The Parliamentary Assembly Joint Committee for Defense and Security performs tasks in the area of the oversight over the B&H defense and security institutions, in accordance with Article 54 of the B&H Parliamentary Assembly House of Representatives Rules of Procedure. The Joint Committee for Defense and Security conducts parliamentary oversight of the following institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces, Ministry of Security, SIPA, Border Police, National Central Bureau of INTERPOL, BH Demining Centre.

Democratic control over the AF B&H is conducted by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the B&H Minister of Defense. The role of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the oversight of the AF B&H is conducted in accordance with Article 12 of the B&H Law on Defense.

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

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

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

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 State institutions in the defense sector. Democratic control is implemented through a clear chain of command and control, defined by the Law on Defense of B&H, which begins at the Presidency of B&H, through the Minister of Defense to the Chief of the Joint Staff of the B&H Armed Forces (AF B&H).

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

The Parliamentary Assembly also has the authority to announce the state of war upon the request by the Presidency, in the case of direct attack to B&H or parts of B&H, as well as to announce a state of emergency.

The Parliamentary Assembly confirms the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief of Joint Staff of the AF B&H, Commanders and Deputy Commanders of the AF B&H Operational Command, Commander and Deputy Commander of the Support/Logistics Command and all officers in the rank of General in the AF B&H. The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in charge of the control and supervision of defense and security institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy manages parliamentary supervision over following B&H institutions:

- The Ministry of Defense,
- The Ministry of Security,
- Border Police (BP),
- The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA),
- The National Office of Interpol,
- The Mine Action Centre – BHMALC.

Proactive efforts of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy had significantly contributed to the overall reform of the security sector in B&H; adoption of a law which establishes the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA); improvement of state police agencies SIPA and SBS.

Besides the above mentioned, the Joint Committee also considers and monitors implementation of the security and defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; supervises and considers reports of: the Permanent Committee for Military Matters, the B&H Ministry of Defense, the B&H Ministry of Security and other executive bodies dealing with security and

defense matters reporting on the subject the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With regard to the reports, a special focus is being given to short-term and long-term activities concerning structure of the B&H Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitments, salaries and compensations, education and training of the B&H Armed Forces 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. Further, the Committee considers laws and amendments to the laws within its competence; considers and gives opinions and recommendations, makes changes and amendments to the defense budget proposal; considers reports on defense budget execution, and reports on revision of institutions dealing with the defense and security policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the other issues that concern security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy performs its expertise in field of democratic political control over defense and security structures on national level. In practical sense, this means that ever since its establishment the Committee had over 30 regular Committee sessions, numerous meetings with different Ministers and delegations that came to visit, paid field visits to B&H institutions, Parliaments and executive structures in the region. All of the activities had contributed to development of good bilateral relations not only with executive structures in B&H, but also with parliamentary colleagues from wider region.

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 B&H) are a professional, single military force organized and controlled by the state of B&H. The Armed Forces can be organized, trained, equipped, or mobilized in the territory of B&H, only in accordance with the Law on defense of B&H and the Law on service in the Armed Forces of B&H.

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

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

Engagement of the AF B&H is conducted upon the proposal of the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and based on a decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which (in case of announcement of a state of emergency, state of war or deployment of AF of B&H units to peace keeping missions) is confirmed by the Parliament of B&H.

The Armed Forces of B&H (AF B&H), according to the decision of the B&H Presidency from July 7, 2006, can have 10 000 professional soldiers, 1 000 civil employees (including employees of the Ministry of Defense) and 5 000 members of active reserve.

The AF B&H cannot be used for political purposes or activities of political parties. Armed Forces members, including generals, are neutral in political matters and shall not be engaged in any kind of political activity of political parties or be selected or appointed to public functions.

These provisions shall not prevent members of the AF B&H to be registered for voting or to candidate for elections in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Law of B&H. Members of reserve units selected or appointed to public functions is not obliged to resign from the position if mobilized to regular training.

The training of members of security agencies for protection of persons and property, as well as the training of private detectives, establishment of such agencies and control over their activities is under the auspices of and executed by, in cooperation, between the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM) at the state level and lower government level ministries and police agencies.

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 on January 1, 2006. The Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, prescribes the existence of an active reserve. There is no specifically designed reserve component of the AF B&H, but an active reserve is envisaged 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 candidates for training in the center for Professional Development.

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

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

There is no compulsory military service in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina has only professional Armed Forces.

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

The issue of recruiting staff for the purposes of Armed Forces of B&H is regulated by the Law on Defense of B&H, the Law on Service in the AF of B&H, the Law on participation of the members of AF of B&H, police officers, civil servants and other employees in peace support missions and other activities abroad, and the Law on the Parliamentary Military

Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Accession to AF of B&H is performed in accordance with legal provisions exclusively, regulated by the mentioned Laws.

Current solutions define that all members of the Armed Forces of B&H (AF B&H) 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 Armed Forces of B&H. The mentioned laws are in compliance with the Constitution of B&H and other relevant legislation. There is no Military Court within the Armed Forces of B&H.

Armed Forces personnel consists of military professionals, reserve personnel and civilians employed in the AF B&H. Military professionals exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with the Law on Service in the AF B&H, which regulates: the service in the AF B&H, composition of the Armed Forces, admission into service, rights and obligations of the personnel serving in the Armed Forces, status during service, personnel classifying system, evaluations, promotions, personnel record and carrier management, ranks and insignia in the Armed Forces, standards of conduct and other status issues of the personnel serving in the Armed Forces. Civilians in service in the Armed Forces are civil servants and employees who exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with the Law on Civil Service in the institutions of B&H and the Law on Labor in the institutions of B&H.

The institution of **the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of B&H** is set out by the Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was adopted in 2009. This established a new institution in the field of the protection of human rights and freedoms, specialized exclusively for the protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the B&H Armed Forces and B&H Ministry of Defense.

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

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 Armed Forces of B&H and the B&H Ministry of Defense, the Military Commissioner has the following competencies:

- Investigation of specific issues under the directions of the B&H Parliamentary Assembly and B&H Joint Committee on Defense and Security. The directions may be issued only in case that the issue is not already considered by the Joint Committee, and the Military Commissioner may request the Joint Committee to issue the directions for investigation of specific issues;
- Activities performed based on his/her personal assessment, following information received by the members of the B&H Parliamentary Assembly, or consideration of complaints by military personnel and cadets, or in any other circumstances indicating a violation of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets.

The Military Commissioner has the obligation to keep the confidentiality of data, made available to him on official basis, even after the end of his mandate, in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Secret Data. This shall not apply to the official correspondence or

issues generally known to the public or those that due to their significance clearly do not require to be classified as confidential.

In performing duties under his competencies, the Military Commissioner co-operates with the B&H Ministry of Defense, the Office of the Inspector General of the B&H Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces of B&H, and the Institution of the B&H Ombudsmen for Human Rights. In 2010, 132 complaints were received by the Office of the Military Commissioner. This number was 116, and in 2012, 94 complaints were received.

Security agencies for protection of persons and property, as well as Private Detective Agencies, establishment of such agencies and control over their activities is under the auspices of and executed by, in cooperation, between the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM) at the state level and lower government level ministries and police agencies. Legislation is also available on the state level as well as lower levels of government.

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 Armed Forces of B&H (AF B&H) are equipped, trained, and managed in accordance with the provisions of the 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 Armed Forces includes studying of the International Humanitarian Law and conventions, which must be applied in armed conflicts, as well as relevant state legislation.

The rules of engagement of AF B&H in peace support operations are identified in accordance with the provisions of the IHL.

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?

Through the training of military professionals, prescribed in the "Leader's Development" manual, the mandatory courses have been defined at the Center for Professional Development for the AFB&H officers and NCOs as: Command and Staff Course; Basic Officer Course; Basic NCO Course; Advanced Officer Course; Advanced NCO Course.

The attendance of these courses is mandatory for each AFB&H officer and NCO. Programs of instructions for all above-mentioned courses contain lessons, which address in details the IHL and Law on War. Also, at the level of all AFB&H units, the mentioned topics are mandatory and they are being planned on a regular basis and conducted through unit training. All unit members attend this training.

The newly recruited soldiers that are being trained through TRADOC Basic Training Center attend classes in accordance with the approved programs of instructions on the Law on War, Geneva and Hague Conventions.

The AFB&H in coordination with the ICRC organizes the execution of seminars and courses according to the ICRC plans and programs.

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

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

The Article 4 of the AFB&H Service Law defines the usage of language and alphabet in the AFB&H, e.g. official languages in the AF are Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian, as well as two alphabets: Latin and Cyrillic.

The Article 6 of the AFB&H Service Law defines infantry regiments, which among other things, inherit identity and military heritage of the units and constituent peoples, foster cultural-historical heritage, publish regimental bulletin and perform other cultural-historical regimental activities.

In the mid 2007 the Agreement between the B&H Council of Ministers and churches and religious communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed on the establishment, organization and functions of catholic spiritual care, orthodox spiritual care and military mufti office as integral parts of the common religious service at the B&H Ministry of Defense and B&H Armed Forces.

The topic of the OSCE Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security is included in curricula for officer and NCO training on top of training in International Humanitarian Law.

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 B&H Defense Law defined that the B&H Armed Forces cannot be used for political purposes or for political party activities.

The AF members are allowed to register for voting as well to participate in voting, and can candidate themselves for the elections in accordance with the Election Law. The same article defined political engagement of the reserve members in a way that if the reserve member is elected or appointed on a public position, he/she is not obliged to resign if he/she is engaged in a regular training, but during the time in the AFB&H, he/she can not perform activities from the party point of view.

The Article 26 of the AFB&H Service Law strictly prohibits syndical and political organization of the all AF members. In accordance with article 44 Law on Police officials of Brcko District B&H, the rights of police officials are defined, and the political neutralism is defined by the Code of conduct of members of the Police of Brcko District B&H.

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

The 1949 Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocols compose an integral part to the Military Doctrine of the Armed Forces of B&H. This ensures that military professionals are aware of the obligations to comply with and to implement certain humanitarian principles and rules during armed conflicts.

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 on their respective websites, as well as offer it to the public in other forms, and many institutions do so – either electronically or in printed form upon request.

There are also efforts undertaken to raise awareness through seminars and involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations, by relevant authorities, and often with the assistance of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

Relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina's reply to the Questionnaire on their respective websites. Any other information is available upon request.

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

According to Bosnia and Herzegovina's defense policy, a transparent approach to the defense activities is in accordance with international standards, which will help to restore and develop mutual confidence between the three constituent peoples and all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This principle implies the implementation of the following objectives:

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

Public access to information related to the Armed Forces of B&H is in accordance with the Law on Free Access to Information in B&H. Also, representatives of media are invited on a regular basis to attend all important events taking place at defense institutions and in the Armed Forces of B&H.

2. Contact information

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

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

Answer to the Reference list concerning women, peace, and security in the Questionnaire on the code of conduct on politico-military aspects of security:

I-1

Inclusion of specific questions about protection of rights of women and girls in elementary education of members of armed forces.

Gender equality Agency in B&H and entity Gender centers initiate, organize and/or provide expert support to public servant trainings about gender equality issues since they started functioning. These trainings regularly include module about international and domestic legal framework, strategies and policies, and elaborate UN Resolution 1325, Action plan for its implementation in B&H, and also UN Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889. All levels of B&H Armed forces are educated and informed about significance of women's participation in armed forces and peacekeeping missions, and commencement of military as a career for both men and women.

There is a good cooperation with Education and Professional improvement Agency (situated in Mostar) which has primary role in research and education in the field of police and security education in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We continue to support Police academy of FB&H and Direction for police education of RS in including gender equality norm in admission and education of cadets, and also in professional training of police officers.

Police agencies of Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels of government have created a curricula for vocational training police officers concerning gender equality protection, emphasizing the prevention and repression of gender violence in B&H, as well as educational programs for „Professional education of police officers in the field of gender and sexually based violence“ training and textbook for trainers.

We also continued training and educating of police officers in charge of border control, as well as investigation teams working on cases involving human trafficking.

Members of Co-ordination board for monitoring Action plan for implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in B&H initiated gender equality trainings for their employees and/or their participating in trainings organized by other competent institutions, international and non-government organizations. They also took active part in education/training concerning implementation of UN Resolution 1325, particularly in competent institutions in local communities.

Ministry of Security B&H initiated preparation and implementation of two-week preparation training in co-operation with PSOTC (Support Operations Training Center Butmir – support center for peace operations) for police officers who will be engaged in peace operations in future. That was first training in B&H accredited by United Nations. Contents of the training was prepared and performed according to the UN standards and it includes several separated wholes devoted to gender issues in context of implementation determined mandates of peacekeeping missions, under auspices of United Nations.

Training became one of the criterion for sending officers on a peace keeping missions, and, according to the missions' needs, it will be implemented in future on a year, or twice a year basis. There were 30 attendants, nine of whom were women. Two women had top scores in theoretic and practical parts of the training; one of them was best participant in whole.

Entity Ministries of Interior are working on promotion, strengthening and stimulating women to take part in peacekeeping operations, which resulted in two women; police officers from Ministry of Interior of RS, participating in peacekeeping operations in Liberia.

Ministry of Security B&H sent women to international trainings in order to get experience and get accredited as instructors in specific subjects.

In co-operation with PSOTC Center – Butmir, we designed a 5 day training “Gender issues in peacekeeping operations” and requested accreditation from UN and NATO. That training became a norm in education process for middle management of Defense Ministry, B&H Armed forces, B&H Ministry of Security and police agencies whose officers will be part of the peacekeeping operations.

“Gender issues in peacekeeping operations” training was completed by one of the police officers sent to Germany for the educational purpose by the Security Ministry, so he is going to be involved in future trainings as an instructor and lecturer.

I – 2

In the process of systematic introduction of gender equality principles in B&H Defense Ministry or educational police institutions, all organizational units involved in training planning are supposed to introduce gender equality norms in their curriculums. All the organizational units in B&H Defense Ministry and Jointed Headquarters of B&H Armed Forces are obliged to respect and harmonize with Gender Equality Law in making new and updating existing legislature, and include measures against gender discrimination.

II – 1

Women are more and more interested in joining B&H Armed Forces. That is evident in the fact that during the first application process there were 23 female candidates, and there were 595 women in the latest. In order to augment the number of women professional soldiers, B&H Defense Ministry is planning to increase representation of women for 10% in the period from 2010 till 2015.

B&H Defense Ministry and Armed forces are constantly trying to promote military calling. One of the steps they are taking is promoting gender equality in entering forms for military service which include the sentence: “While selecting candidates for admission to military service, equal gender representation will be ensured by honoring the B&H Law on Gender Equality.

B&H border police is in charge of personnel policy during admission of new police officers which is to make sure to augment representation of women. Positive example is decision of B&H Border police Commissioner about cadet admissions (30% of women).

Female representatives of RS Ministry of Interior, who are at the same time members of Female Network of that ministry, held a lecture for high school graduates in Banja Luka and Dobož on the topic “Promotion of police work”. Lecture accentuated that it is a career for both sexes in order to animate girls to apply to the Police Academy and Academy of Interior Ministry. That was an opportunity to promote Female Network of Ministry of Interior RS and distribute their materials: Network posters and flyer promoting police work.

According to data collected from competent security institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is evident that data is segregated by gender.

Analyzing the data from the charts, conclusion can be made that fewest number of women is in top positions and holding high ranks. Experience had shown that if women are promoted, they are promoted to lower ranks. Ranking commission does not have female members.

B&H Border police promoted one of their female employees to chief inspector, a head of the main organizational unit, while the other, by authorization of Director B&H Border police, was promoted to commander, a head of internal organizational unit.

Counting all the members of B&H Armed Forces, there are only 6% of women. Structure of personal ranks of female members of B&H Armed Forces is as follows:

Colonel	2	or	1,8 %
Ensign	18	or	7,2 %
Corporal	60	or	7 %
Lieutenant colonel	3	or	1,3 %

From total number of employees of B&H Defense Ministry, percentage of females is 35, 26%. Among civilian employees, women are represented with 23, 09%. From total number of employees in B&H Armed Forces, percentage of women is 4, 8%. Promoting of military career and undertaking affirmative action is meant to eliminate prejudice based on inferiority or superiority of any gender. According to the B&H Defense Ministry report, there have not been any complaints based on discrimination or sexual abuse. According to the B&H Defense Ministry information, life circle of each individual is monitored through human resource management.

II – 2

According to B&H Ministry of Security data, from total of 8 police officers deployed to Cyprus (UNFICYP), only one of them is female (12, 5%). She is a senior inspector, and within the mission, she works as a Sector Civil Affairs Team leader.

From total of 10 police officers deployed in Liberia (UNMIL), only one is female (10%). Her rank is senior officer and within the mission, she is a team leader for police work in the community.

From total of 29 police officers deployed to South Sudan, 4 of them are female (13, 79%). All four are ranked as police officers and within the mission they are employed as Coordinator for protection of women and children in Juba, police advisor for operations, members of traffic police.

In order to assert women to take part in peace keeping missions, B&H Ministry of Security decreased number of years spent in police force needed from 8 to 5 as main criteria in employment process, since in Bosnia and Herzegovina there haven't been female employees who had continuously worked in police forces for 8 years.

According to data of B&H Defense Ministry, there are 7 female soldiers in peace missions. B&H Ministry of Security data does not show information about systematization of positions within the missions, while the B&H Defense Ministry did not appoint gender issue advisors to international missions.

III – 1

Office of Parliamentary military commissioner took under consideration individual cases of human rights violations and restriction of women liberties within the B&H Armed Forces. There were 191 complaints in total, 19 of them from female personnel which can be classified by the basis of submission. Four of the female plaintiffs complained about promotions and status issues, wages and benefits, while 9 were about other issues.

First report about implementation of Action plan UNSCR 1325 “Women, peace and security” in B&H was accepted by Council of Ministers on their 161st session, and approved during 14th session of House of Representatives of B&H Parliamentary Assembly on November 24th 2011. They declared support for implementation of UNSCR 1325 and encouraged all the institutions and organizations from civilian society to continue their work.

While Action plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325 “Women, peace and security” was carried out, many disadvantages surfaced.

- Insufficient compliance between legislature and subordinate regulations from one, and B&H Gender equality law from the other side;
- Deficiency of resources (financial and human) in institutions;
- Poor representation of women on decision-making positions in politics, political parties, police and military forces;
- Absence of comprehension when it comes to UNSCR 1325 (in general);

But, there were also some advantages:

- Interest of institutions to help implementation of Action plan makes the process much easier and faster, especially if the management is involved;
- Possibility of financial support (e.g. FIGAP);
- Support of international organizations: NATO for armed forces, EUPM for police (they have authority, give lectures, ensure promotion, education, information);
- Members of Coordination board showed interest and assertiveness in Action plan implementation;
- Establishing formal and informal co-operation between members of the Board;
- Regular communication and exchange of data and resources; collective planning, giving trainings and promoting Action Plan.

We continued working with Female Network of Ministry of Interior RS – RS WPON, established in September 2011 as a first network of women in police structures in south-eastern Europe. This organization was established to promote and usage of principles of gender equality and democracy in everyday police work; strategic approach to admission of women to police forces, questions of education and training, but also improvement of personal career and promoting results of police officers and other employees.

Within Police Direction of Federation of B&H in 2012 Network of women police officers was established. It connects 15 police institutions in B&H: Ministry of Interior of FB&H, Border police, Direction for co-ordination of police organizations, The State Investigation and Protection Agency, BD Police, and 10 cantonal Ministries of Interior.

Manual for coordination with B&H Gender equality law and international norms for gender equality was published. It contains guidelines for introducing principle of equality and parity of women and men within legislation/strategies/policies, and examples of good experiences in the process of harmonization of legislature with B&H Gender Equality Law.

Answer in regards to private security companies:

In accordance with the Law on the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies and Police Support Agencies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Education and Professional Training Mostar¹⁴ is responsible for the training of members of the agencies for protection of people and property, as well as the training of members of the detective agencies, and keeping records of their competency.

At the same time, in accordance with the Work Program of the Council of Ministers of 2009 and the plan to produce a Draft Law on Security Guard and Private Detective Agencies, the Ministry of Security established a task force to prepare the Draft Law on Security Guard and Private Detective Agencies. This Task Force has completed its assignment, and the Draft Law on Security Guard and Private Detective Agencies has been submitted to the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The parliamentary procedure for this law has not been completed yet, however, and this matter is still in the process of adoption.

There is adequate legislation in place, however, at lower levels of government that deal with the establishment, the organization, and the oversight of agencies that primarily deal with activities to protect persons and property.

In accordance with the above-mentioned legislation, the RS and FB&H Ministries of the Interior, as well as BD Police maintain oversight and detailed databases of agencies for protection of persons and property and private detective agencies. They also maintain information about the precise number of employees of those agencies, as well as the number of firearms.

¹⁴ <http://www.aeptm.gov.ba/naslovnica>

ANNEX I

Political documents:

- Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN, 09 December 1994;
- Declaration to supplement the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN, 17 December 1996;
- Proliferation Security Initiative, 09 February 2005.

Universal international multilateral treaties:

- Convention on Criminal Acts and other Acts Committed in Aircraft
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking Convention)
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation
- Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Criminal Acts against Persons under International Protection, Including Diplomatic Agents
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
- Protocol on Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at the Airports serving International Civil Aviation, as an amendment to the Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation dated 23 September 1971
- Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (in the ratification procedure)
- Protocol on Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located in Epicontinental Seaway
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 01 March 1991;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 15 December 1997, ratified 19.06.2003
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 09 December 1999;

Regional multilateral treaties:

- Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime with the Charter of Organization and Operation of the South-East European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre SECI for Combating Trans-border Crime, 16 May 1999.
- OSCE Document on SALW (Vienna, 24.11.2001)
- OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (Porto, December, 2002)
- OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition
- Strategic agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Office of the European Police (EUROPOL), signed on 26 January 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on security of information, signed on 16 March 2007, ratified ;
- Agreement on the Exchange of Security Data with the European Union, signed in 2004.

Bilateral agreements that define of police cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) and other states:

- Agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Cooperation on Combating Terrorism, Traffic of Narcotics and Organized Crime, signed in Budapest (Hungary), on 21 April 1996 (ratification in the process of preparation);
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Organized Crime, signed in Ankara (Turkey), on 21 June 2000 (ratified by the Presidency of B&H on 5 April 2002);
- Agreement on cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Government of the Republic of Italy in the field of the combat against organized crime, developed and signed in 2002, entered into force on 26 October 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Smuggling and Abuse of Drugs and Organized Crime, concluded in Sarajevo in 2002;
- Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Security of B&H and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, signed in September 2004;
- Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Republic of Greece, signed in March 2006.
- Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Republic of Austria, signed on 5 May 2006, entered into force on 01 September 2007.
- Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Islamic Republic of Iran, signed in 2005.
- Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and Switzerland, signed 25 April 2007.
- Agreement on Police cooperation between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Republic of Slovakia, initiated in 2006.
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Government of Serbia on cooperation in fight against organized crime, terrorism, drug trade, illegal migration and other criminal acts-in procedure, Presidency of BH agreed to initialize the Agreement on 18.01.2007, awaiting approval from the Serbian side
- Strategic agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Office of the European Police (EUROPOL), signed on 26 January 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on security of information, signed on 16 March 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation and Monitoring of the State Border (signed on 29 March 2007);
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Government of the Republic of Romania on Police Cooperation in Bucharest, signed 04 June 2007;
- Protocol on Implementation between the B&H Ministry of Security and the Government of the Republic of Romania Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform, signed in Bucharest on 06 July, 2007;
- Agreement between the B&H Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Romania on readmission of their citizens and foreigners, signed in Bucharest on 10 October 2005;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on Police Cooperation in Pleven, signed on 20 September 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the Government of Montenegro on Police Cooperation in Becici, signed on 07 September 2007;
- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of B&H and the European Union on Readmission; Agreement ratified and entered into force on 01 January 2008;

- Agreement between the B&H Council of Ministers and the European Union on Benefits for Visas; Agreement ratified and entered into force on 01 January 2008;
- Agreement on police cooperation with the Republic of Macedonia, signed on 24.03.2009, Official Gazette no 7/09
- Protocol on joint border patrols along the state border with the Republic of Serbia, signed on 6 March 2009, Official Gazette, no 08/09
- Memorandum on fight against terrorism, organized crime and illegal drug trade between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Belgium, negotiations conducted during 2009; in the procedure
- Memorandum on understanding on cooperation in fight against crime, terrorism, organized crime and illegal drug trade between Council of Ministers of BH and Government of Germany, in the procedure
- Agreement on cooperation in fight against organized crime, terrorism and illegal drug trade between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine, in procedure
- Agreement on cooperation in the area of security between Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Government of the Republic of France, signed on 29.03.2010. Concrete measures and actions are anticipated with special attention devoted to fight against terrorism, organized crime, illegal drug trade, money laundering and human trafficking.
- According to 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 Republic Croatia:
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of B&H - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of Republic Croatia – Police Directorate, on Conducting Joint patrols along Common Border;
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of B&H - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of Republic Croatia – Police Directorate, on Forming Joint Groups for Fighting Crime;
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of B&H - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of Republic Croatia – Police Directorate, on Assigning Liaison Officers;
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of B&H - Border Police and Ministry of Interior of Republic Croatia – Police Directorate, on Official Transit Across the Other Contracting Party Territory to Act in Own State Area.
- In accordance with Police Cooperation Convention in Southeastern Europe, the following Protocols and Agreements were signed with the Republic of Serbia:
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior of Republic Serbia on Conducting Joint patrols along Common Border;
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior of Republic Serbia on Holding Regular Meetings of Border Police Representatives at National, Regional and Local Levels.
- In accordance with Police Cooperation Convention in Southeastern Europe, the following Protocols and Agreements were signed with Montenegro:
 - Protocol between Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Interior and Public Administration of Montenegro on Organizing and Holding Regular Meetings of Border Polices at National, Regional and Local Levels;
 - 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 Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Government of Montenegro on Conducting Border Checks at Joint Border-crossing Points.
- In accordance with signed Protocols on Conducting Joint Patrols, regional Plans for conducting joint patrols with Republic Croatia, Montenegro, and the Republic Serbia have been agreed upon, and currently, appropriate actions are being taken in the field.

National legislation related to combating terrorism and terrorism-related activities and legislation related to democratic control of armed forces:

- Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on Criminal Proceedings of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on State Investigation and Protection Agency
- Law on Police Officials of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on Border Control of Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by 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 ex Yugoslavia and other international restrictive measures.
- The Law on Classified Data Protection of B&H
- Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist
- Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bosnia and Herzegovina has also 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Ratified on 12th December 2012);
 - Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Ratified on 12th December 2012).
 - Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
 - Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.
 - Also, Bosnia and Herzegovina has expressed political support to the implementation of the "Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources."
- There are also other legal and secondary legislation (strategies, and similar documents), which regulate different aspects of institutions and agencies in the area of combating and preventing terrorism in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Law on Defense of B&H
- Law on Service in the AF of B&H

- Law on participation of the members of AF of B&H, police officers, civil servants and other employees in peace support missions and other activities abroad
- Memorandum of Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism between the Federal Police Administration and Cantonal Ministries of Interior in the FB&H
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and on Private Detective Activities of Republika Srpska (RS)
- Law on the Government of RS
- Law on Administration of RS
- Law on Internal Affairs of RS
- Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS
- Law on Police Officers of RS
- Constitution of RS
- Criminal Code of Brcko District (BD)
- Statute of BD
- Law on Police of BD
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and on Private Detective Activities of BD
- Law on police officers of BD
- Law on civil service in administration of BD
- Labor Law of BD

Relevant Council of Europe anti-terrorism conventions:

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

Security Council Resolutions:

- S/RES/1963 (2010) [on extension of the mandate of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as special political mission under the policy guidance of Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)]
- S/RES/1904 (2009) [on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]
- S/RES/1822 (2008) [on directing 1267 Committee to conduct a review of all names on the Consolidated List by 30 June 2010 and followed by regular reviews; making accessible publicly releasable reasons for the listing of individuals and entities and extending the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 18 months]
- S/RES/1810 (2008) [on extending mandate of the 1540 Committee for a further three years until 25 April 2011]
- S/RES/1805 (2008) [on extending mandate of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) until 31 December 2010]
- S/RES/1787 (2007) [on extension of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) mandate]
- S/RES/1735 (2006) [on reviewing the measures imposed resolution 1267 (1999) with a view to their further strengthening in 18 months; providing cover sheet for listing submissions, extending consideration period for exemption requests under resolution 1452 (2002), and extending the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 18 months]
- S/RES/1732 (2006) [on taking note with interest of the best practices and methods contained in the report of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of sanctions (S/2006/997) and requesting subsidiary bodies to take note as well.]
- S/RES/1730 (2006) [on establishment of a focal point within the Secretariat to receive de-listing requests and directs the relevant sanctions committees to revise their guidelines accordingly]
- S/RES/1699 (2006) [on requesting the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol]
- S/RES/1673 (2006) [on extending mandate of the 1540 Committee for a further two years]
- S/RES/1631 (2005) [on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security]
- S/RES/1625 (2005) [Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts]

- S/RES/1624 (2005) [on prohibition of incitement to commit terrorist acts] requires that the national criminal legislations incriminate incitement to terrorism as a criminal offence and prevent every form of subversive terrorist action via religious and educational organizations.
- S/RES/1618 (2005) [on condemnation of terrorist attacks in Iraq]
- S/RES/1617 (2005) [on reviewing the measures imposed by resolution 1267 (1999) with a view to their further strengthening in 17 months; providing definition of “associated with”, calling for submission of checklist, and requesting the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for 17 months] It calls upon all the countries to use Interpol resources and databases for suppression of terrorism
- S/RES/1611 (2005) [on condemnation of terrorist attacks in London]
- S/RES/1566 (2004) [on creation of working group to consider measures against individuals, groups and entities other than Al-Qaida/Taliban]
- S/RES/1540 (2004) [Under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, obliges States to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems]
- S/RES/1535 (2004) [on creation of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)]
- S/RES/1530 (2004) [on the bomb attacks in Madrid, Spain, on 11 March 2004]
- S/RES/1526 (2004) [on further improving the implementation of resolution 1267 (1999), strengthening the mandate of the 1267 Committee and requesting the Secretary-General to appoint an Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for 18 months (paras 1, 3, 6 & 7)]
the Security Council requests the member states to take intensified measures, particularly financial measures against targeted individuals and entities, that include not only finances, but also undertakings and organizations, including finances obtained from the property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by individuals and groups related to Al-Qaida. The countries are requested to prevent such individuals from having benefit, directly or indirectly, from the above mentioned finances. The Resolution strengthens the measures directed towards prevention of movement of the individuals the sanctions are applied to. The Resolution forbids direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment for such individuals and groups. The Resolution establishes the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team that will, as an expert body, assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its tasks.
- S/RES/1516 (2003) [on the bomb attacks in Istanbul, Turkey, on 15 November 2003 and 20 November 2003]
- S/RES/1465 (2003) [on the bomb attack in Bogota, Colombia]
- S/RES/1456 (2003) [on high-level meeting of the Security Council on combating terrorism] the Security Council adopts the Ministerial Declaration on combating terrorism
- S/RES/1455 (2003) [on improving implementation of measures imposed by resolution 1267 (1999)]
- S/RES/1452 (2002) [on implementation of measures imposed by resolution 1267 (1999)]
- S/RES/1450 (2002) [on condemning the terrorist bomb attack, in Kikambala, Kenya, and the attempted missile attack on the airline departing Mombasa, Kenya, 28 November 2002]
- S/RES/1440 (2002) [on condemning the act of taking hostages in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 23 October 2002]
- S/RES/1438 (2002) [on the bomb attacks in Bali, Indonesia]
- S/RES/1390 (2002) on lifting the provisions imposed by the Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) in relation to forbidding taking off and landing in their territory to Afghan aircrafts, and lifts the provision on closing Ariane Afghan Airlines offices (lifts the air embargo)
- S/RES/1377 (2001) [on the adoption of declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism]
- S/RES/1373 (2001) [on international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts] As a consequence of the terrorist attacks on USA on September 11th, 2001 the UN Security Council on September 28th, 2001 unanimously adopted the resolution 1373 presenting a comprehensive strategy for combating international terrorism. The Resolution establishes the Committee for supervision of the implementation of R-1373. The Resolution requests all the countries to take measures for prevention of terrorism, e.g. freeze the funds of those who commit, prepare to commit or assist terrorist acts, ensure that terrorist acts in domestic legislation are described as severe criminal offences with appropriate punishment, mutually exchange information on terrorist activities, become parties to relevant conventions in combating terrorism, ensure that refugee and asylum status is not misused for the purpose of terrorism.
- S/RES/1368 (2001) [condemning the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania, United States of America]
- S/RES/1363 (2001) [on the establishment of a mechanism to monitor the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)]

- S/RES/1333 (2000) [on measures against the Taliban] decides that all the countries introduce weapons embargo and military *know-how* on the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban:
a) Countries having diplomatic relations with the Taliban are requested to reduce them significantly, including reduction of staff within the Taliban's missions, and limitations and control of movement of the Taliban's representatives (diplomatic sanctions).
b) All the countries are requested to close offices that represent Taliban's interests, as well as Ariane Afgan Airlines.
- S/RES/1269 (1999) [on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism]
- S/RES/1267 (1999) [on measures against the Taliban] requests from the Taliban to end the trainings of international terrorists and hand over Osama bin Laden. It prescribes that on November 14th, 1999 all UN member states start applying the following measures:
- freezing of funds and financial sources originating from the Taliban, except if the Sanctions Committee decides otherwise for humanitarian reasons (financial sanctions).
- decision on the establishment of the Security Council Committee
supervision of the implementation of the mentioned measures
- S/RES/1214 (1998) [on the situation in Afghanistan]
- S/RES/1189 (1998) [on the terrorist bomb attacks of 7 Aug. 1998 in Kenya and Tanzania]
- S/RES/1054 (1996) [on sanctions against the Sudan in connection with non-compliance with Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) demanding extradition to Ethiopia of the three suspects wanted in connection with assassination attempt on President Mubarak of Egypt]
- S/RES/1044 (1996) [calling upon the Sudan to extradite to Ethiopia the three suspects wanted in connection with the assassination attempt against President Mubarak of Egypt]
- S/RES/731 (1992) [on the destruction of Pan American flight 103 and Union des transports aériens flights 772]
- S/RES/748 (1992) [on sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya]
- S/RES/687 (1991) [on restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait]
- S/RES/635 (1989) [on marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection]
-