



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
and Supplementary Decisions**

Reporting country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting date: MAY 2018

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources	Question	YES	NO	DEV ELOP ING
National Coordination Agency				
PoA II.4	1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?	X		
	a) Name of agency: <i>The BiH Ministry of Security – KO SALW</i> b) Address: <i>Trg BiH no. 1, 71 000 Sarajevo, BiH</i> c) Contact details: i) Contact person: <i>Mr. Ermin PESTO</i> ii) Telephone number(s): <i>033 492 764</i> iii) Fax number : <i>033 492 792</i> iv) Email: <i>ermin.pesto@msb.gov.ba</i>			
National Point of Contact				
PoA II.5, 24	2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)</i> ?			
	2.1 Details: a) Name: <i>Mr. Ermin PESTO</i> b) Organization or agency: <i>The BiH Ministry of Security – KO SALW</i> c) Address: <i>Trg BiH no. 1, 71 000 Sarajevo, BiH</i> d) Telephone number(s): <i>033 492 764</i> e) Fax number: <i>033 492 792</i> f) Email: <i>ermin.pesto@msb.gov.ba</i>			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument (ITI)</i> ?		X	
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?		X	
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?		X	
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW? 3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:		X	
SALW Doc. Section IV, 1.	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?		X	
	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW	X		

	and its supplementary decisions?			
	<p>4.1.1 Details</p> <p>a) Name: <i>Mr. Ermin PESTO</i></p> <p>b) Organization or agency: <i>The BiH Ministry of Security – KO SALW</i></p> <p>c) Address: <i>Trg BiH no. 1, 71 000 Sarajevo, BiH</i></p> <p>d) Telephone number(s): <i>033 492 764</i></p> <p>e) Fax number: <i>033 492 792</i></p> <p>f) Email: <i>ermin.pesto@msb.gov.ba</i></p>			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?		X	
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	X		
	<p>5.1.1 Details</p> <p>a) Name: <i>Ermin Pesto</i></p> <p>b) Organization or agency: <i>The BiH Ministry of Security – KO SALW</i></p> <p>c) Address: <i>Trg BiH br. 1, 71 000 Sarajevo, BiH</i></p> <p>d) Telephone number(s): <i>033 492 764</i></p> <p>e) Fax number: <i>033 492 792</i></p> <p>f) Email: <i>ermin.pesto@msb.gov.ba</i></p>			

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures		
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	X	
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	X	
	<p>6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country.</p> <p><i>Manufacture of SALW in Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated by the following laws and regulations:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 09/04 and 25/09),</i> 2. <i>Instruction on Licensing of Legal Entities for Production and Overhaul of Arms and Military Equipment, and its Record-Keeping in the Central Register ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 36/04),</i> 3. <i>Instruction on the Manner and Requirements for Relicensing ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 69/10),</i> 4. <i>Instruction on the Manner of Conducting Permanent Supervision and Reporting on Production and Overhaul of Arms and Military Equipment ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 28/04),</i> 5. <i>Instruction on Inspection of Production and Overhaul of Arms and Military Equipment ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 28/04),</i> 6. <i>Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Small Arms and Ammunition ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 21/03),</i> 7. <i>Rulebook on the Procedure for Testing, Stamping and Marking of Small Arms, Ammunition and Hand-held Appliances and Devices ("The BiH Official Gazette" no. 61/07 and 42/09),</i> 8. <i>Rulebook on Requirements for Companies, Institutions or Laboratories to Test, Stamp and Mark the Small Arms, Ammunition and Equipment ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 61/07), and</i> 9. <i>Law on Stamping of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition ("The BiH Official Gazette" No. 83/16).</i> 		
	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	X	
	If yes,		

BPG, Manufac- turing, IV (3) SALW Doc. Section II(A).	6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?		X
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?	X	
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	X	
	6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe		X
BPG, Manufac- turing, IV (1)	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? <i>Inspection and continuous monitoring of the SALW manufacturers is carried under the Law on Production of Small Arms and Military Equipment. The inspection is conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whereas the continuous monitoring is in responsibility of the Ministries of Industry functioning on the Entity level.</i> <i>The inspection is to reveal whether the production and overhaul of military equipment is carried pursuant to the provisions of this law, whereas the Entity Ministries of Industry are responsible for quarterly monitoring reports on conducted supervisions that are provided to the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.</i>		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	X	
Marking at manufacture			
PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	X	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)? a) Name of the manufacturer b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Calibre g) Proofing h) Other	X X X X 	 X X X
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <i>Important construction components.</i> 6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? <i>No exceptions are made.</i> 6.2.3.1 If so, describe		
OSCE SALW Doc. Section II.(B).1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country? -/-		
Record-keeping by manufacturers			
PoA II.9; ITI 11	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	X	
	6.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)? a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	X	

ITI 12a	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	X	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW		
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	X	
	e) Other		
	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely	X	
	b) 30 years		
	c) Other		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?		
	4.4.1. Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?	X	
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require? <i>The expertise and technical assistance in drafting documents relating to implementation of the Law on Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons, and Associated Ammunition.</i>		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	X	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special-Use Goods ("The BiH Official Gazette", number: 53/16);</i> - <i>Rulebook on keeping the Register of persons engaged in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military equipment and Special -Use Goods ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 68/17)</i> - <i>Rulebook on the Contents of Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 68/17)</i> - <i>Instruction on Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Documentation for Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Special-Use Goods ("The BiH Official Gazette", number: 69/17);</i> 		
Licensing and authorization			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country?	X	
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc	8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Administrative sanctions 2) Criminal penalty 3) Other 	X	
PoA II.11	8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The EU Council Common Position no. 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules on control of exports of military technology and equipment;</i> - <i>Prohibitions and sanctions of the UN Security Council and EU;</i> - <i>Principles of non-proliferation of weapons of massive destruction.</i> - <i>ATT Provisions</i> 		

	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	X	
	8.14.1 Details:		
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	X	
	8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances?		
	a) Peacekeeping	X	
	b) Temporary exports		
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises		
	d) Equipment needed for repair		
	e) Delivery of spare parts		
	f) Other		
Post-delivery controls			
	9.16. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	X	
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?	X	
	9.17.1. Details		
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	X	
Marking at import			
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	X	
	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? <i>The Law on Marking Small Arms, Light Weapons and Associated Ammunition stipulates in its Article 5 that an importer of weapons or ammunition is obliged to perform marking of imported goods in accordance with prescribed procedures not later than 15 days after completion of the customs procedures, and prior to putting the imported weapons and ammunition on the market or in use. (* Article 7 of this law provides that such marking may only be performed by a legal entity, institution or holder of stocks authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of submitted application to depend of the applicant's capabilities and competence to perform marking of weapons or ammunition. The authorization is issued with a validity period of five (5) years).</i>		
ITI 8b	9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	X	
	b) Year of import	X	
	c) Other		
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW? 9.19.3.1. If so, describe. <i>Provisions of this Law do not refer to temporary import of arms or ammunitions conducted within prescribed customs requirements of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</i>		
ITI 8b	9.19.4. If SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking? <i>Yes, it is required.</i>		
	9.19.4.1 Details: <i>SALW with the unique product code (UPC), which does not provide for a clear visibility of indicated country of manufacture, name of manufacturer, year of production, and serial number at the moment of its import or procedure of import, is marked with both an import mark and a weapon identification mark (WIM).</i> <i>The WIM is granted to each piece of weapons and contains:</i> <i>a) the designation of an authorized person, and</i> <i>b) number of imported weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the year of import.</i> <i>Upon request of a legal entity or institution, the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations issues a decision on the determination of the authorized person.</i>		

OSCE SALW Doc. Section III(B). 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW?		
Record Keeping			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	X	
ITI 12b	9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	X	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	X	
	d) Transactions	X	
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	X	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	X	
	iii) Date of delivery	X	
	e) Other		
	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
a) Indefinitely			
b) 20 years			
c) Other	X		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		X
	9.22.1 Details.		
International assistance			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	X	
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require? <i>Harmonization with the EU standards; classification of goods from the control lists.</i>		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X

SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 7/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	X	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Law on Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods ("The BiH Official Gazette" no. 53/16)</i> - <i>Rulebook on keeping the Register of persons engaged in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military equipment and Special Purpose Goods ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 68/17)</i> - <i>Rulebook on the Contents of Documents in Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 68/17)</i> - <i>Instruction on Conditions and Procedures for Issuance of Documentation for Foreign Trade of Weapons, Military Equipment and Special Purpose Goods ("The BiH Official Gazette", number: 69/17);</i> 		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	X	
FSC DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	X	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Brokering is a negotiation or contracting of a business for purchase, sale or acquisition of weapons,</i> 		

	<p><i>military equipment and services from one foreign country to another foreign country, as well as a sale and purchase of weapons, military equipment and services for their transport from one foreign country to another. The auxiliary services (i.e. transport, financial services, insurance, re-insurance or advertising) are not treated as brokering if conducted within registered activities.</i></p> <p>- <i>Broker is a legal entity seated on territory of BiH that provides services of brokering, and is entered as such to the Registry kept by the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.</i></p>		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?	X	
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	X	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?	X	
FSC DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	X	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	X	
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	X	
BPG, Brokering, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control?		
FSC DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	X	
	<p>11.10.1 If so, describe</p> <p><i>A request for issuance of a brokering licence relating to arms and military equipment has to be supported by the following documentation on the End-user:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The End-user's Declaration verified by a competent national institution, or</i> - <i>Importing Licence or International Import Certificate issued by a competent national institution upon a request of the End-user and/or Importer; or</i> - <i>The End-User Certificate issued by a national institution upon a request of the End-user and/or Importer.</i> <p><i>Documentation on the End-user is to contain the following information: name of the exporter, name of importer, name of end-user and its final intended use, name of the goods, description of the goods, its quantity, value, validity period of relevant document, and a statement that the enlisted goods is not to be re-exported without prior written consent of competent institution of the country being the initial exporter.</i></p> <p><i>In case several parties are included into a foreign trade, it is necessary to also include the documentation to illustrate chronology of the foreign trade. If brokering concerns an export, one needs to submit the documentation issued in the broker's country of origin to illustrate that the broker is duly registered for business activities of brokering.</i></p>		
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	X	
GGE Report para. 44	<p>11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?</p> <p>11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction?</p> <p>11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)</p> <p>11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization?</p>	X	X
BPG, Brokering, V.3	<p>11.11.4 Is <i>ex post facto</i> licensing possible?</p> <p>11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?</p>		X
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	X	
	<p>11.12.1 Describe those measures.</p> <p><i>Authenticity of documentation is checked in cooperation with diplomatic representations or Embassies of the states that issued the document.</i></p>		

FSC, DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	X	
	11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?		
	a) Indefinitely b) 10 years c) Other	X	
BPG, Brokers g. V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities?	X	
	11.14.1 If so, describe <i>Each broker's activity relating to brokerage in trade of weapons and military equipment is conducted only with previous approval or authorisation of the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.</i>		
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	X	
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?		X
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?	X	
	11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW	X	
	b) Providing technical assistance	X	
	c) Training		
	d) Transport		
	e) Freight forwarding		
	f) Storage		
	g) Finance		
	h) Insurance		
	i) Maintenance		
	j) Security		
	k) Other services		
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?		
Actions taken during the reporting period			
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	11.19.1 Details.		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?	X	
	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require? <i>Improvement of legislation and assistance in organising seminars/trainings for civil servants that take part in the control of the SALW brokering.</i>		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?	X	

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW? <i>The BiH Armed Forces have prescribed Standard Operating Procedures for the Storage and Storage of Arms in the BiH AF approved by the Chief of the Joint Staff of BiH Armed Forces.</i>	X	
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	X	

	b) Physical security measures	X	
	c) Control of access to stocks	X	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	X	
	e) Staff training	X	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	X	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	X	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	X	
	i) Other		
Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks			
OSCE SALW Doc. Section IV (B)	14. Stockpile location.		
	14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles? <i>Locations for storage of weapons are determined by the Decision of the BiH Presidency on the size, structure and locations of the BiH Armed Forces.</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc. Section IV (B)	15. Physical security measures: <i>Physical security measures are defined by the prescribed procedures, i.e. physical protection - guarding, and technical protection measures.</i>		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile? <i>The security assessment of the location where the stock is stored is performed.</i>	X	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	X	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		
OSCE SALW Doc. Section IV (B)	16. Access control measures: <i>It is precisely defined who has access to small arms and light weapons stockpiles within the unit of the BiH AF, who is in charge of the aforementioned assets, as well as other persons from the BiH Armed Forces in accordance with the command and control line.</i>		
	16.1. Describe your country's policies regarding access controls at storage sites. <i>For all persons outside the BiH Federation access to any military location, and even the location for storage of small arms and light weapons is possible only with the written Approval of the Minister of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</i>		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc. Section IV (B)	17. Inventory management: <i>Every location where small and light weapons are stored should have:</i> a) <i>Scheme of location,</i> b) <i>Maintenance plan,</i> c) <i>Relocation plan,</i> d) <i>Plan of protection measures,</i> e) <i>Plan of works in warehouses,</i> f) <i>Evacuation plan,</i> g) <i>Evidence of temperature and humidity.</i> <i>Accordingly, the life cycle of small arms and light weapons and associated ammunition is monitored.</i>		
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW? <i>There are current activities in establishing an ammunition life cycle monitoring system, establishing a stationary laboratory for gunpowder stability testing, while the BiH Armed Forces currently use mobile labs (QPAK coffer-method thin layer chromatography TLC).</i>		X
	17.1.1 If yes,		
	a) Is the system computerized?		
	b) How long are the records of access to be maintained?		
	i) Indefinitely		
	ii) Other		

	18. Security Plan:	X	
	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan? <i>Under the term security plan, we mean all the measures and procedures that are being taken to ensure safety at storage sites to the highest level. Accordingly, in the case of ammunition storage, quantities of net explosives that can be stored at the site are prescribed, as in the case of an uncontrolled explosion there would be no endangered facilities and the civilian population in the environment.</i>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	19. Emergency situations and training: <i>There are stipulated urgent procedures for the relocation of ammunition in case inspectors find it is unsafe for further storage, unstable gunpowder and the like. Training of the staff is realized in the organization of the BiH Armed Forces with the assistance of EUFOR and NATO Headquarters in Sarajevo.</i>		
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	X	
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	X	
Surplus			
PoA II.18	20. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?	X	
	21. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted? <i>Inspection and maintenance of arms is conducted in accordance with the procedures defined by the KoV technique maintenance and the Air Force and Counter-Defence Brigade techniques. The controls are prescribed by the Standard Operating Procedure of storage and keeping of weapons in the BiH Armed Forces.</i>		
	22. Do you include inoperable/unreparable weapons in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire? <i>Surplus of weapons are specifically defined and it has been inherited from the entity armies that are kept by the BiH Armed Forces until this issue is solved through sale, donation or destruction.</i>		
	23. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in "surplus" for the purposes of this questionnaire? 23.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.	X	
	24. Are inoperable/unreparable weapons categorized as "surplus weapons" in your country?		X
PoA II.18	25. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)? a) Officially declare as surplus b) Take out of service c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number d) Store separately e) Other <i>Regarding stocking and storing armaments and ammunition, it is treated identically as well as non-surplus weapons.</i>	X X X X	
	26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)? a) Destruction b) Sale to another State c) Donation to another State d) Transfer to another state agency e) Sale to civilians f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.) g) Other	X X X X	
PoA II.19	26.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.26.a, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)? i) Burning or melting ii) Open-pit detonation iii) <i>Dismantling ammunition</i>	X X	

Actions taken during the reporting period			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?	X	
PoA II.20	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction. 28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public? <i>In 2017, 1690 tons of ammunition of various types and calibre were destroyed.</i>		
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction? <i>Assistance in the ammunition destruction is provided by UNDP through the EXPLODE and EUSTAR projects.</i>		
International Assistance			
PoA II.29; III.6	29. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?		
	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons? <i>BiH Armed Forces is assisted by the OSCE through the SECUP and SAFE UP projects to modernize weapons and ammunition storage, from adaptation of facilities, infrastructure, video surveillance, etc., in order to increase security at locations and environment.</i>		
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons? <i>Training of the BiH Armed Forces is already being realized in the stock management, storage, security at locations, etc. with the assistance of EUFOR and NATO HQ in Sarajevo.</i>		

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Confiscation and seizure			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	X	
PoA II.23a	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? <i>16 382 pieces of weapons, 69 MES, 4657 pieces of ammunition .</i>		
PoA II.16	33.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seized or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	X	
	b) Marked	X	
	c) Registered or recorded	X	
	d) Destroyed		X
	e) Other		
Collection			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?	X	
	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?		
PoA II.21	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW		
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW	X	
	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)	X	
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		
	34.2 How many SALW were collected? <i>2062 pieces of weapons, 3890 pieces of ammunition, 2 MES, 1845 pieces of weapons and equipment parts.</i>		

PoA II.16	34.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)? a) Stored securely pending further action b) Marked c) Registered or recorded d) Destroyed e) Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed? <i>4684 pieces of weapons, 3890 pieces of ammunition, 2 MES, 1845 pieces of weapons and equipment parts.</i>		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Marking			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? <i>There are ongoing activities on marking small arms and light weapons in the organization of the Halo Trust and Small Arms Survey.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	37.1. Details		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8d	39. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. 39.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)? a) Name of the manufacturer b) Country of manufacture c) Serial number d) Year of manufacture e) Weapon type/model f) Calibre g) Proofing (testing) h) Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? 40.1. Details	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons? <i>There are ongoing activities on marking small arms and light weapons in the organization of the Halo Trust and Small Arms Survey.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSCE SALW Doc. Section II (B). 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons? A) Seized unmarked weapons: <i>regardless of whether it is marked and seized</i> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information B) Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, police or other state security forces:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	<u><i>the weapon has the manufacturer's mark.</i></u> i) Such weapons are destroyed ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency] iii) No formal policy iv) Additional information		
Record-keeping			
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? <i>Pursuant to the Rulebook on Financial and Material Operations in the Ministry of Defence and BiH Armed Forces, all assets are recorded and monitored in the bookkeeping.</i>	X	
	42.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc.)?		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records?		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW?		
ITI 13	42.4. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc.) required to submit all records held by them to the government?		
International Assistance			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
Laws, regulations and administrative procedures			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?		
Tracing requests			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?		
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country? BiH Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, NCB Interpol Sarajevo		
ITI 17	44.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes) a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit c) The intended use of the information being sought d) Any markings on the SALW e) Type/calibre of SALW f) Other		
ITI 15	44.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information are guaranteed?		
Responses for tracing requests			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests? <i>NO</i> a) Delayed b) Restricted c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds? i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations		

	ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
Cooperation with INTERPOL			
PoA II.37; ITI 33	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	X	
ITI 35a ITI 35b ITI 35c	45.1. If so, in which areas? a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI. b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW. c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		
		X	
		X	
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?	X ¹	
International assistance			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?		
	47.1. Details		

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources	Question	REQ UES TED	RE CEI VE D	PRO VIDE D
Assistance requested / received / provided				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			
	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?			
PoA III.16 PoA	a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues	X	X	X

¹ - IWeTS - Interpol weapon tracking system used until the end of 2012. It was replaced with the new INTERPOL tool iARMS - INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) - launched by INTERPOL in January 2013

The application (database) contains the Records of Member States on the stolen, lost and smuggled firearms.

- iARMS is a global centralized system for reporting and searching for the stolen, lost and smuggled firearms reported by law enforcement agencies;

- iARMS provides the sending and responding to international trace requests including monitoring the status of tracking requests and allowing Member States to analyze their national databases.

BiH - BiH Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, Sector for International Police Cooperation, Department of NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo in the past period of time (2015 and 2016), and in cooperation with the General Secretariat of INTERPOL Lyon, conducted two trainings related to the use of the mentioned application - data base where besides the representatives of the BiH Police Coordination Directorate, the Sector for International Police Cooperation, the Department of NCB INTERPOL Sarajevo, also participated representatives of police agencies in BiH.

Currently, all police agencies have signed an Agreement on the use of iARMS, with the exception of the three police agencies where the signing procedure of the Agreement is still in the process.

III.6 PoA	d. Law enforcement			
III.7 PoA	e. Customs and borders			
III.7 PoA	f. Action-oriented Research			
III.18	g. Children/youth			
	h. Awareness raising			
PoA III.15	i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism			
	j Other			

48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:				
	a) The nature of the assistance:			
	i) financial			
	ii) technical	X	X	X
	b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):			
	c) A description of the assistance activity:			
	<i>UNODC created the study "Application of Rules for the Marking of Imported Firearms and Ammunition - Regulations and Best Practices" with the purpose to provide technical assistance to the Working Group of the Ministry of Trade and Economic Relations of BiH in drafting by-laws for the implementation of the Law on the Marking of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Related Ammunition . Within the framework of the assistance, there was an organized study visit to the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economics of Austria, i.e. the Beschussamt Institution for Marking and Testing of Weapons.</i>			
	d) The duration of the assistance provided/received: <i>5 days</i>			
	e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: <i>UNDOC/BiH-MVTEO</i>			

Any further comments on OSCE Document on SALW, PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?