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*Стална мисија Босне и Херцеговине при Канцеларији Уједињених нација у Бечу,
ОЕБС-у и другим међународним организацијама, БЕЧ
Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Office
at Vienna, OSCE and other International Organizations, V I E N N A*

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NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe, United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honor to provide herewith the Bosnia and Herzegovina's replay to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-military aspects of Security for the year 2020.

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

Vienna, December 31, 2020



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

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

I: SECTION INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Skopje, on November 19, 2019, an Arrangement was adopted for the implementation of a Joint Action Plan on Combating Terrorism in the Western Balkans between the authorities in BiH and the European Commission.

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the ‘Law on Critical Infrastructure Security in Republika Srpska’ (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, 58/2019), provides an additional legal framework that regulates the: critical infrastructure of Republika Srpska, critical infrastructure sectors in Republika Srpska, critical infrastructure management, the obligation of developing risk analysis, security plan of facilities in the critical infrastructure sector, security coordinator and the person responsible for management and protection of critical infrastructure facilities, handling confidential data, monitoring the implementation of this law, as well as minor offence provisions.

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

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina pays particular attention to the criminal offenses related to terrorism (Article 201) and the financing of terrorist activities (Article 202). The ‘Law on Amending the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina’, prohibits and sanctions participation of the citizens of BiH on foreign battlefields. Article 162b of the ‘Law on Amending the Criminal Code’ supplemented BiH’s criminal law framework concerning the fight against terrorism, by opening additional possibilities for the police and judicial bodies to investigate and prosecute individuals and groups who decide to join foreign paramilitary or para-police formations. Also, Article 162b criminalizes those who encourage, support, finance or in any other way assist foreign terrorist fighters. Furthermore, Article 162b also refers to the activities of procuring or facilitating resources, removing obstacles, creating plans or passing agreements, which create favourable conditions for committing these criminal acts, as well as instigating, supporting, financing or assisting, in any other relevant way, individuals or groups in joining the aforementioned illegal formations. Article 162b also implements the provisions of the resolution 2178 (2015) underlining the threat of the foreign terrorist fighter and international flow of foreign terrorist fighters. BiH has continued to reaffirm its commitment to fight and prevent terrorism by co-sponsoring the resolution 2178 (2015).

In addition to these Articles, the Criminal Code of BiH deals precisely with terrorism and there are a number of other Articles that are also significant to the fight against terrorism. These Articles deal with: the taking of hostages, endangering internationally protected persons, illicit trafficking in arms and military equipment, illicit procurement and disposal of nuclear material, piracy, hijacking an aircraft or a ship, endangering the safety of air traffic and maritime navigation, destruction of signal devices utilized for safety of air traffic, misuse of telecommunication signals, illicit trade, illicit manufacturing, etc. In addition to several related Articles, the listed Articles clearly indicate that general provisions of the Criminal Code of BiH also provide for the criminalization of incitement, being an accessory or accomplice, and similar types of activities aforementioned, which can also be applied to other criminal offenses as well, etc.

The Criminal Code of BiH also deals with “financing of terroristic activities” in line with the recommendations of FATF and MONEYVAL. *The Law on the Prevention of Money*

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

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

SIPA, acting in accordance with its state-level program goals and adopted strategic documents, is authorized and resourced to carry out the most complex investigations in relation to terrorism, as is evident from their recent successes during the previous period. Pursuant to positive legal regulations, the mission of this Agency in the fight against terrorism includes: prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offenses of terrorism; illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and chemical biological weapons; investigation of the current situation and forms of crime in this field; the planning and execution of police activities in solving the most complex cases in this field; monitoring, analysing, coordinating and joint participation in taking measures and actions in the most complicated cases in this field; analysing the conditions and circumstances under which manifested forms of this type of crime occur; proposing measures for prevention and undertaking other activities in accordance with the law.

Furthermore, the Proposal of the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina (still at the adoption stage), envisages the qualification of new criminal offences in terms of terrorism, namely: 'Training for Terrorist Activities'; 'Travel and Stay in Another State for the Purpose of Terrorist Activities'; 'Abuse of Information Technologies'; 'Internet and Social Networks for the Purpose of Terrorism'; and 'The Commission of Criminal Offences of Forgery of Documents' and 'Criminal Offences against Property for the Purpose of Terrorist Activities'.

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

At the entity level, the ***Criminal Code of Republika Srpska*** defines the criminal offences of terrorism in Chapter XXIII of the Code, titled "Criminal Offences in the Field of Terrorism". In this Chapter, the following criminal offences are defined: Terrorism (Article 299); Financing terrorist activities (Article 300); Forming terrorist groups or organizations (Article 301); Public encouraging of terrorist activities (Article 302); Recruitment and training for committing

terrorist acts (Article 303); Forming and training groups for the purpose of joining foreign terrorist organizations (Article 304) and, Taking hostages (Article 305). Additionally, terrorist activities are sanctioned within Chapter XXII, entitled 'Criminal Offences against Constitutional organization and security in Republika Srpska'. In this Chapter, the following are defined as criminal offences: 'Attack on constitutional arrangement (Article 278); Threat to territorial integrity (Article 280); Murder of a representative of Republika Srpska's high-level officials (Article 281); Abduction of Republika Srpska's high-level representatives (Article 282); Armed rebellion (Article 283), Diversion (Article 289); Sabotage (Article 290); Directing and transferring armed groups, weapons and ammunition to the territory of Republika Srpska (Article 293); Calling for a violent change of Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 294); Helping the perpetrator after they committed a criminal offence against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 295); Creating a group or an organized criminal group for committing criminal offences against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 296) and, Preparing criminal offences against Republika Srpska constitutional arrangement (Article 297).

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

The Criminal Law of the Brčko District of BiH, modified on 13 July 2016, was harmonized with the Criminal Code of BiH in fields of the criminalization of money laundering and penalties in the area of the Brčko District of BiH. By modification of the Criminal Code of the Brčko District of BiH, dated 13 July 2016, the description of the criminal act, namely 'Financing terrorist activities' was changed, harmonizing it with the state and entity levels. By modification of the Criminal Code of the Brčko District of BiH on 11 April 2017, which outlined more precisely the definition on material gain, establishing the obligation (and not the possibility) of its confiscation in general, as well as in special provisions on some criminal acts, the definition of confiscation was expanded as well to include "income, gain and other benefits from the material gain". The modification and amendment was based on the same solution implemented by the Criminal Code of BiH. Modification and amendment of the Law on Value Papers from 15 June 2017, which defines the legal consequences of a condemnation, participation, gain and limitations, was changed, as well as the issuance of the permission and conditions for appointing management and supervisory boards, was changed with the aim of forbidding criminals and their associates to have a significant or controlling part in the stock market. At the beginning of 2019, amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Brčko District were made, regulating, among other things, exceptions to the witness's right not to answer certain questions, namely the prescribed procedure in the cases of criminal offenses against: the state; against humanity and values protected by international law prescribed by the

Criminal Laws of BiH; the criminal offenses of terrorism and other listed offenses. Further, some individual offenses were identified for which specific investigative actions could be ordered, including crimes against the state and terrorist offenses.

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

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

The protective elements that are included in the IDs are fully compliant with EU recommendations. The process of ID card issuance itself involves the implementation of recommendations and standards applied in the process of issuing passports. The technology of producing these electronic IDs, additionally reduces the risk of document falsification.

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

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

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

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) has developed an Action Plan to implement the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Prevent and Combat

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

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

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

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

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

In 2019, the Government of Republika Srpska issued the Conclusion on adopting the Report on implementation of the Government Action Plan of Republika Srpska for prevention and countering of terrorism for the period 2016-2020. Following this Conclusion, the Government of Republika Srpska has obliged the Coordination Body to develop the proposal of amendments to the Government Action Plan of Republika Srpska for prevention and countering terrorism

for the period 2016-2020 by the end of the calendar year 2019 and to forward it to the Government for adoption procedure, and to eventually extend to the members of the Coordination Body in accordance with the Law on Public Administration (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, 115/18). After its adoption, the amended Action Plan remains in force until the expiration of the BiH Strategy for Prevention and Combat Against Terrorism for the period 2015-2020.

Following the adoption of the Strategy for the Prevention and Fight Against Terrorism for the period 2015-2020, in which **the Police of the Brčko District BiH** participated actively, and considering the need for interagency, i.e. multiagency approach, the Government of the Brčko District of BiH adopted the Action Plan for the implementation of the BiH Strategy on the prevention and fight against terrorism in the Brčko District of BiH for the period 2015-2020. In order to improve the coordination for the implementation of the Strategy, a Coordinating Body of Brčko District of BiH was established for the implementation of the BiH Strategy for Prevention and Combating Terrorism in the territory of the Brčko District of BiH for the period 2015-2020.

INTERSTATE ELEMENTS

1. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

Operational activities in the fight against terrorism are carried out by the Department for Combating Terrorism of the Federal Criminal Investigation Service of the Federal Police Administration. The legal measures used in the fight against terrorism are prescribed by the Criminal Code of BiH, Criminal laws of the Entities and the Brčko District. The segment of international cooperation in these areas takes place through INTERPOL and EUROPOL.

In 2019, the Council of Ministers of BiH ratified the Joint Counter-Terrorism Plan, in which representatives of the EU countries and the Western Balkans countries participated, and which was signed in Tirana in 2018. This plan envisaged the Implementing Priority Activities for 2019 and 2020, related to the combating of terrorism and violent extremism, monitored by the European Commission.

In 2019, the Government of FBiH formed the Interdepartmental Working Group for the development and implementation of the Action Plan for Prevention and Combating Terrorism in BiH, in connection with the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Combating Terrorism of BiH. The Federal Police Administration also participates in this group. The work of this group has also continued in 2020.

The Federal Police Administration of the Federal MIA, within the Coordination Committee for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in BiH and within its competencies, carries out activities aimed at reducing the presence of illegal weapons and ammunition, confiscating the same during its operational activities and tasks, about which separate records are kept. It is important to note that the Federal Police Administration, depending on the indicated need, destroys illegal weapons (at least once a year), and ammunition on the basis of orders obtained from the competent courts and prosecutor's offices.

The Federal Police Administration participated during 2019 in the implementation of the operational action titled "JAD 2019", which was carried out in the organization of EUROPOL and EMPACT. All the law enforcement agencies from BiH took part in the action, and the same was carried out in the Western Balkans and EU member states, during which a certain amount of weapons and ammunition was seized

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

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

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoS BiH) is the main security institution at the state level. The MoS BiH has seven constituent parts; the Direction for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the State Investigation and Protection Agency; the Forensic Examination and Expertise Agency; the Personnel Education and Professional Development Agency; the Police Support Agency and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. It is responsible for the protection of international borders; the prevention of terrorism; the tracking and tracing of perpetrators of terrorist criminal offenses; the prevention of drug trafficking, human trafficking and the counterfeiting of domestic and foreign currencies and; other criminal offenses with an international or inter-entity element. Furthermore, MoS BiH is also responsible for the protection of persons and facilities, collection and use of data relevant for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and cooperation with lower-level government institutions in accomplishing the tasks of security and civil defense. MoS BiH adopts protection and rescue plans and programs, implements BiH immigration and asylum policy and regulates procedures concerning movement and stay of foreigners in the country.

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

of the suppression of the activities of groups smuggling weapons for terrorist groups and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, financing terrorism or groups supporting it, in particular those suspected of being connected with other types of organized crime. In this respect, the Department cooperates with the agencies within MoS BiH, other institutions, and relevant international organizations. The agencies within MoS BiH are the State Investigation and Protection Agency, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies. Separate laws regulate the administrative organizations, rights, duties, and agencies with operational autonomies within MoS BiH.

As an administrative organization with operative independence within the Ministry of Security of BiH, **the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is mandated to solve migration issues, possessing the unique technique and procedure in solving migration issues throughout the whole territory of BiH. It deals primarily with the supervision and control over the movement and stay of aliens in BiH, and makes a significant contribution to the security of BiH, which is very demanding and complex. By performing operative inspection tasks and taking care of administrative and legal affairs, the Service controls the arrival of foreigners in BiH, who are subject to the visa regimes, through procedures of verification of invitation letters, and grants of consent for the issuance of visas for long-term stays. The Service decides on the status of aliens in BiH by granting or refusing aliens residence in the country, and regulates the denial of residence, expulsion, placement under supervision and forcible removal of aliens from the country, etc.

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

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

In 2019, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina performed a range of activities within its jurisdiction and was highly active in the control of movement and the stay of aliens in BiH. It found, prosecuted and imposed expulsion measures on 16 foreign nationals, which were issued by the competent agency for conducting additional checks in accordance with Article 8, paragraph (6) of the Law on Aliens ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No.88/15). These aliens were recognized as persons posing a threat to national security, public order and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After the measures had been imposed, they were escorted to the BiH border by security officers of the Immigration Centre of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and removed from the territory of BiH. These persons are also recorded in the Register of Specific Aliens (RoS) as persons who "pose a threat to national security, public order and peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Since the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina have access to the database, these persons shall be refused an entry in case of an attempt to re-enter the country.

The Border Police of BiH are the first law enforcement agency established at state level. The BiH Border Police were established on 1 June 2000, and full operationalization was completed on 30 September 2002, when control over the entire border of Bosnia and Herzegovina was taken. Border Police of BiH is an administrative organization within the BiH Ministry of Security, with operational independence, established to carry out police tasks related to the surveillance and control of crossing of the BiH border and other activities prescribed by law. In its work, the BiH Border Police, above all, the basic laws: The Law on Border Control of BiH; the Law on Police Officials of BiH; the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; the Law on Civil Service in the Institutions of BiH, etc.

During 2019, the BiH Border Police continued to carry out activities to achieve the goals foreseen in the Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2015 - 2020.

First and foremost, the measures referred to above, are those enhanced measures and activities that promptly ensure that the procedures in place at the border crossing points and headquarters of the organizational units of BiH Border Police, as well as the border area, are both enhanced, and remain in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Border Police of BiH. Information was constantly provided to the competent agencies on the movements of people crossing the state border, some of which relate to the crossing of the state border by individuals who may also be linked to terrorism. At the request of other agencies, information was provided on travel documents and individuals who were in their company, vehicles used when crossing the state border, etc.

What the BiH Border Police particularly encountered in 2019, was illegal migration, of a larger scale compared to previous years, and given that a large number of illegal migrants came from conflict-affected countries (Syria), as well as other countries where there are radical movements related to terrorism, the officers of Border Police of BiH paid special attention to them, by carrying out detailed controls and profiling of them, and all acts concerning illegal migrants who were (potentially) of interest, were followed on certain grounds (a number of which could be linked to terrorism).

A significant part of these measures has been undertaken with the aim of improving border protection, in order to prevent or minimize the possible entry of security-related individuals from other countries, as well as operational monitoring of BiH citizens in relation to terrorism, while special attention is given to training police officers in the field of preventing and combating terrorism, as well as combating illegal arms trafficking in BiH through the CIAT project.

In terms of activities implemented under the Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking (CIAT) projects in BiH, in 2019, the following activities were implemented:

In 2019, several two-day workshops were held, aimed at developing standard operating procedures for finding weapons and ammunition. These procedures will be produced within the framework of the CIAT project for 14 police agencies from BiH, at cantonal, entity and

state levels. Workshops organized by the UNDP were attended by representatives of Border Police of BiH, who have participated in the implementation of the CIAT project in the past, and also representatives of the UNDP, of the BiH prosecutors' offices, and representatives of the designated 14 BiH police agencies.

On 11 September 2019, within the environs of Banja Luka International Airport, a demonstration exercise was held on the use of specialist equipment in finding weapons, ammunition and explosives (equipment donated through the CIAT project), along with a presentation of the standard operating procedures developed through the CIAT project. The demonstration exercise was conducted by officers of Border Police of BiH who had participated in the implementation of the CIAT project in the past, and it was presented to the members of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), members of the National SALW Coordination Committee, as well as the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) delegations.

From 27 – 29 November 2019, a workshop was held on Vlačić to outline the second phase of the CIAT project, whose focus will be surveillance of the border. During the workshop, the document 'Analysis of the State Border Surveillance Situation' was finalized, having been prepared by officers of Border Police of BiH, which is the basis for the implementation of this phase of the project. The workshop defines the following activities: Procurement of specialist equipment for border surveillance, development of standard operating procedures for the actions of police officers of Border Police of BiH in finding weapons, ammunition and explosives when performing border surveillance activities, as well as a plan for training on "CIAT - border surveillance".

During 2019, BPU Airport Sarajevo implemented enhanced measures, first of all, in the area of its responsibility at International Airport Sarajevo, especially during significant events that took place in BiH, as well as during official visits to BiH of Heads of States and members of their delegations.

In 2019, the Anti-Bombing Squad of BPU Airport Sarajevo carried out a total of 82 interventions on the control and removal of abandoned luggage at the International Airport Sarajevo, whereby no luggage was detected that would endanger the safe conduct of civil aviation, and 2 extraordinary inspections of the aircraft were carried out, during which no objects and materials were detected which would endanger the safe conduct of civil aviation.

Also, within the framework of bilateral cooperation between Border Police of BiH and the Police of the Federal Republic of Germany, training was provided for 12 police officers of BPU Airport Sarajevo by experts from the Anti-Bombing Squad in the field of counter-terrorism. On this occasion, two specialized bomb-technician suits for were donated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to BPU AS Anti-Bombing Squad.

On 10 October 2019, at the Banja Luka International Airport the exercise 'Simulation of Hostage Crisis-Armed Assault in the area of International Airport Banja Luka and Abandoned Luggage with Suspicious Content-Explosives', was conducted by EUFOR as an integral part of the "Rapid Response 2019" exercise.

The Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies (DCPB) is an administrative organization with operational autonomy, whose work is regulated by *the Law on Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Agencies for Police Structure Support*. In the field of prevention and fight against terrorism, the DCPB, communicates, cooperates and exchanges data among the police bodies, and other relevant bodies of BiH, and also with the relevant foreign and international bodies (Interpol, Europol, SELEC, etc.). The DCPB applies the best European and other international practices relating to police matters in BiH, integrates daily security-related information of relevance to the country, as well as organizing and performing the physical and technical protection of VIPs and facilities of BiH institutions and diplomatic and consular institutions. Also, the DCPB gathers, monitors, analyses, and uses data of relevance for the security of BiH.

Within the scope of the Anti-Terrorism Task Force's activities, representatives of the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Directorate) attended two meetings held at the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one meeting at the Directorate's premises, and 31 meetings held periodically at the premises of the State Investigation and Protection Agency, in which security-related information on persons and events were exchanged, relating to terrorism. Likewise, a representative of the Directorate, as a member of the Supervisory Body for the implementation of the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Preventing and Combating Terrorism 2015-2020, attended seven meetings and two workshops on 'Analysis of the Draft Plan on Civil-Military Cooperation and Standard Terrorist Attack Operational Procedures' and 'Terrorist Incident Response'.

Also, a representative of the Directorate participated in the workshop "National Workshop on Challenges Related to Return of Foreign Terrorist Fighters" held in Sarajevo on January 22-23, 2019, and a presentation on 'Combating Radicalization and Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism, Local Approaches and Best Practices', organized by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, held on 13 June 2019 at the premises of the Delegation of the European Union in Sarajevo.

In the segment of international operational police cooperation, through the **Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH (Directorate)**, communication and cooperation has been achieved, as well as the exchange of data with the member states of Interpol, SELEC and law enforcement agencies in BiH, and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on operational and strategic cooperation between BiH and the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the exchange of information with both Europol member countries and third parties. In the field of combating terrorism, a total of **608** cases were resolved through international operational cooperation, out of which **544** cases were resolved through Interpol, **62** cases through Europol and **two** cases through SELEC.

In the course of conducting regular duties to protect the United States Embassy, several suspected persons were identified, who went through the necessary operational checks and their personal data was submitted to the US Embassy. In 2019, information on **527** individuals was provided to the US Embassy: **228** BiH citizens and **299** foreign nationals.

Fully aware of the seriousness of the problem of terrorism, which represents one of the biggest security threats of the 21st century, OSA/OBA BiH (Agency) is dedicated to the continuous

strengthening and development of its own capacities, given the need to efficiently combat terrorism, whether these capacities are technical, operational, educational or related to human resources. The Agency therefore took part in many public events and conferences, particularly the 'Prevention of violent radicalization: improvement of knowledge, practices, and experiences' in Rome and in the EU-organised 'EU Countering Violent Extremism Training Programme' in Sarajevo.

This enabled the Agency to be an active participant in various state commissions dedicated to dealing this complicated issue, and to support, with its knowledge and experiences, other participants, including the education and NGO sector, in the development of plans and activities to prevent and combat violent radicalization and terrorism. As an example, in 2019 the Agency participated in the development of several handbooks for the assessment of the risk of terrorism and radicalization. This was done in order to support the authors in creating material tailor-made for BiH, rendering it therefore more efficient.

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

This enables the Agency to see in a timely fashion, and then to incorporate and develop new methodologies and techniques to combat terrorism, which reduces to the lowest possible level, the threat of terrorism in our country. Understandably, one of the key elements in achieving successes of this sort, is cooperation with all actors in the security system of the country; as well as cooperation with foreign partners, beginning with those from the region. In this way, the Agency contributes to both regional and global security and safety.

Aware of the fact that an important aspect of the fight against terrorism is its prevention, especially through early detection of factors which can lead to terrorism, such as various forms of radicalism or/and violent extremism – the Agency pays special attention to this issue.

Therefore, the Agency places the special focus on the identification of radical individuals, who are active in our country and in contact with their counterparts in the region and wider; including individuals who have left BiH to go to various foreign battlefields.

In this sense, the Agency closely monitors all processes related to the rise of ethno-national radicalism, often related to religious narratives and symbols, as a serious threat to the security of our country, as well as in general. Along with this, the Agency monitors risks of the increase of right-wing and Eurosceptic forces in the Europe and especially from the point of their influence on similar groups in the region. It was noticed in 2019 that some of these movements were trying to establish regional cooperation, with partners who share similar goals and organizations. One of the reasons for concern is the fact that some of these movements continue to openly deny the legitimacy of BiH and obstruct its Euro-Atlantic integration.

In 2019, we have noticed a certain passivity amongst individuals from ultra-conservative religious structures in BiH, who made only sporadic public, verbal attacks against the country, democracy, the Islamic community, traditional religious denominations and behaviours in our

country. Just a few of them expressed positive opinion (among their friends or on the internet) about the ideology promoted by ISIS. It can be concluded from this, that the possibilities for a positive echo of these ideologies in BiH are weakened.

In 2019, there were no terrorist attacks in BiH. None of the citizens of BiH were registered in any of the terroristic attacks in Europe or anywhere else. According to our information, in the reporting period, BiH was not used as a hideout for terrorists, and no terror-cell activity was detected.

Also, there were no new departures of BiH citizens towards hot spots, such as Iraq or Syria, or Ukraine.

In 2019, BiH faced the task of repatriating returnees from the Iraqi/Syrian battlefield, which is a challenge for BiH (as well as for other countries). In total, 14 adult citizens BiH citizens (8 male and 6 female) have been repatriated – one man in April 2019, and the other seven in December 2019. Along with them, 12 minors, aged from 1 to 8 years, have returned. They all stayed in the Syrian territory under the ISIS control. Currently, there are judicial proceedings against the male returnees, for participation in a foreign conflict and membership in terroristic military units.

We would like to emphasize that the Agency, as well as other security and police structures in BiH, fully understand possible security threats related to this issue. Therefore, in a very serious and structured manner, the Agency engages significant human, technical and financial resources to closely monitor security-relevant individuals in order to prevent possible security challenges. In line with that, and its legal obligations, the Agency supported other relevant institutions in the organized return of BiH citizens from Syria, and especially, for reducing the risk posed by such individuals and their resocialisation. The main role of the Agency, in this activity, was to provide, in an organized way, planned and continuous intelligence oversight of the mentioned persons and their activities, contacts and potential plans; and to establish close cooperation with other relevant agencies to prevent possible security threats. We believe that these activities will minimize potential for radical behaviour

In connection with this, we would like to emphasize that within BiH, there are currently 58 returnees from Syria/Iraq; out of that number, 18 are condemned to serve prison sentences lasting from 1 to 4 years. In prison, there are still 6 of them, and the last one from this group should leave prison in 2022.

At the state level as well as at the entity level and level of the Brčko District, the roles of the police agencies in BiH, in regards to the prevention and combating of terrorism, include:

- Exchange of information, coordination, and cooperation between all security agencies;
- Investigation of cases characterized as terrorism;
- Criminal-intelligence operations;
- Initiatives for amendments to the legislative framework due to the needs related to the fight against terrorism;
- Security assessments and analyses;
- Protection of witnesses and other persons who can provide valuable information about potential terrorist activities as well as their consequences;

- Initiative to simplify the procedures for the use of special investigative techniques when there is suspicion that a terrorist act might happen;
- 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 behaviour can lead to any form of violence;
- Preventive measures through prevention of support and recruitment (to terrorist causes) in sensitive and isolated communities;
- Detection and prevention of terrorism, financing of the terrorism, taking hostages, illicit traffic and manufacture in arms and explosives, criminal organizations;
- Resolving hostage situations by releasing the hostages;
- Detection of environmental pollution caused by waste and poisonous materials.

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

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

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

In countering terrorism, the duties, rights and tasks of the **Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska** are regulated by Article 5 of the Law on Police and Internal Affairs (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 57/16, 110/16, 58/19, and 82/19), Criminal Code of Republika Srpska, the Code on Criminal Procedure of Republika Srpska, as well as other laws and bylaws whose implementation is within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska.

The role and mission of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska in countering terrorism is manifested in the following: the detection and prevention of criminal offences of terrorism, financing terrorist activities, taking hostages; the prevention of the illicit manufacture and trafficking of weapons and explosives; the break-up of criminal organizations; the prevention and punishment of environmental pollution by waste and poisonous materials, as well as the prevention of terrorism, by acting directly with the aim of eliminating terrorist groups and detecting and breaking down organised terrorist networks, resolving hostage situations by releasing hostages.

We emphasize that in 2015, the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska established the Administration for countering terrorism and extremism. The Administration for countering terrorism and extremism is organizationally divided into the Counterterrorism and Extremism Unit and the Prevention and Analytics Unit. The responsibilities and duties of the Administration for countering terrorism and extremism are as follows:

- to process criminal offenses in the field of terrorism and extremism, as well as war crimes and criminal offenses according to International humanitarian law;
- to control, monitor and instructively direct the activities of those organizational units of the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska competent for processing the aforementioned criminal offenses, with the support of crime and information analyses, forensic methods, resources and special operation activities. Alongside this, it works to verify that the activities of those organizational units are in accordance with the law, suggests measures and determines the obligations of Public Security Centres in the field of controlling the measures ordered, with the aim of prevention, detecting and solving criminal offenses from the field of terrorism and extremism, as well as detecting and solving war crimes and criminal offenses according to International humanitarian law;
- to abstract and use incidental findings collected during investigations and special research activities for the purpose of initiating new investigations, or completing the existing ones, to monitor realisation, suggest improvement measures, to monitor, study and analyse the situation, movement and forms of crime in their competence, as well as the application of forensic methods, crime and information analysis and special operation activities;
- to prepare by-laws that regulate activities and operations in the field of countering terrorism and extremism;
- to undertake the necessary cooperation with other national bodies;
- to perform activities in accordance with relevant information from intelligence and security service when these are in competence of the Administration;
- to perform other activities in the competence of the Administration.

The Government of Republika Srpska has obliged all the ministries and institutions to actively participate in the realisation of the Action plan for prevention and countering terrorism by forming the Coordination Body of Republika Srpska for prevention and countering terrorism. The Coordination body has regular sessions and fulfils the tasks and aims of the Action plan. The ministries and institutions shall also use the capacities of the Team to monitor the

implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Republika Srpska for prevention and countering terrorism, that was established within the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska, and its task is to provide operational, professional and technical support to the Government Coordination body. The obligations in the field of prevention and countering terrorism result from the BiH-wide Strategy, adapted as the Action Plan of Republika Srpska.

The Police of the Brčko District of BiH provide a safe and secure environment for all residents of the District, and respects the internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Constitution of BiH. During the reporting period, the Brčko District Police issued an Assessment of the risks to the Brčko District of terrorism and violent extremism for the year 2019. An integral review helped to define the most significant challenges, risks and threats for the safety in the area of Brčko District with regard to terrorism and violent extremism. This included an assessment of the most significant forms of threat, their trends and prognoses in the field of security, in this area of police activities for the coming period.

With regard to the issue of policy change on preventing, and fighting against terrorism in the Brčko , and with an aim of strengthening operational – investigative capacities, and based on the content provided by the Government of the Brčko District of BiH, a new Book of Rules on internal organisation and classification of positions in the Police of Brčko District of BiH was adopted, in which a new Unit for the prevention and suppression of terrorism and extreme violence, was created (among others), with the primary competency in this area of work.

In the Assessment for the year 2019, besides the review of the situation regarding the combating terrorism in the territory of Brčko District, certain institutional policies relevant to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and violent extremism have been defined. The social dimension of violent extremism and the need to act more broadly in the wider social sphere and in other sectors, besides the security sector, are particularly emphasized.

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

- Financing of terrorism

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

In 2016, the Council of Ministers of BiH also adopted the ‘Decision on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373’, defining the procedure for the implementation of restrictive financial sanctions.

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

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

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

On 29 August 2018, as a continuation of the abovementioned activities, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted the 'Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorist Activities for the period 2018-2022' and the 'Action Plan for the elimination of the identified deficiencies in the system for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities' which is in compliance with the first recommendation of FATF.

Based on the recommendations no. 6 and 7 from FATF, the criminal offence of "Financing terrorism" was defined in Article 300 of the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska. In undertaking activities regarding the identification of persons and subjects providing financial support to terrorist organizations and individuals, one such person has been identified and the report against that person has been submitted to the competent prosecutor's office.

Furthermore, the procedure for passing a piece of legislation entitled, 'Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism' has been initiated. The working group for drafting this Law on the BiH level has been appointed. The members of this Group include the

representatives of the Government of Republika Srpska and the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska.

There were also activities regarding the identification of suspicious transactions, with the purpose of disabling the financing of, or collecting resources for persons or organizations who are connected with terrorism. As part of these activities, we requested the SIPA FID to carry out checks in accordance with their legal authorizations on 8 legal persons and 3 natural persons, with the purpose of identifying suspicious transactions. Also, there are currently proceedings against 10 legal entities for whom we submitted information to the Tax Administration of Republika Srpska with the purpose of submitting minor offence reports against responsible persons for failure to submit financial reports.

Concerning the activities around the identification of property and financial resources connected with the financing of terrorist and extremist activities, we have identified several real estate investments by foreign legal entities, the founders of which are persons from African-Asian countries, with the values exceeding BAM 1,500,000.00. In the upcoming period, we will carry out additional checks of the legal entities identified, as well as the persons responsible for such legal entities, to ascertain their connection with extremist or terrorist activities.

It is important to point out that one financial investigation regarding the criminal offence of terrorism and a criminal offence connected with it, has already been conducted.

In terms of safe places and shelters for terrorists and terrorist organisations this Agency has undertaken (and in accordance with its legal competence) a number of preventive and repressive measures in the previous period to prevent violent radicalism, extremism and terrorism. In this context, through proactive work as well as interagency cooperation during 2019, there were neither terrorist attacks within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina nor departures of our citizens to the foreign war zones.

The Intelligence-Security Agency of BiH (OSA) regularly shares information with all relevant agencies and institutions in BiH on the financing of terrorism and all other related threats, but also with the accredited international institutions and partner agencies engaged in the Global Coalition against Terrorism.

In the reporting period, in BiH there is no evidence of organized financing of terrorism.

One of the Agency's priorities is also to identify potential networks and contacts between non-governmental organizations and terrorist organizations.

In line with that, the Agency has continuously undertaken measures to ensure the efficient implementation of restrictive international measures against persons and organisations in BiH listed on the UN Security Council's consolidated list of actors connected with Al Qaida and Taliban.

- Border controls

The BiH Border Police has established a centralized border control information system for border crossings that enables the control of biometric documents, has the possibility of checking in all relevant databases for border checks, including, inter alia, the databases of INTERPOL, IDDEEA, ROS, ISM, police agencies in BiH and databases of Border Police of BiH.

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

Activities are being carried out on a daily basis to detect illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents, including the carrying out of inspections of vehicles, luggage of persons, both in state border surveillance and occasionally at the second line of checks at border crossing points.

During 2019, BiH's Border police conducted enhanced activities in order to detect illegal weapons, explosive devices and forged documents. They performed detailed border checks at the second line of checks at IBCPs, as well as enhanced security measures and actions, with a focus on terrorism.

In accordance with the Curriculum and Training Program in Policing in 2019, continuous training was provided for police officers in the prevention and combating of terrorism and the forgery of travel documents. Training programmes in the following areas related to terrorism were also provided, including: “Countering Terrorism”; “Solutions to Cross-border Challenges in Identifying Potential Foreign Terrorist Fighters”; “Smuggling and Detection of Radiological and Nuclear Materials”; “Recognizing Foreign Terrorism Fighters (FTF)”; “Nuclear Security Incident Response Management”; and finally, “Foreign Terrorist Fighters Manual for Judicial Training Institutes in South-Eastern Europe”. Moreover, through the ‘Common Core Curriculum for Border and Coast Guard Basic Training for 2019/2020’, along with through regular education, a certain number of theoretical instruction classes, with practical exercises in relation to criminal offence of “Terrorism and Radicalization”, were delivered.

In addition to training, the BiH Border Police, with special attention to this phenomenon, has carried out the procurement and renewal of specialist equipment, through donations and through budget-planning. The equipment received or purchased by the Border Police will

continue to be used in the work at both the BCP's BiH Border Police and at the green border. These, primarily, include: endoscopes, CO2 detectors, explosives and narcotics detectors, scout-guard cameras and the like.

In accordance with the FRONTEX methodology adopted in 2019, that is, the European Union best practice for the development of Strategic Risk Analysis, at the Centre's level, the methodology for developing the CIRAM 2.0 risk analysis is used. (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model) that studies threat, vulnerability and impact for border security, through a given scheme and values.

In accordance with the adopted FRONTEX methodology, i.e. European Union best practice for the development of Strategic Risk Analysis (the methodology used for the development of the CIRAM 2.0 risk analysis - Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model), during 2019, the Joint Risk Analysis Centre, as part of the Strategic Risk Analysis for 2019, processed the domain of Smuggling of weapons, ammunition and other means. Special emphasis is placed on military equipment, which may or leads to endangering the safety of the population.

One representative of Central Investigation Office of BiH's Border Police actively participates, on their behalf, in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Operational and Working Group. Regular meetings are held with representatives of other police agencies in BiH (Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, State Investigation and Protection Agency, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, Brčko District Police, Service for Foreigners Affairs, Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska, Federal Ministry of the Interior). At the meetings, they exchange operational data on persons who may be associated with terrorism, and agree and propose specific activities. Also, one police officer of Central Investigation Office of the BiH Border Police participates in the work of the Supervisory Body for the implementation of the BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism.

- Travel documents security

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

- Access (special official entrance or access control of official entrance);
- Video surveillance (counter space, a space allowed for clients, entry for officials, rooms for data acquisition, storing video recordings for six months minimum);
- Intrusion Detection System;
- Physical security of computer systems (physically secured places of communication, access only for the officials of the competent authority, the existence of devices for user identification, etc.);
- Processing of requests (performed by at least two officers, a citizen must be in the visual range of officers during the request processing, etc.);

- Presence of an authorized employee of the competent authority in charge of physical security;
- The obligatory installation of security vaults at the locations;
- Verification of data based on which travel documents are issued;
- Verification of data contained in the travel document - this recommendation refers to the work of the authorities carrying out the issuance of travel documents;
- Biometric checks - checking fingerprints and photographs made during the process of issuing biometric travel documents, or checking whether a person with certain biometric data has another document with a different identity;
- Authorities can request additional evidence through the administrative procedure regarding a person's identity;
- All international border-crossing points are equipped with basic equipment for document detection, including a device with three different sources of light (retro-check) and mobile magnifiers for up to 10 times magnification. Due to their geographical position and traffic frequency, some of them, are also equipped with stereo microscopes and cold light sources;
- International Airport Sarajevo possesses two stereo microscopes, one of them is with an integrated camera and independent source of cold light;
- The Border Police has access to INTERPOL's database of stolen travel documents, through the MIND/FIND system, available at 57 international border-crossing points and in all BP units.

Border Police of BiH has standardized travel documents readers, using donations and its own funds. The BiH Border Police Information System (BPIS) has been established at 63 border crossing points (out of 83), and 216 fixed and 17 mobile readers are in use.

Throughout 2019, Border Police of BiH officers were continuously trained in the field of forged document detection skills, organized by Border Police of BiH police officers who had been trained and undergone FRONTEX training, as well as training organized by partner agencies.

During 2019, members of BiH's Border Police temporarily seized a total of 279 documents (of which, 104 were documents collected at the entrance to BiH, 161 documents at the exit from BiH and 14 documents in the border area), which are suspected to have been forged.

In 2019, Brčko District Police submitted a report covering several persons from the Western Balkans who have, by falsifying documents and information on origin, illegally acquired citizenship and documents of BiH, including travel documents. The activity in question is a continuation of the 2018 investigation activities, when it was established that in the same way several persons illegally acquired the citizenship of BiH and obtained in this way, personal documents, including travel documents. In the investigation conducted the criminal act of "Falsifying documents" from Article 367 paragraph (2) in conjunction with paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina was documented, and the travel documents in this case are subject of a search warrant.

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

The AEO institute in Bosnia and Herzegovina is regulated by the new Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH, 58/15”). The new law shall be applicable upon entry into force of the respective implementing regulation – the ‘Decision on the implementation of the Law on Customs Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina’ (“Official Gazette of BiH, 13/19”), which shall apply from 01/07/2021. Given that the Decision prescribes the implementation of the electronic transit procedure (NCTS), namely the use of electronic transit customs declarations, as well as the electronic customs declarations in both import and export procedures, the commencement of the Decision’s implementation is conditioned by the commencement of the implementation of both electronic signatures in BiH and the Law on Electronic Documents (“Official Gazette of BiH, 58/14”) that requires the fulfilment of the conditions related to electronic signatures, as laid down in the legislation of BiH. The ITA will work on drafting the proposals for the Instructions on implementation of the safety standards and procedures for granting authorization for an authorised economic operator (AEO), in line with the new customs regulations, as well as the proposal for the Guidelines for AEOs, together with other supporting documents, to be implemented as of the date of implementation of the new customs regulations.

Article 25 of Additional Protocol 5 to the ‘Agreement on Amendment of and Accession to the Central European Free Trade Agreement’ (“Official Gazette of BiH –Treaties, 3/18”), provides that the AEO status shall be recognized by other CEFTA parties on the condition that the implementation of the AEO programme is fully compatible with Annex III.

The Container Control Team, composed of the officers of the ITA and the BiH Border Police, continued its activities within the project by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Customs Post / BCP Bijača. The initiative was launched in 2019, within the UNODC to establish the Container Control Team at the Customs Post / BCP Gradiška, as well as the Air Cargo Control Team at the Sarajevo Airport.

A significant and evident security challenge is the fact that large quantities of weapons from the past war, especially small arms and light weapons and explosives, due to their relatively easy accessibility, can be smuggled across the state border and, accordingly, police officers conducting border control and WTMD control, are to place emphasis on the quality of the Law on Customs’ implementation.

In order to detect these illicit goods, in cooperation with ITA at IBCPs, police officers, together with customs officers, inspect trucks provided with a seal, in order to find illegal migrants, whereby they use CO2 detectors, explosives detectors, endoscopes, BUSTER, the

NUCTECHTM MT Series mobile system for vehicle inspection, an innovative mobile X-ray control system, vehicle scanning and radioactivity monitoring.

The Joint Container Control Team, consisting of officers of both the ITA and the Border Police, has continued to work under the United Nations Office on Drugs Control (UNODC) Program at the Customs Office/Border Crossing Point Bijača. Police officers of Border Police of BiH, in cooperation with ITA BiH officers, cooperate jointly in the implementation of goods control activities, including the detection of prohibited goods such as weapons, ammunition and explosives, as well as drug control activities.

During 2019, two joint actions (within the UNODC Program) were held involving the Joint Container Control Team of ITA BiH and BPU Doljani, and were attended by 2 BPU Doljani police officers, and one monitoring team.

Moreover, in September 2019, two police officers of Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina were in a study visit to Georgia, related to the Container Control Programme.

- Security of radioactive sources

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

As government partner to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the responsible authority for the implementation of international agreements in this field in BiH, SRARNS closely cooperates with the IAEA Department of Safeguards, whose inspectors conducted the last inspection of nuclear material in BiH in September 2019. The inspectors conduct inspections on the basis of BiH's regular reports submitting to the IAEA Safeguards Department. These reports are related to BiH's obligations under the 'Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons'. In 2019, SRARNS reported to the IAEA Safeguards Department regularly, in accordance with its obligations.

During 2019, the continuous control of nuclear and radioactive material in BiH is conducted by the 'State Inspectors for radiation and nuclear safety'. Inspections include both safety and security aspects of the use and possession of ionizing radiation sources. During 2019, the 'Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources' was implemented. The Regulation was adopted at the end of 2013, with the purpose of establishing the requirements to ensure the security of radioactive and nuclear material in BiH. Under the Regulation, authorization-holders are requested to have security plans in place (for cat. 1 and 2 of

radioactive sources) and apply security measures for their radiation sources and nuclear material during their use, possession, transport and storage. SRARNS has the mandate to supervise the activities of authorization-holders in implementation of security measures.

In November 2019, SRARNS, in cooperation and with the assistance of the IAEA, organized a 'Regional Workshop on Developing a National Framework for Managing the Response to Nuclear Security Events'. This workshop enabled participants from Balkan countries to consider the range of multi-agency capabilities required for an effective response to nuclear security events and to consider how regional cooperation may enable any response to be more effective. The objective of the event was to familiarize participants with the components of an effective national framework for managing the response to nuclear security events in accordance with NSS Guidance Series NST004. The workshop was held in Mostar and attended by representatives of Slovenia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro, Albania and BiH.

It also should be mentioned that in July of 2019, BiH, in cooperation with the IAEA, revised its 'Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan' (INSSP), which was approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During 2019, there were many other important activities related to the strengthening of our nuclear security regime. In April, the representative of BiH participated in the '8th IAEA Working Group of the Security of Radioactive Sources Meeting'. Representatives from BiH also attended the 'Regional Workshop to Coordinate the Implementation of Integrated Nuclear Security Plans' (INSSP) in Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, in July 2019. Representatives also attended the 'Technical Meeting of Contracting Parties of the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Amendment', held in the IAEA headquarters in Vienna in November 2019.

As it was agreed at the end of 2018, the gamma and neutron radiation detection equipment, (donated to BiH by the US National Nuclear Security Service (NNSA) and handed over to the DCPB to use), was given to the ITA of BiH. During 2019, necessary activities were carried out on the handover of equipment between the DCPB and the ITA. Upon obtaining the written consent of the NNSA, an Agreement on the use of the equipment donated was signed, after which, on January 13, 2020, this equipment was handed over to the ITA for further use.

On behalf of BiH, four police officers from the DCPB participated in the course 'Maintenance of Mobile Radioactive Radiation Detection System', organized by NNSA from April 15 to 20, 2019 in the Slovak Republic.

The Joint Container Control Team, consisting of officials from the ITA and the BiH Border Police, continued its work within the framework of the UNODC Program at the Customs Offices/Bijača Border Crossing.

At the border crossing points, in order to detect radioactivity, the "Mini rad-D" hand-pagers are used to detect radioactivity and the results are profiled. In addition to the pager, the Yantar-2U radiation detection system, the Gaiger-Miller Counter is used.

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

The ITA has used devices that generate x-rays from the sources of ionising radiation, and has in its possession the following relevant documents:

- 'Decision on granting the licence to possess and use the source of ionising radiation', Ref. UP-1-05-04-2-212/17 dated 26/07/2017, for two mobile linear accelerators manufactured by "NUCTECH COMPANY LIMITED", CHINA, located in the Customs Sub-Offices Gradiška and Sarajevo. (Licence of the Ref. 1-1015-212/17 dated 26/07/2017 valid until 26/07/2020, forms an integral part of the Decision). Some 150,000 BAM were allocated in the 2019 budget for additional preparation of the sites at several border crossing points for the operation of these mobile scanners;
- Partial Decision on registration of possession and use of the source of ionising radiation for the mobile system / scan-van to screen luggage, manufactured by SMITHS HEIMANN, model SCANVAN 8585 with the X-ray device 30567 located in the Tuzla Regional Centre (at the address: Ulica Mitra Trifunovića Uče br. 161);
- Certificate in radiation safety, Ref. 288-12515-004/17 dated 11/12/2017 (the scanner at the Mahovljani Airport Customs Sub-Office), Report on radiation safety assessment, Ref. 288-12515-004/17 dated 01/12/2017 (Mahovljani Airport Customs Sub-Office);
- Certificate in radiation safety, Ref. 288-12515-005/17 dated 11/12/2017 (the scanner at the Sarajevo Airport Customs Sub-Office), Report on radiation safety assessment, Ref. 288-12515-005/17 dated 01/12/2017 (Sarajevo Airport Customs Sub-Office);
- Certificate in radiation safety, Ref. 288-12515-006/17 dated 22/12/2017 (the scanner at the Mostar Airport Customs Sub-Office), Report on radiation safety assessment, Ref. 288-12515-006/17 dated 22/12/2017 (Mostar Airport Customs Sub-Office);
- Expert opinion on the classification of the individuals occupationally exposed to ionising radiation, Ref. 260-12515-007/17 dated 11/12/2017.

In order for the ITA to obtain all the necessary certificates and to operate the devices generating x-rays from a source of ionising radiation, the Director General of the ITA issued the 'Programme on protection from ionising radiation', Ref. 01-02-2-858-9/17 dated 20/07/2017, in accordance with both the Article 19 of the 'Book of Rules on the conditions for supply and use of the ionising radiation source' (OG of BiH, 66/10), and the 'Plan for implementation of radiation protection measures in emergency situations', document Ref. 01-02-2-858-10/17 dated 21/07/2017 – both documents were posted on the ITA local site.

Detection of the source of ionising radiation: The comprehensive integrated detection strategy drafted by the state (through a coordinating body or mechanism), in order to ensure necessary institutional support, should result in effective nuclear security detection architecture. In some cases, the state-level implementation of the detection strategy may require new legislation, while in other cases current legislation may provide sufficient basis for the implementation of that strategy. The provisions regulating the possession, use, transportation and control of the ionising radiation source are:

- Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH, 88/07”);
- Book of Rules on the conditions for supply and use of the ionising radiation source (“Official Gazette of BiH, 66/10”);
- Book of Rules on notification and authorization of the ionising radiation sources practices (“Official Gazette of BiH, 66/10”);
- Book of Rules on the radiation protection for occupational and public exposure (“Official Gazette of BiH, 102/11”);
- Book of Rules on inspection monitoring in the field of radiation and nuclear safety (“Official Gazette of BiH 65/10”);
- Book of Rules on categorisation of radiation threats (“Official Gazette of BiH, 102/11”);
- Book of Rules on control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources (“Official Gazette of BiH, 62/12”);
- Book of Rules on transport safety of radioactive material (“Official Gazette of BiH, 96/12”);
- Book of Rules on security of nuclear material and radioactive sources (“Official Gazette of BiH, 85/13”);
- Book of Rules on the concentration limits for radionuclides in food, feed, medicines, items of general use, building materials, and other goods placed on the market (“Official Gazette of BiH, 54/14”);
- Book of Rules on radioactive waste management (“Official Gazette of BiH, 68/15”);
- Book of Rules on radiological emergency events in practices involving radioactive sources (“Official Gazette of BiH, 30/16”);
- Decision on designation of international border crossing points for the traffic of weapons and military equipment, hazardous, explosive and radioactive substances and dual-use goods (“Official Gazette of BiH”, 89/06, 48/08, 35/13, 61/15);
- Code of Practice on the discovery of orphan radioactive sources (based on the Directive of EU Council Ref. 2003/122/ - Euratom, the Agency issued the Book of Rules on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources (“Official Gazette of BiH, 62/12”) which provides for the issuance of this Code of Practice adapted to customs officers.)
- Personal Dosimeter User Manual (available on the site of the State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety);

- Radiation Sources Safety – Implementation Guide (the document is not numbered – it assists the signatory countries to fulfil some obligations in line with the ‘International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism’, and it encompasses the guidelines and recommends the measures for prevention, border detection and response to offences related to radioactive sources).

According to the Decision on designation of international border crossing points for the traffic of weapons and military equipment, hazardous, explosive and radioactive substances and dual-use goods (“Official Gazette of BiH, 89/06, 48/08, 35/13, 61/15”), some 22 out of 48 border crossing points (11-for road traffic, 7 for railway traffic, 4 for air traffic) with the presence of the ITA officers, were designated for import and export of the mentioned items.

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

A meeting, held in the premises of the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies on 27/11/2018, was attended by representatives of the: Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH; State Regulatory Agency for Nuclear and Radiation Safety; Border Police of BiH and, the ITA. It was initiated to discuss both the implementation of the ‘Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Energy of the U.S.A. and Ministry of Security of BiH’, concerning combating illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials, and the donation of two Mercedes vans and two sets of equipment for detection of the sources of radiation. The equipment sets consisted of: a mobile radiation detector that could be used as mobile scanner/mobile portal for detection, neutron and gamma radiation detectors; as well as personal dosimeters, and other portable detectors. The value of the donated equipment is BAM 1.2 million and it will be handed over to the ITA. It was established at the meeting, inter alia, that BiH had no comprehensive integrated detection strategy drafted by the state through a coordinating body or mechanism to ensure necessary institutional support. Below are the conclusions of the meeting:

The State Regulatory Agency for Nuclear and Radiation Safety is to carry out an analysis of BiH’s adopted ‘Strategy for the Prevention of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction’ (WMD) for the period of 2018-2020, in order to determine if the Strategy addresses properly both the prohibition and detection of the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material.

The representatives of the agencies were appointed as members of the Nuclear Safety Committee to analyse the competence and mandate of the Committee, regarding the issue of

nuclear material detection architecture in order to submit to the Council of Ministers of BiH, for adoption the proposal for establishment of the Committee, together with its competences.

On 27 November 2018, the ITA, signed along with the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, the 'Agreement on giving for use the vehicles and equipment for detection of gamma and neutron radiation' (Ref.01-16-15-514-2//19 dated 12/06/2019). In November 2019, the USA National Security Directorate, within the NSSD Programme for BiH, delivered training for eight officers from the Anti-smuggling groups in the performance and operation of two mobile vans for gamma and neutron radiation detection. Under the Agreement, the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies gave to the ITA two MDS Sprinter Mercedes vans, with the Rapiscan TSA PRM 470 CG device for gamma radiation detection and related equipment, including the: IdentitiFinder 2NG (2 pcs); Pack Eye Thermo FHT 1137 (2 pcs); and 6 personal dosimeters for detecting ionizing radiation. The vans were deployed to Regional Centres in Mostar and Tuzla, where they currently remain in use.

In April 2019, the ITA, in cooperation with SRARNS, delivered a training course entitled 'Basic Training Course on Ionizing Radiation Protection, Search for and Secure of the Radioactive Sources at the Border' for 19 officers. In August 2019 the two ITA officers attended a five-day-training course in the ILEA (International Law Enforcement Academy) on 'Smuggling and Detection of Radioactive and Nuclear Material'. In December 2019, one officer attended the training course delivered in RACVIAC entitled 'Training Course on Nuclear Security Detection Architecture Evaluation'.

Following the Decision of the Director General of the ITA, the 'Team for supporting the strategic goods trade control' was established. The Team consists of 11 members and it delivered training for 90 officers of the ITA on the 'Conducting controls of strategic goods'; addressing the following topic: 'Transport and Detection of the Ionizing Radiation Sources'.

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

Police officers of BiH's Border Police also participated in the training programme entitled; 'Radiation protection for persons responsible for radiation protection' – on protection from radiation for persons responsible for radiation protection in non-medical activities, and the use of closed sources of ionizing radiation and X-Ray devices in industry. This programme was organized by SRARNS, as well as training sessions on 'Smuggling and detection of radiological and nuclear materials' and 'Nuclear safety incidents response management'.

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

Persons linked with terrorism are increasingly using the internet for communication, the exchange of information, and to spread certain ideas and doctrines. The relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in BiH monitor the content of websites that might be of security interest with regard to combating terrorism. Upon receiving certain findings, security checks are performed and, on the basis of their results, other measures and activities are undertaken

by the law. In previous years, amendments were introduced to the Criminal Code at the state and lower levels of government, with regard to the use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.

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

For the purpose of implementing activities in the field of cyber security, the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska has established a specialized organizational unit dealing with investigations of criminal offences against security of computer data, as well as other criminal offences carried out using computers, computer equipment or Internet. This group of criminal offences includes criminal offences of terrorism and extremism, where the organizational units of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska provide support to one another, with the purpose of collecting and analysing digital evidence, as well as removing illegal content on the internet whose aim is to incite violence and hatred and the elements that may be brought into contact with terrorism or advocating terrorist activities.

The ‘Law on Information Security of Republika Srpska’ (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, 70/2011”), defines the content, structure and activities of the national team in responding to security incidents and places the team within the Information Society Agency of Republika Srpska. The Computer Emergency Response Team of Republika Srpska (CERT RS) started its work on June 1, 2015. On January 1, 2018, CERT RS was transferred under the competence of the Ministry for Scientific and Technological Development, Higher Education and Information Society of Republika Srpska, and its website is <https://certrs.org>. The Law on Information Security of Republika Srpska defines the CERT RS as a separate organizational unit whose objective is to act in case of emergency, and its task is to process computer security incidents, coordinate prevention and protection of information systems and general protection of the cyber space in Republika Srpska. The Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska has continuous cooperation with CERT.

Obligations and activities of CERT RS can be divided into:

- Proactive measures: These activities cover the monitoring of various sources of information in order to find signs of computer security incidents in the national cyber space. Members of CERT RS keep the public informed about the latest malware trends, online threats, and general news in the field of information security.

- Reactive measures: These are activities such as communication and notification on computer security incidents, mechanical analysis of reported and detected incidents, reporting of incidents with elements of criminal offence, and cooperation with the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska. CERT RS also seeks to communicate the information on vulnerability published by reliable international sources or discovered by members of CERT RS.

As for the use of the internet and other intelligence networks for terrorist purposes, SIPA pays special attention to international and inter-agency police cooperation in order to effectively combat terrorism, which is reflected in the form of timely information exchange, intelligence gathering, and other coordinated efforts. In order to develop personnel, administrative as well as material and technical capacities, according to the possibilities available, this Agency has worked on the selection, equipping and training of adequate professional personnel engaged in investigations of terrorist offenses, including theft of the internet for terrorist purposes. As already stated in the adoption phase, there is the 'Proposal of the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina', which, inter alia, prescribes the criminal offense of 'Misuse of Information Technologies, Internet and Social Networks for the Purposes of Terrorism'.

Establishment of CERT for institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Council of Ministers of BiH, in its 93rd session held on 8th March 2017, adopted the 'Decision on establishment of Computer Emergency Response Team for the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina' (hereinafter: CERT), which has been published in the "Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 25/17" (<http://www.sluzbenilist.ba/page/akt/g4E0HNrVpsc=>), thereby establishing CERT and placing it in the Ministry of Security of BiH, within the 'Sector for informatics and telecommunication systems'.

The BiH Ministry of Security plans to strengthen CERT operationally, institutionally and technically, which are aimed at helping in the accomplishment of that body's strategic goals (the coordination and cooperation with the relevant bodies in BiH; the elimination and decrease of consequences of security incidents caused by unauthorized access in ICT systems in BiH institutions; increase in the reliability of ICT systems in BiH institutions through constant dedication; work on prevention and minimization of possibilities of occurrence of security incidents; assisting administrators in the implementation of security incidents, etc.), and the establishment of a CERT network across BiH. Also, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to produce the Strategy for security of network and information systems, i.e., the Strategy on cyber security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Law on information security and security of network and information systems in accordance with the Directive concerning the measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union.

In December 2019, the Council of Europe began a project in conjunction with the European Union, aiming to further strengthen the capacity of authorities in project countries and areas, to search, seize and confiscate cybercrime proceeds and prevent money laundering on the

Internet and to secure electronic evidence. The iPROCEEDS2 project, which is a continuation of the original iPROCEEDS project, successfully implemented in BiH in 2016-2019 period, started January 2020. BiH with its relevant institutions, one of them being the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which actively participates in this project.

Upon the proposal of the BiH Ministry of Security, the Council of Ministers of BiH, in its 107th session held on 6th July 2017, adopted the 'Analysis on harmonization of the legislation in the domain of cyber security in Bosnia and Herzegovina' and obliged the BiH Ministry of Security to intensify the activities relevant to the drafting of the 'Strategy on cyber security in Bosnia and Herzegovina'. The Ministry of Security has asked several international organizations to assist in activities regarding the strategic framework and this work is still ongoing.

Policy on information security management for the institutions of BiH 2017-2022

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

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

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

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

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

Aware of the importance IT for terrorists, and other threats emerging from the cyber space, the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Agency) continuously follows adoption of various laws and strategies at a global and state level, being aware of the role IT has for terrorists, but also other threats from cyber space. Also, the Agency continuously includes new strategies into its work, with the aim to improve its work, also paying special attention not only to technical aspect of this improvement, but also to strengthening of human

resources. All these activities are aligned with regulations related to the respect of human rights, such as the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights.

The Agency monitors the internet usage of various radical groups, who are using it to communicate and promote their ideologies, as well as to recruit new members.

In that context, the Agency does not have information on any conducted or planned cyber-attacks within the territory or from the territory of BiH.

Legal co-operation including extradition

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

International treaty and certain bilateral treaties regulate the issues of international legal assistance and extradition. In this respect, significant progress has been made in improving bilateral relations regarding extradition procedures. The bilateral agreement between BiH and the Republic of Italy was concluded on 19 June 2015 in Rome, in order to extend and facilitate implementation of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957.

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

Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

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

The results are visible in that there were no terrorist attacks in BiH during 2019 and none of our citizens were registered as attackers in any of the attacks conducted in Europe, or elsewhere. Also, according to our information, the territory of BiH was not used as a safe haven for terrorists in 2019, meaning that we have not detected existence of any terrorist organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a crime against peace, war crime or crimes against humanity, as determined by the provisions of international instruments;
- b) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a serious non-political crime before arrival to BiH, including cruel acts, even if they were committed with an alleged political purpose;
- c) he/she has committed, incited or otherwise participated in the commission of offenses contrary to the aims and principles of the UN, or

d) he/she is considered dangerous to the security of BiH, or has been found guilty of a serious criminal offense and poses a threat to BiH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aware of the fact that an important aspect of the fight against terrorism is prevention through early detection and suppression of factors which might lead to extremism (such as various

forms of radicalism and/or violent extremism), the Agency pays great attention to this portion of its work.

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

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

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

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

In 2015, the municipality of Zvornik faced a terrorist attack that made all citizens feel afraid. In view of this attack, in 2018, the City of Zvornik started a project named "Preventive Action by the Local Community in Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism", which was developed on the basis of the BiH Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism and Extremism in 2015-2020 and the Action Plan of Republika Srpska for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in 2016-2020. During 2019, a meeting was held in Zvornik, which was attended by members of the Project Working Group; the Project Coordination Body; members of the Supervisory Body for the Implementation of the BiH Strategy for Prevention and Combating Terrorism; members of the Coordination Body of the Government of Republika Srpska for Monitoring the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Republika Srpska for Prevention and Combating Terrorism; representatives of the Council of Europe; the Embassy of the United Kingdom; the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska, as well as the Mayor of Zvornik with his closest associates. On that occasion, the project was presented to the participants and they all expressed their satisfaction regarding the way to approach the issue of radicalization and to prevent the negative occurrences that had led to violent extremism and terrorism, and the way to educate about this negative social phenomenon. Regarding the project implementation, a number of meetings were held with international partners (IOM, OSCE etc.). They expressed their desire

to participate in the implementation of this project in the upcoming period. Zvornik is the first city in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and beyond, to start such project, which is extremely important at a local, regional, and national level. The success of the project is shown by the fact that it was included in the Development Strategy of the City of Zvornik in 2018-2027.)

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

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

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

The deployment of police officers and members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in peacekeeping operations is regulated by the *Law on Deployment of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Police Officers, Civil Servants and Other Employees in Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities in Foreign Countries* (“BiH Official Gazette, 14/2005”) and by the *Rules of Procedures for Deployment of Police Officers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities Abroad*.

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

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

- 1) Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, which succeeded ISAF Mission in January 2015. BiH contributes to Resolute Support Mission with following capabilities:
 - Infantry unit with 45 troops (11th rotation deployed in December 2019);
 - Staff personnel with 8 officers (11 rotation) and 2 NCOs (11th rotation) deployed in February 2018;
 - MP contribution with 5 MPs (1st rotation) deployed in December 2019;
 - Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, EOD team with 5 members (1st rotation) in September 2019.
- 2) UN mission MONUSCO in Democratic Republic Congo,
In this mission Armed Forces of BiH contributes with 3 officers (17th rotation), deployed to Congo in December 2019.
- 3) UN mission MINUSMA in Republic of Mali,

The Armed Forces of BiH participate in the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali (MINUSMA) with 2 staff officers (6th rotation) deployed to MINUSMA in December 2019.

4) EU mission EUTM RCA in Central African Republic.

BiH contribution in this mission is with 1 officer and 2 NCO 5th rotation, deployed to mission in July 2019.

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

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

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

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

As a component of regional security, various activities about the sale of SALW are continually organized. The activities are arranged with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); the Center for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC); South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC); Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. BiH cooperates with the countries within the framework of international multilateral agreements as well as international bilateral agreements, but also sends reports and performs other forms of exchange of information with the UN, OSCE, SEESAC, and RACVIAC (seminars, analytical documents, etc.).

As for BiH, the issue of small arms and light weapons control is highly ranked on the security scale, primarily due to the large backlog of weapons from the war in BiH and new forms of criminal activities related to weapons, both in the region of Southeast Europe and beyond in the member states of the European Union.

Based on the United Nations Program of Action (2001) and the OSCE Small Arms and Light Weapons Document (adopted in 2000 and reissued in 2012), as well as other international documents in this field, and in particular the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, adopted on 31 May 2001 by the United Nations General Assembly (entered into force on 3 July 2005), BiH has begun to address these issues systematically by adopting and implementing the first ‘Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Strategy for 2006-2012’, a second strategy for the period 2013–2016, and a third strategy for the period 2016-2020. These strategies also contained the activities and commitments set out in the ‘European Strategy for the Suppression of the Illicit Accumulation and Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Ammunition of 2006’.

At its 69th session, the BiH Council of Ministers appointed the Coordination Committee for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons. There are seventeen institutions in the SALW Coordination Committee and the scope of work is related to the coordination of the implementation of the objectives of the ‘Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons’ in BiH. The Decision stipulates that the Ministry of Security of BiH supports the work of the SALW Coordination Committee.

Considering that the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2016-2020 expires by the end of this year, at the initiative of the Coordinating Committee for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons as an expert, inter-institutional body, prepared the text for the Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in BiH for the period 2021-2024. The Action Plan of the mentioned Strategy also includes the goals prescribed by the Roadmap document for a sustainable solution for combating the illicit possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and related ammunition in the Western Balkans.

Currently, the proposed Strategy has been submitted to all institutions and agencies for opinion and consent.

The most significant results in the implementation of the Strategy for the period 2016-2020 are as follows:

- A total of 21,144 pieces and parts of small arms and light weapons were destroyed;
- Successful cooperation has been achieved with international organizations dealing with small arms and light weapons control issues; (meetings held within the Regional Network of SALW Committees, SEEFEN, SEEFEG, RACVIAC, etc.);
- Support continued in the preparation and publication of regional reports on the realized import and export of weapons and military equipment;
- Analyzes and assessments of the legal framework for the control of small arms and light weapons have been made;
- Support was provided for the maintenance of the database on issued licenses for import / export of weapons and military equipment through further improvement of the AAERG¹ software;

¹Annual Arms Export Report Generator

- Establishment of a database of companies registered for brokering in arms and military equipment was supported;
- Competent authorities in BiH adopted laws on weapons and ammunition in order to align with EU² acquis;
- The Law on Marking Small Arms and Light Weapons and Related Ammunition (Official Gazette of BiH, 83/16) was adopted;
- Statistics on legal weapons owned by citizens in BiH have been collected, and trends for each year can be monitored;
- A total of six warehouses in police agencies and five evidence rooms containing small arms and light weapons were reconstructed;
- Operational police actions were carried out in which a significant number of illegal weapons were collected;
- Activities regarding the destruction of surplus weapons in the possession of the Armed Forces of BiH continued, where a total of 7,706.32 tons were destroyed over four years;
- In the framework of the Berlin Process in July 2018, the document "Roadmap for a sustainable solution for combating illicit possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons / firearms and related ammunition in the Western Balkans" was adopted, which also gave a political commitment to strengthen the control of small arms and light weapons and combat their proliferation, which was confirmed by the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement;
- Through the project of marking the SALW in the possession of the AF BiH, there was marked a total of 55,944 pieces or 90.5% of arms and weapons to be marked;
- The text of the Draft Law on Weapons of Una-Sana Canton with tables of compliance was prepared and submitted to the Directorate for European Integration for opinion. After a positive response, the mentioned draft Law on Weapons has been sent to the parliamentary procedure. This law will serve as a model for harmonizing other Laws on Weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Laws and amendments to the Law on Weapons have been passed: Law on Amendments to the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, 18/17, 31/18 and 58/19); the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the PC (Official Gazette of Posavina Canton, 4/18); the Law on Amendments to the Law on Procurement, Carrying and Holding of Weapons and Ammunition of the Sarajevo Canton (Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton, 1/18, 13/18 - correction and 30/19); the Law on Procurement of Holding and Carrying Weapons and Ammunition of the BPC ("Official Gazette of Bosnian Podrinje Canton, 10/17); the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton, 17/15, 5/16, 17/17 and 8/20).

²Council Directive 91/477 / EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons, Directive 2008/51 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 *amending Council Directive 91/477 / EEC* on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons and Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 *amending Council Directive 91/477 / EEC* on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

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

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

The process of arms control and disarmament has a very important role in BiH's defence policy. In the field of arms control, disarmament and CSBM, their continued implementation remains an important elements of Euro-Atlantic stability. This is as well as developing good neighbourly relations and strengthening regional cooperation. BiH attaches great importance to the implementation of its commitments. It is a state party to the ***Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control, Article IV***, and as a state member of the OSCE, participates in the implementation of the 2011 'Vienna Document'. BiH has also signed the ***Agreement on Open Skies***.

The Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control rebuilt peace and stability in the region. The agreement is now a multilateral agreement between four countries (BiH, and the Republics of Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia). These four countries are the negotiating and contracting parties, and they have developed this arms control agreement in order to enhance regional cooperation with the possibility of moving towards a future security community within EU structures for all states in the Western Balkans. In accordance with the ***Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control***. In 2019, BiH conducted four inspections (2 in Serbia and 2 in Croatia) and received four inspections (2 from Serbia and 2 from Croatia).

According to the ***2011 Vienna Document***, in 2019, BiH received three specified area inspections (from Slovakia, Greece, and Albania) and one evaluation visit (from Slovakia). Besides that, in 2019, BiH conducted two specified area inspections in Slovenia and Hungary. Its two members of the Verification Center took part in a visit to an air base in Sweden.

According to the ***Agreement on Open Skies***, BiH conducted one observation flight over Georgia with Turkey and we received four observation flights over the territory on Bosnia and Herzegovina (Russia; Turkey; Sweden and Canada; and Hungary, Germany, France and Croatia).

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

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

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

SECTION II: INTRA-STATE ELEMENTS

1. National planning and decision-making process

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

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

The JCDSBiH’s responsibilities are clearly defined by Article 59 of the ‘Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina’, and Article 49 of the ‘Rules of Procedure of the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina’.

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

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

Parliamentary oversight is carried out over the following institutions:

- 1) Defence institutions: Ministry of Defence of BiH and Armed Forces of BiH;
- 2) Security institutions: Ministry of Security of BiH, BiH Border Police; –SIPA; Service for Foreigners' Affairs; Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Agency for Forensics; the Agency for Education and Professional Training, and the Agency for Police Support;

- 3) Other BiH institutions and bodies within their responsibilities related to issues of defence and security are: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, relating to the import, export and transit of weapons, military equipment and dual-use products, as well as the Ministry of Civil Affairs, relating to mine-clearance.
- 4) Bodies of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH whose work is subject to parliamentary oversight: The Independent Board of the Parliamentary Assembly; the Committee on Public Complaints on the work of police officers in BiH; police bodies and the Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH.
- 5) The Joint Commission conducts parliamentary supervision over other BiH institutions if the Parliamentary Assembly passes such a decision;
- 6) it considers laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of Joint Committee;
- 7) it monitors the legality and compliance by supervised institutions with the defence and security policy of BiH;
- 8) it considers reports and the short and long-term planning related to the structure of BiH Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and allowances, education and training of the Armed Forces of BiH, the professional conduct and ethical standards for civilian and military personnel;
- 9) it monitors the procedures of equipping the army, the procurement and import and export of weapons and military equipment, the material assistance and contracts to foreign companies that provides services to defence institutions on a commercial basis, combat readiness, military exercises, military mine-clearance process and operations including enforcement of international obligations and international peace support operations;
- 10) it monitors and review the situation of human rights and freedoms in the defence and security sector;
- 11) it monitors compliance with the political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of the supervised institutions;
- 12) it monitors and review the implementation of means and methods in conducting special investigative activities in supervised institutions;
- 13) it reviews the reports on budget execution, as well as the audit reports of the supervised institutions;
- 14) it considers and approves work-reports of the supervised institutions;
- 15) it considers the issues relating to BiH's cooperation with the bodies of European Union, United Nations, OSCE, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and other international organizations in the domain of defence and security;
- 16) it considers the activities of BiH's permanent and ad hoc delegations of international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defence;
- 17) it establishes cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of BiH entities, other countries, as well as with international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defence;

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

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

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

Last year, the BiH Parliamentary Assembly and the Joint Committee for Defence and Security were involved in operations and activities stipulated by both Houses and the Joint Committee's Rules of Procedure.

The Joint Committee for Defence and Security of BiH did not hold any session during 2019 and did not have any activities since the Committee was not constituted for the period 2018 - 2022.

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?

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

2.1.1 Control of military

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

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

According to *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, BiH's Minister of Defence is a civilian in charge of the BiH Ministry of Defence and performs his function in the area of administrative, organizational, and command authority as well as control and inspection of the AF of BiH.

2.1.2 Control of Security Services

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

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

Legislation in this regard is listed under Annex I.

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

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

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

The **PA** also has the authority to announce the state of war upon the request by **the Presidency**, in the case of direct attack on BiH or parts of BiH, as well as to announce a state of emergency. The PA BiH confirms the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief of Joint Staff of the AF BiH, Commanders and Deputy Commanders of the AF BiH Operational Command, Commander and Deputy Commander of the Support/Logistics Command and all officers in the rank of general in the AF BiH. **The Joint Committee for Defense and Security Policy of the PA BiH** is in charge of the control and supervision of defence and security institutions of the state.

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

When reporting, the focus is on: short-term and long-term activities concerning the structure of the AF BiH; personnel policy and recruitments; salaries and compensations; education and training of the AF BiH members; the professional conduct and ethical standards of 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 defence institutions; combat preparedness, drills and operations which include fulfilment of international obligations and international peace support operations. In addition, the Joint Committee considers laws and amendments to the laws within its competence; gives opinions and recommendations; makes changes and amendments to the defence budget proposal; considers reports on defence budget execution; and reports on the revision of institutions dealing with the defence and security policy of BiH and other issues that concern the security of BiH.

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

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

The mission of the AF BiH is to:

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

Engagement of the AF BiH is conducted upon the proposal of the BiH Minister of Defence. Such engagement is based on a decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which (in case of the announcement of a state of emergency, state of war or deployment of AF BiH units to peacekeeping missions) is confirmed by the PA BiH.

The AF BiH, according to the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina from July 7, 2006, can have up to 10,000 professional soldiers, 1,000 civil employees (including employees of the Ministry of Defence) and 5,000 members of active reserve.

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

Democratic control and supervision over the activities of Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior is performed by the following authorities/institutions:

- President of Republika Srpska (Constitution and Law on Police and Internal Affairs);
- National Assembly of Republika Srpska (Constitution, Law on Police and Internal Affairs, and Law on Parliamentary Oversight in the Field of Defense);
- Security Board, and
- Independent Board for Selection and Appointment of the Police Director and Deputy Police Director;
- Government of Republika Srpska (Law on Police and Internal Affairs)
- Constitutional Court of Republika Srpska (Law on Police and Internal Affairs);
- Courts of General Jurisdiction of Republika Srpska (Law on Police and Internal Affairs) and
- Citizens of Republika Srpska (Law on Police and Internal Affairs).

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?

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

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

Recruitment of staff for police agencies, usually performed through public announcements, is executed by 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 BiH. It has only a professional Armed Forces.

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

The recruiting of staff for AF BiH is regulated by the *Law on Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina*; the *Law on Service in the AF BiH*; the *Law on Participation of the Members of AF BiH, Police Officers, Civil Servants, and Other Employees in Peace Support Missions and Other Activities Abroad*, and the *Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

Accession to AF BiH is exclusively in accordance with legal provisions, regulated by the laws abovementioned laws.

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

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

The institution of the **Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is set out by the *Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. The Military Commissioner is a new institution in the field of the protection of human rights and freedoms, specialized exclusively in the protection of human rights and freedoms of military personnel and cadets in the AF BiH and BiH Ministry of Defence.

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

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

- Investigation of specific issues under the directions of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly and Joint Committee on Defence and Security of BiH. The directions may be issued only in the 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 the specific issues;
- Activities performed based on his/her assessment, following information received by the members of the BiH 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 rights of military forces personnel are regulated by the *Law on Service in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina* and by the *Law on Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina* as well as subordinate legislation. Such legislation regulates the disciplinary process, the food requirements, and other spheres of soldier's life and work. Regarding the limitation and restrictions of rights, it is important to emphasize that soldiers do not have a right to strike, neither to syndicate nor to participate in political gatherings. As mentioned, soldiers do not have any service personnel representatives or labour unions. This is why the work of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner is necessary and the role of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner is envisaged as "a lawyer of the citizens in uniform."

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

In Republika Srpska, the legal and administrative procedures for the protection of the prescribed rights have been regulated in detail by the by-laws and special organizational units that have been established by the RS Ministry of the Interior, to which employees can address issues in order to protect their rights. There is also a specially organized Board of Appeal to which citizens can address.

Please refer to Annex I for a list of legislation related to the protection of the rights of personnel.

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?

The state ensures that the AF BiH are equipped, trained, and managed in accordance with the provisions of International Humanitarian Law through the implementation of the ‘Security and Defense Policy’ as well as military doctrine.

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

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

The ‘Law on Service in Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina’ defines that members of the AF BiH have the right and obligation to perform their duty in accordance with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other legal acts. Regardless of rank, every member of the AF BiH has a personal responsibility to comply with the law. Commanders must ensure that the law is complied with by others and must take action in case of violations. Orders issued by a superior commander are not to be carried out if their execution represents a criminal activity.

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

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

All AF BiH units that are to be deployed in peace support operations must be trained on IHL and the Law on War. Additionally, the AF BiH has developed manuals that they can use during

their mission execution to remind themselves of some provisions regarding stated rules and laws. The mentioned manuals are the part of the additional equipment for the AF BiH soldiers in peace support missions.

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

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

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 Defence Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines that the AF BiH cannot be used for political purposes or political party activities. According to the Article 48, Paragraph (2), the members of the Armed Forces of BiH, including general officers, are neutral with the regards to political issues. They cannot be engaged in any political activity nor to be appointed for a public position. The 1st paragraph of the same article defines that members of the AF BiH are allowed to register for voting as well to participate in voting, and can nominate themselves for elections in accordance with the Election Law. The Article 48, Paragraph (3) defines political engagement of the reserve members so that if the reserve member is elected or appointed on a public position, he/she is not obliged to resign if he/she is engaged in a regular training, but during the time in the AF BiH, he/she cannot perform party-related activities. Article 26 of the AF BiH Service Law strictly prohibits syndication and the political organization of all AF BiH members.

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

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

policy of BiH is reinforced by a policy of neutrality and practice of restraint regarding participation in operations outside of the country. State legislation, including defence policy and doctrine documents, are consistent with international law as a result of their regular and thorough review about domestic constitutional and legal arrangements as well as their compliance with international legal obligations of BiH.

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 the OSCE's Code of Conduct (CoC) through official websites of ministries and other relevant institutions of BiH. All relevant institutions are encouraged to publish the CoC and Information on the CoC on their respective websites, and to offer it to the public in other forms. Efforts have also been undertaken to raise awareness through seminars and involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations, by relevant authorities, and often in partnership with the OSCE Mission to BiH.

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?

BiH's relevant institutions are encouraged to publish the CoC, as well as BiH's reply to the Questionnaire on their respective websites.

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

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

- Mutual exchange of information concerning the planning of defence 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 defence activities by civilian authorities exercising command and control of the defence structures in BiH;
- Cooperation with appropriate government and non-governmental organizations dealing with security and defence issues;
- Openness to the media and continued informing the public about defence activities.

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

2. Contact information

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

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sector for Multilateral Affairs - Department for OSCE

Musala 2, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Phone: +387 (33) 281 107;

+387 (33) 281 283;

Fax: +387 (33) 227 156

Information on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2019 in accordance with the Special Decision of OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation

I. Prevention

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

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH's Agency for Gender Equality (BIH GEA / MHRR) continued to give its opinion, within its competencies, on the compatibility of draft laws and by-laws and other normative acts, strategies, plans and programs with the Gender Equality Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina (GEL) and Gender Equality International Standards for, before submitting these acts to the BiH Council of Ministers.

The BiH Ministry of Defence (MoD) has analysed the legislation and by-laws in the defence sector from the perspective of gender equality. They consider whether, how and to what extent, positively or negatively, a particular piece of legislation impacts the rights, status and quality of life of women and men in this area. Concrete measures and activities have been proposed to harmonize legal regulations and by-laws in the MoD and the BiH AF with GEL, such as:

- The Rulebook on Professional Development and Career Management;
- The Rulebook on the Training and Improvement of Professional Military Persons (PMP);
- The Rulebook on Enlistment in the Military Service;
- The Rulebook on Cadets and Scholarship Education;
- The Military Code of Ethics the BiH MoD and BiH AF;
- The Rulebook on the Participation of BiH MoD and BiH AF Personnel in Peace Support Operations and Other Activities Abroad;
- The Service Rules of the BiH AF;
- The Guidelines for the Procedure of Drafting Legal Regulations and Documents of the Defence System.

According to the BiH MoD, training in gender equality is being conducted in units (at the tactical level) in accordance with plans. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) define the specific duties of the Gender Contact Person. When drafting an annual training plan, the contact persons make suggestions for gender mainstreaming into individual and collective training, as well as other forms of training. The part of the SOPs concerning training stipulates that the competent commanders at all organizational and formation levels of the BiH AF are obliged, on the proposal of the designated contact persons, to plan and implement training in gender equality in their units. There are currently 14 Certified Gender Trainers (6M and 8F) in the BiH MoD and AF.

In 2018, at the invitation of the United Kingdom, BiH joined the 'Women, Peace and Security Chiefs of Defence Network', as the first Western Balkan country to join this global network.

In March 2019, a regional three-day conference "Women, Peace and Security" was held by the Women, Peace and Security Chiefs of Defence Network at the BiH AF House in Sarajevo. Organized in cooperation with the Embassy of Great Britain in BiH, the host of the conference was the Chief of the Joint Staff of the BiH AF. This was the first conference of this international network, implemented through five panels, aimed at reviewing the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 'Women, Peace and Security' (UNSCR 1325) in the context of promoting gender equality, improving status and greater women's representation in defence and security institutions and organizations, as well as defining the best methods for achieving gender equality in the structures of the armed forces and international peacekeeping operations.

The 'Working Group on Implementation of the Conclusions of the Women, Peace and Security Chiefs of Defence Network Conference'³ drew up a 'Dynamic Implementation Plan' for the conclusions of this conference. Within activities for the implementation, a team for review and harmonization of policies, regulations and procedures in defence, including regulations issued by the Minister of Defence, as well as the BiH AF Chief of Joint Staff and the competent commanders in the BiH AF, was appointed. Among other tasks, the team is responsible for reviewing of all existing legislation in the defence system, identifying a list of rules and regulations that need to be amended, proposing specific amendments to be incorporated and ensuring that decisions on appointment of working groups for drafting legislation in the defence system should include a mandatory stipulation that provisions for gender mainstreaming should be included in new legislation.

On the grounds of the Decision by the Minister of Defence of BiH, a survey of the position of women in the BiH MoD and Armed Forces was conducted. The survey was conducted by the Inspectorate General of MoD and the Personnel Management Sector in the period from 15 February to 14 March 2019 in the major locations of the BiH AF. The survey was anonymous and voluntary, and survey results obtained by data processing are used solely to assess the position of women in the BiH MoD and AF and propose measures for enhancement of women's position in the BiH MoD and AF in terms of gender equality. Following the survey and data processing, the decision was made on taking measures and activities to eliminate the identified deficiencies, as determined in 'A Review of the Position of Women in the BiH MoD and AF'.

The recommendation of the BiH MoD that a number of women enlisted should make 10% of the total number of candidates enlisted in professional military service continues to apply in accordance with ranking lists. Further, the 'Rulebook on Professional Development and Career Management' determines that, in case of determination of gender inequality, in accordance with GEL, "the Minister of Defence shall adopt a decision amending provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article in the interim period... the decision shall introduce a special measure: if there is not at least one representative of each sex among the five or seven most successful candidates referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article, a sixth/ eighth candidate shall be added to the list. The aforementioned sixth/eighth candidate, who was added in this case, shall be the most successful candidate from the ranking list of the sex that is missing in the original ranking list, who fulfils all the conditions prescribed by the Law and this Rulebook."

³WPS CHODs Network (Women, Peace and Security of Chiefs of Defence Network)

It is important to emphasize that comments of the BIH GEA / MHRR were included in the 2018-2019 Annual National Program of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Commission for NATO Integration Process of BiH.

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

In order to systematically introduce gender mainstreaming and improve the position of women in the defence and security sectors, the practice of aligning policies, laws and by-laws with GEL by competent institutions and agencies has been continued. In order to increase women's participation in BiH's negotiating delegations on agreements / protocols, within competence of the Ministry of Security (BiH MS), in border matters; police cooperation; protection and rescue; readmission; the classified information protection system and other matters. Equal representation of men and women is taken into account when composing negotiating delegations. In all negotiating delegations, the percentage of women is from 25 % to 50% or more. When sending a request for nomination of representatives to sit on negotiating delegations on behalf of institutions in BiH, if they are not from BiH MS, two qualified members, a man and woman, are needed on behalf of each institution in order to make a final composition of the delegation ensuring a gender balance.

Further, most of the defence and security sector institutions apply gender- sensitive language in practice, and when passing by-laws, it states a provision that; "one grammatical gender that is used for ease of reference shall apply, without discrimination, equally to men and women."

Requests submitted for the examination of violations of GEL are processed by the BIH GEA / MHRR, applying the Uniform Rules for Receiving and Processing Requests for Violations of GEL. It is possible to notice that there are not many such requests. Each request is carefully and systematically processed and, after conducting an examination of the alleged violation of GEL, a recommendation is issued to remedy the violation, if found. In 2019, there were no such requests in the defence and security sectors.

II. Participation

1. Measures for increasing the number of women in all decision-making positions in the BiH AF and the BiH MoD Ministry of Defence.

The increased participation of women in the military, police and peacekeeping missions in key decision-making positions is one of the strategic goals of the Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in BiH for the period 2018-2022 (AP 1325). The goal is being achieved through the medium-term objectives related to the alignment of key policies, laws and regulations to increase the participation of women, creation of necessary preconditions for improving the status and promotion of women and raising of public awareness about the importance of participation of women in the military, police and peacekeeping missions, including decision-making positions.

In the BiH MoD, the overall representation of women is 46.6 %, which is an increase of 8.6% compared to 2016. Of the total of 150 civil servants, 62 or 41.33% are women and, in the category of non-civil service employees, out of a total of 82 persons, there are 50 or 61% women. According to a recent data analysis, 6.0% of women in the BiH AF are PMP and 22.6 % are civilian persons (CP) serving in the BiH AF. The percentage of women in relation to the total number of PMP and CP in the BiH AF is 7.1%. The highest percentage of women PMP in the category of soldiers is 8.4 %, which is related to rejuvenation of the BiH AF. The lowest percentage of women PMP (3.7%) is to be found in the officer corps. A trend of increased interest of women in enlisting in the BiH AF is evident. The numbers of women enlisted in the PMP in 2018 were the following: 50 or 8.4% women in the category of soldiers, 1 (or 3.8%) woman in the category of non-commissioned officers and 16 women or 25.0 % in the category of officers. However, the data on the participation of women in positions of responsibility in the BiH MoD and AF showed no significant changes compared to 2017. In the BiH MoD, of a total of 36 managerial positions, 8 or 22% positions were occupied by women. In the BiH AF, out of the total 742 managerial positions, 21 or 2.8 % were occupied by women. Of the total of 2029 command positions, 74 or 3.6 % were occupied by women.

According to the BiH MS data, the total number of employees in this ministry is 186, of which 50% are women and 50% men, as follows: women civil servants make 54.78% and women non-civil service employees make 46.66%. The structure of the civil servants is: 42.30% are department heads, 70% are expert advisers, 60.86% are senior expert advisers and 61.53 % are expert associates. In the BiH MS, there is still one female assistant minister and 9 male assistant ministers. In the Office of the Minister, there is one female adviser and, in the Office of the Deputy Minister, until recently the head of the office was a woman - this position is currently vacant. This data continues to confirm the fact that women are mainly represented at the middle management level, i.e. they are department heads, while there is a minimal representation in senior management positions.

The BiH MS collects, on an ongoing basis, data on women's representation from the ministries of internal affairs and other law enforcement agencies from all levels of government in BiH. This information is aggregated, analysed and forwarded to all relevant bodies. The analysis gives the actual situation and changes that have been made in relation to the previous year, noting the commitments made by the institutions in the context of increasing the number of women, especially their promotion to higher positions.

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

The BiH MS' Sector for International Relations and European Integration takes care to ensure the participation of equal numbers of men and women in training and other types of professional development held in BiH and abroad. A special obstacle in sending personnel in peacekeeping missions and other international events is insufficient knowledge of English. Therefore, BiH MS regularly draws attention of law enforcement agencies in BiH, through written and oral correspondence, of the need for a systematic approach to training of women, both by learning foreign languages and by acquiring the other knowledge and skills required

to perform certain tasks and duties. Opportunities for foreign language learning for officers in BiH and law enforcement agencies have been opened at the BiH AF language learning centres, based on the 'Agreement on Co-operation in Training' concluded between the two ministries, but this requires a longer, full-day leave of absence from work, which the managements rarely grant either to women or men.

The 'Selection Assistance and Assessment' (SAA) is mandatory for any police officer who has applied to participate in UN peacekeeping missions. This testing (theoretical and practical part) is performed by UN SAAT for five days. The UN requirement is that at least 20% of candidates for SAA must be women in order to hold the assessment at all. The UN SAA was held in May 2019 when 103 candidates applied and 87 candidates were tested and 46 candidates were successful, of which 37 were men and 9 were women. The SAA test is valid for 2 years - which means that in the next two years, 9 women or 26.75% will be deployed to UN peacekeeping missions.

In cooperation with the 'Police Women's Network of BiH', the BiH MS informs police officers about opportunities to participate in peacekeeping missions and encourages and supports them to apply. In April 2019, the 'Roundtable on Contribution of Women to Peace Support Operations' was supported by the EUFOR Mission to BiH. Participants in the Roundtable were members of the BiH AF and all those who decide, at any level, on participation in peace support missions and identify candidates for peace support operations. The primary objective of this Roundtable was to motivate and encourage women from law enforcement agencies in BiH to apply for participation in peacekeeping missions, as well as exchange of lessons learned in missions by representatives of police structures and the Armed Forces of BiH, EUFOR and NATO.

When it comes to training for peacekeeping missions, BiH MoD and AF have included gender mainstreaming topics in their curricula. All peacekeeping courses for officers and non-commissioned officers have a gender module of 1-3 hours, which includes a theoretical lecture and a short practical exercise / discussion. Training in the BiH AF is conducted on three levels: operative and strategic, tactical and pre-deployment training.

During 20 years of active participation, a total number of 86 police officers (75 men and 11 women) of Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior participated in peacekeeping missions. At the moment, there are 8 police officers (6 men and 2 women) of Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior participating in peacekeeping missions: 1 in Cyprus (1 woman), 6 in South Sudan (1 woman and 5 men), and 1 in Guinea Bissau (1 man).

In 2019, there were 14 members of the Ministry participating in UN peacekeeping mission (11 men and 3 women) distributed as follows:

- Cyprus- 4 police officers (3 men and 1 woman),
- South Sudan - 8 police officers (6 men and 2 women),
- Congo - 1 police officer (1 man),
- Guinea Bissau (professional engagement in UN) – 1 police officer (1 man).

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

According to BiH MS, the representation of female police officers in peacekeeping missions has reached an average of about 25% and it is constant compared to the previous year, thanks to the application of affirmative action concerning required previous experience that BiH MS has been applying since 2008.

Of the four police officers of the Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH (DCPB) participating in UN peacekeeping missions, two are policewomen deployed in South Sudan. The Border Police currently have two representatives on a peacekeeping mission, one of them is a policewoman deployed in South Sudan. Until November 2018, three SIPA police officers participated in peacekeeping missions. Of 12 police officers who were deployed to peacekeeping missions by the Ministry of the Interior of Sarajevo Canton, women comprised 25% (3 women vs 9 men) of these missions. In 2019, a policewoman (as the only person from the TC MoI participating in the UN peacekeeping mission) was sent by the Tuzla Canton MUP for 2019.

The trend of increasing the number of women in the total number of deployed personnel to peacekeeping missions has continued in the BiH MoD. Currently, on missions, there are 9.86 % women belonging to BiH AF (2 women officers and 5 soldiers). This percentage shows an increase of 3% against 2016/2017 data. The continuing increase in the number of women deployed to peacekeeping missions continues to be fuelled by regular five-day training on "Gender Issues in Peace Support Operations", which has been incorporated into the curricula of the Peace Support Operations Training Centre of the BiH AF - PSOTC.

III. Protection

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

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

The Office of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner received no complaints related to gender equality issues from the BiH Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence of BiH personnel in 2019. All complaints were related to common problems regarding the rights and the duties of the professional military personnel.

IV. Other information

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

The BiH Council of Ministers has adopted the third **2018-2022 UNSCR 1325 “Women, peace and security” Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina** (Official Gazette of BiH, 19/01). Previously, the **2014-2017 AP UNSCR 1325** and the **2010-2013 AP UNSCR 1325** were implemented.

The third, 2018-2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina Action Plan contains three strategic goals:

1. Increased participation of women in the military, police and peacekeeping missions, including participation in decision-making positions;
2. Increased degree of human security through the prism of gender equality;
3. Improved conditions and approach to implementation of AP UNSCR 1325.

Within these strategic goals, the medium-term objectives, activities, and their expected results are defined.

The situation regarding the appropriations by competent institutions for the implementation of AP 1325 has not significantly changed when compared to the implementation of the previous action plans. The institutions still do not allocate even the minimum budgetary resources. Thus, every year, through the proposal of the activity program of the Sector for International Cooperation, the BiH MS plans funds for the implementation of AP 1325. Further, the BiH MS funds from its budget pre-deployment training for police officers, in order to implement training and activities carried out on the occasion of the ‘European Day of Combat against Trafficking in Human Beings’ and provides accommodation and legal assistance to foreign victims of trafficking and legal aid to aliens at the Immigration Centre.

As regular budget funds are not sufficient, the BiH GEA/MHRR has a proactive attitude towards the donor community in order to secure additional funds. With the aim of more efficient implementation of the BiH 2018 - 2022 Gender Action Plan (BiH GAP), funds in the amount of BAM 2.9 million have been secured on the basis of the ‘Special Agreement to Support the Implementation of the Financial Instrument for Implementation of the BiH GAP’, FIGAP II (2018- 2021), signed by the BiH Council of Ministers, represented by the MHRR, with the Kingdom of Sweden. Part of the funds of the FIGAP II program is planned in support of the priority area of GAP BiH “Gender and Security” as well as in support of the implementation of AP UNSCR 1325, which includes gender mainstreaming in the defence and security sector institutions and support to non-governmental organizations.

2. Information on best practices and lessons learned

An important prerequisite for the advancement and promotion of women in the defence and security sectors is their networking. This contributes to easier, joint-working-together to promote gender equality and the protection women's rights in competent institutions and agencies and to provide a platform for empowerment and mutual support. The Police Women's

Network (Association) of BiH/ FBiH continuously carries out advocacy activities to improve the position of women in the police structures. The Network implements projects and activities aimed at promoting and implementing gender mainstreaming in recruitment of women in the police, as well as in education, training, career development and promotion of Network results.

In the second half of 2018 and the first half of 2019, supported by the OSCE Mission to BiH, the Police Women's Network organized a series of workshops for policewomen from police agencies across BiH entitled "Raising Awareness of Gender Equality in Police Structures in BiH", attended by more than 200 police women. The focus of the workshops was on understanding the concept of gender issues in general, the different roles and needs of men and women, with the aim of raising awareness of gender equality and empowering police women to successfully expand the mission of the Association and gender equality in general.

Within the "Capacity Building of Police Women-Potential Leaders" project implemented by the Police Women's Network, supported by the US Embassy, from July to September 2019, approximately 100 police women successfully completed training entitled "Leadership Skills Development", aimed at raising awareness of gender equality, developing leadership skills and empowering police women, which will help them in their further professional development and career advancement, given the fact that there are almost no women in leadership roles in BiH, i.e. in decision making positions, in police structures. The workshop was rated as very useful by all participants. In addition to pointing out the usefulness of the topics covered in further work and professional advancement, the importance of networking with police women from a large number of police agencies at all levels in BiH, mutual acquaintance and exchange of experience, was particularly emphasized.

BiH has good practice and an innovative approach to addressing current security threats and challenges and, in the previous period, activities and analyses have been initiated and they have indicated the different position, needs and interests of women and men when facing natural disasters, migration or extreme radicalism. Thus, for example, an 'Analysis of Gender Mainstreaming in Protection, Rescue and Disaster Risk Reduction', and a "check-list" for introducing gender mainstreaming in institutions for protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina were produced.

During the implementation of the Strategy for Prevention and Fight against Terrorism (2015-2020), BiH MS continued to implement preventive measures to raise awareness of the threats of violent extremism and terrorism and to prevent radicalization. The BiH MS has contributed to the OSCE publication titled "Understanding the Role of Gender in Preventing and Suppressing Violent Extremism and Radicalization to Terrorism", which contains a case study in BiH.

Within the Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Strategy in BiH (2016-2020), a Regional Small Arms and Light Weapons Survey was conducted, on the basis of which a publication titled "Gender and Small Arms in BiH - Key Facts" was produced and training was organized on this topic for the Coordination Committee for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in BiH.

The entity of Republika Srpska has mechanisms for the legal protection of women against all forms of discrimination, which is defined by the **Law on Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (“Official Gazette B&H, no 102/09 and 32/10”) and the **Law on Protection against Domestic Violence in Republika Srpska** (“Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, no 102/12, 108/13, 82/15 and 84/19”). Regarding this, in order to strengthen the protection of women, Republika Srpska drafted a number of strategic documents, according to which all institutions are obliged to act and make reports, and thus significantly strengthen, the protection and role of women on every basis.

Namely, the Government of Republika Srpska appointed the ‘Republika Srpska Coordination Board for Monitoring the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018-2022’, coordinated by Republika Srpska’s Centre for Gender Equity and Equality. The committee consists of representatives of all institutions (18 members), who are obliged to report annually to the Gender Centre. In addition, annual operational plans for enhancing gender equality in Republika Srpska, are made within the overall implementation of the ‘Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2018-2022’.

A draft Strategy for combating domestic violence in Republika Srpska for the period 2020-2025 will be prepared soon. It is being developed within the Republika Srpska’s Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports and Action Plans for Combating and Preventing Domestic Violence.

Regarding the protection of women’s rights at the international level, it is necessary to emphasise that Republika Srpska implements the obligations from Istanbul Convention, via the ‘Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Countering Violence over Women and Domestic Violence in the Republika Srpska’, and the first ‘GREVIO report on meeting obligations of the Republic of Srpska towards Istanbul Convention’ was prepared for the period 2017-2018.

If the rights of women are broken by violence, the Republika Srpska’s Ministry of the Interior acts in accordance with the Republika Srpska’s **Law on Protection from Domestic Violence** (“Republic of Srpska Official Gazette, no 102/12, 108/13, 82/15 and 84/19”). The Law protects women from exposure to violence and harassment. The Criminal Code of Republika Srpska’s Article 190 (“Republic of Srpska Official Gazette, no. 64/17”) classifies and proscribes domestic violence, and in addition, the Republika Srpska’s Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (“Republic of Srpska Official Gazette, no 102 / 12, 108/13, 82/15 and 84/19”) defines domestic violence as a criminal offence. If violence happens, acting ex officio, the competent court imposes the protective measures to be implemented by police officers and thus protects victims.

It is important to point out that women police officers of the Republika Srpska’s Ministry of the Interior founded the association "Women Police Officers Network of the RS MoI - RS WPON" in 2011, to achieve goals that affirm the role, position and importance of women, and to promote safety of women in society while preventing all forms of gender-based violence, thus supporting the values and principles of the Ministry. With these principles, every woman has the opportunity to realise their potential and thus contribute to the efficient functioning of the Ministry with full respect for diversity and non-discrimination as well as basic principles regarding gender equality.

During its nine-year existence, the "Women Police Officers Network of the RS MoI - RS WPON" in partnership with, or with the support of the Ministry, continuously implement projects and activities designed to strengthen the association, strengthen the position and role of women in the police, and especially to increase the number of employed women. In this context, it is important to point out that women are represented in all organisational units of the Ministry and that at least one woman must participate in all working groups and commissions. Although more efforts are necessary to be meet European standards, there has been an increase in the number of female police officers by about 2%. In addition, the percentage of women in the Ministry is 22.73%, and many of them hold management positions. Domestic and international organisations have particularly noted and praised the Ministry's progress in the field of the admission of women to the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit as specialist police officers, which represents an exception and great progress in increasing equality between men and women. It is important to point out that the infrastructural needs of women in the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit have been completely changed and adjusted in accordance with their needs.

The Women's Network of the Republic of Srpska Ministry of the Interior - (WPON Republika Srpska), in cooperation with the Department of High-Tech Crime, Crime Police Administration, and Gender Centre conducts trainings on gender-based crimes, with a focus on women as victims of violence, during which police officers are trained on how to approach victims and to receive and process notifications of gender-based violence in the most efficient way, including dealing with incidences that happen on social networks.

Several associations and non-governmental organisations dealing with the protection of women and their rights have been registered in Republika Srpska, at the level of local government and self-government. Members of the Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior regularly cooperate with them. In addition, continuous working-meetings are held at the local level in order to aid and strengthen cooperation.

It should be emphasised that the existing databases of Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior, in accordance with the Republika Srpska's Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, have been consolidated and upgraded in accordance with parameters that meet European standards regarding the protection and rights of women.

In addition, it should be noted that the Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior's Administration for Police Training, according to the curriculum, regularly trains female members of the Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior to conduct continuous training on gender equality and women's human rights at the local level using andragogical principles for working with adults.

We would like to emphasise that Republika Srpska's Ministry of the Interior successfully cooperates with almost all women's organisations in BiH, and especially with organisations that are committed to combat violence against women and girls in their program. Cooperation is mostly seen in the organisation of various types of training, research of the situation and application of victim protection measures, as well as joint round tables in order to find solutions to issues in this area.

Furthermore, through annual activities, the police call for recruitment is promoted to girls in their final grades of high schools, both by presenting female police officers with a rich police

career and promotional materials. In this context, there have been cases of girls being informed about enrolment opportunities at the Police Academy and the Faculty of Security Sciences, and often completing their studies and police training as best in class. The Ministry has continuous cooperation, especially with the foundations "Udružene žene / United Women" from Banja Luka, "Lara" from Bijeljina, "Ženski centar / Women's Centre" from Trebinje, "Viva žene / Viva Women" from Tuzla and others. The Ministry also considers and acts within its competencies upon the requests of women's organisations, especially when it comes to measures and actions for the protection of victims, in risky situations, for example protection of safe houses, etc.

3. Other relevant information.

Regional co-operation on gender issues was particularly intensified in 2019 through regular coordination meetings, joint activities and intensive work to promote and increase the visibility of the Regional Coordination Board. A Regional Baseline Study, supported by UN Women, was developed, providing an overview of the institutional and legal framework and policies on gender equality in six countries in the region since the beginning of work on gender mainstreaming. One of the priority areas of policy analysis is "Gender and Security", that is, the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Further, when participating in regional and international events related to the implementation of UN SCR 1325, the BIH GEA / MHRR, as well as other institutions represented in the 'Coordination Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of AP 1325', promoted the results achieved in BiH. The recognition of the positive experiences of BiH in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 is also confirmed with the fact that, at the meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers in 2018, the European Union selected BiH as a partner within the G7 Partnership Initiative - Women, Peace and Security. Thus, the BIHGEOA / MHRR coordinated and drafted a joint Road Map with concrete actions for the implementation of the EU-BiH partnership.

Information on Private Military and Security Companies (PMSC)

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

Registration, licensing and monitoring of agencies for protection of persons and property is handled by the ministries of interior of entities (Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska) as well as the Brčko District Police, in accordance with legislative acts dealing with this issue (see Annex 1). They maintain oversight and detailed databases of agencies for protection of persons and property and private detective agencies, as well as information about the precise number of employees of those agencies and number of firearms.

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

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

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

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

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

In Republika Srpska, the private security sector is regulated by the **Law on the Agencies for providing security to persons and property and private detective activities** ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 4/12). The activities of providing security include the provision of security to persons and property through both physical and technical security. The activities of providing security to persons and property do not include street patrolling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) the use of physical force - if there is no other way to stop an illegal and direct attack threatening their life or the life of a person whom they are protecting, or if the aim of an illegal or direct attack is to destroy or damage the value of the property they are protecting;
- b) the use of firearms – only when necessary for the purpose of protecting the life of the person they are protecting or their own life, and if they are not able to prevent the simultaneous or direct illegal attack on the protected person or themselves using physical force.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 20 of the Law on the Agencies and Internal Affairs for Protection of Persons and Property (in the Federation of BiH) stipulates that the agency may only perform protection activities based on a contract concluded in writing with a legal or natural person. The contract precisely determines the rights and obligations of the contracting parties, and Articles 27 to 30 of the Law prescribe the powers, that is, the rights and duties of the guard.

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

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

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

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

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

There are 84 agencies for protection of persons and property operating in BiH (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and Brčko District), three private detective agencies and two private detectives. The private security agencies in BiH have 5,831 employees and 2,021 guns.

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

In Republika Srpska, there are 27 agencies for protecting persons and property. Additionally, three private detective agencies and two private detectives are registered in Republika Srpska. Furthermore, 1.356 people are employed within the agencies for protecting persons and property, as well as private detective agencies. All of them possess 590 pieces of registered short-barrelled firearms.

The Brčko District of BiH has registered 10 agencies for protection of persons and property and private detective agencies, 132 employees, 34 pieces of weaponry (only short barrel - pistols) and 15 vehicles (including intervention vehicles and special vehicles for the transporting money.)

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

In the Federation of BiH, the said law stipulates that only private security agencies and internal services may be established to carry out physical and technical protection of people and property.

In the procedure of establishing a protection agency, the founder is obliged to obtain a work permit from the locally competent cantonal Ministry of Internal Affairs, and subsequently to submit to the competent court a request for entry of the agency in the court register. In addition to the approval of the cantonal MIA, the agencies must also have the special permission of the Federal MIA in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 of the above Law.

Supervision over the work of these agencies is carried out by the Inspectorate as the basic organizational unit of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs in accordance with the provisions of Articles 54 to 60 of the above-mentioned law. Protection activities in the Federation of BiH are currently carried out by a total of 47 agencies that employ 4317 persons certified to perform protection activities in accordance with the above law. These agencies, in accordance with Article 24 of the said law, possess a total of 1387 pistols and 68 rifles (rifles can be carried only when transporting money). Due to the new situation, the reduction of work is evident, so is the number of employees in the Agencies for the Protection of People and Property.

ANNEX I

Political documents:

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

Universal international multilateral treaties:

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

Regional multilateral treaties:

- Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime with the Charter of Organization and Operation of the South-East European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre SECI for Combating Trans-border Crime, 16 May 1999;
- OSCE Document on SALW (Vienna, 24 November 2001);

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

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

The Republic of Austria

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

The Republic of Bulgaria

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

The Republic of Belgium

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

The Republic of Croatia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The French Republic

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

The Federal Republic of Germany

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

The Hellenic Republic

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

Hungary

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

The Islamic Republic of Iran

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

The Italian Republic

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

The Republic of Macedonia

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

The Republic of Montenegro

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

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

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

The Republic of Romania

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

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

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

The Russian Federation

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

The Swiss Confederation

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

The Slovak Republic

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

The Republic of Serbia

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

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

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

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

The Republic of Turkey

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

The Republic of Ukraine

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

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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

EUROPOL

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

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

- Criminal Code of BiH;
- Constitution of BiH;
- Law on Criminal Proceedings of BiH;
- Law on State Investigation and Protection Agency;
- Law on Police Officials of BiH;
- Law on Border Control of BiH, followed by the creation of implementation regulations to enable full enforcement of all provisions of the Law and the mentioned Protocols and Agreements. So far, the following have entered into force:
 - Book of rules on the manner of weapons and ammunition transport across the state border;
 - Book of rules on layouts, contents, conditions, and procedure of issuing and taking away permits for movement and stay of persons at international airports.
- Law on Protection of Witnesses under Threat and Vulnerable Witnesses;
- Law on Witness Protection Program;
- Law on applying certain temporary measures for the efficient enforcement of the mandate of International Crime Court for the former Yugoslavia and other international restrictive measures;
- Law on Classified Data Protection of BIH;
- Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters;
- Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
- Law on Identity Cards of Citizens of BiH.
- Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH;
- Law on Defence of BIH;
- Law on Service in the AF of BIH;
- Law on the participation of the members of AF of BIH, police officers, civil servants and other employees in peace support missions and other activities abroad;
- Law on travel documents of BIH;
- Law on amendments to the law on travel documents of BIH;
- Constitution of Federation of BIH (FBIH);
- Memorandum of Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism between the Federal Police Administration and Cantonal Ministries of Interior in the FBIH;
- Constitution of Republika Srpska (RS)(Official Gazette of Republika Srpska no. 21/1992 – consolidated text, 28/1994 - amendments XXVI-XLIII, 8/1996 - amendments XLIV-LI, 13/1996 - amendments LII, 15/1996 - corrected, 16/1996 - amendments LIII, 21/1996 - amendments LIV-LXV, 21/2002 - amendments LXVI-XCII, 26/2002 - corrected, 30/2002 - corrected, 31/2002 - Amendments XCIII-XCVIII, 69/2002 - Amendments XCIX-CIII, 31/2003 - Amendments CIV and CV, 98/2003 - Amendments CVI-CXII, 115/2005 - Amendments CXIV, 117/2005 - Amendments CXV-CXXI in 48/2011 - Amendments CXXII);
- Law on the Government of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 118/08);
- Law on Administration of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 115/18);

- Law on Police and Internal Affairs of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 57/16, 110/16, 58/19 and 82/19);
- Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defence and Security Sector of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 25/05 and 63/07);
- Criminal Code of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 64/17);
- Law on Security of Critical Infrastructure in RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 58/19);
- Law on Agencies for Protecting Persons and Property, and Private Detective Activities of RS (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 4/12);
- Criminal Code of the Brčko District;
- Statute of Brčko District;
- Law on Police of Brčko District;
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of Brčko District;
- Law on police officers of Brčko District;
- Law on civil service in the administration of Brčko District;
- Labour Law of Brčko District;
- Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources;

Legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina on state and entity levels related to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts are as follow:

- Law on Labour (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no 1/16 and 66/18”);
- Law on Civil Servants (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 118/08, 117/11, 37/12 and 57/16);
- Law on Police and Internal Affairs (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 57/16, 110/16, 58/19 and 82/19);
- Law on Salaries of Employees of the Ministry of Interior (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 66/18, 36/19 and 105/19);
- Special Collective Agreement for Employees in the Field of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 69/19);

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

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- The New Safeguards Agreement between BiH and 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 BiH 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;

- BiH has expressed political support to the implementation of the "Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources."

Relevant Council of Europe anti-terrorism conventions:

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