



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
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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 2017.

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, April 13, 2018



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

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

I: SECTION INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina is strongly committed to cooperating with the EU to prevent and combat terrorism, and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina has established a legal framework, which is mostly in line with the prescribed international standards. Bosnia and Herzegovina continues on its path towards to the EU to approximate national legislation with the EU and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) instruments and standards. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina, does not have a single law, a “lex specialis” regarding prevention and combating 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina on foreign battlefields. Article 162b of the Law on Amending the Criminal Code supplemented the Bosnia and Herzegovina criminal law framework concerning the fight against terrorism by 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 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 importance of the foreign terrorist fighter threat and international flow of foreign terrorist fighters. Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to reaffirm its commitment to fight and prevent terrorism by co-sponsoring resolution 2178 (2015).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) has developed an Action Plan to implement the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Prevent and Combat Terrorism 2015-2020. The Action Plan defines the concrete measures and activities, which the Agency will undertake 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) and the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior as well as **the Police of the Brcko District** actively participated in the development of the Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Prevention and Combating Terrorism 2015-2020. All of three institutions have adopted their Action Plans for prevention and countering terrorism.

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

For **the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AF BiH)**, the fight against terrorism presents a component of the mission of the Armed Forces, which stipulates “participation in operations of collective security, peace support operations, and self-defense.” The defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina specifies terrorism as one of the main challenges and risks for the safety of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The military doctrine of the AF BiH specifically highlights that the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity includes the fight against terrorism. Such doctrine implies that the AF BiH take measures of self-protection, cooperate with other security forces internally and externally (such as OSCE participating States, partners in the NATO Partnership for Peace programme and NATO Members) in the processes of detection, investigation, and counter-terrorism measures. A Military-Intelligence Branch exists within the AF BiH and works on timely detection of terrorist activities, on military-controlled

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

Part of the Ministry of Security is **the Department for the Fight against Terrorism (Department)**. The Department monitors the implementation of international conventions, and it is responsible for international cooperation. Furthermore, the Department drafts new legal regulations on fighting 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, the financing of terrorism or groups supporting it, in particular of those suspected of being connected with other types of organized crime. In this respect, the Department cooperates with the agencies within the MoS BiH, other institutions, and relevant international organizations. The agencies within the MoS BiH are the State Investigation and Protection Agency, the Service for Foreigners, and the Directorate for the Coordination of Police Bodies. Separate laws regulate the administrative organizations, rights, duties, and operational autonomies of the agencies within the MoS BiH.

The Service for Foreigners is responsible for administrative work regarding the move and stay of foreigners in Bosnia, and Herzegovina regulated under *the Law on the Movement and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum*. The Law regulates cancellation of visas, issuing of identification and travel documents to alien, the relocation of issued identification and travel documents to alien, the registration of place of residence or change of residence place of foreign citizens, notarization of guarantee letters and affidavit of support, approval of temporary or permanent stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina, extension of temporary stay, revocation of temporary or permanent stay, measures of aliens' supervision and expulsion, and making conclusions on execution of a decision on alien expulsion. The Service also controls implementation of the Law on Movement and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum and deals with statistical and analytical work related to foreigners.

During 2016, **the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina** intensified prevention measures, especially at airports and during important events which took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same period, the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina forwarded information about border crossings of 146 security-relevant persons that are interesting to relevant authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and some of this information were related to border crossings of persons who may be associated with terrorism. Also, the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina had, following the request from agencies, submitted the information on travel documents of security-relevant persons, information about persons they were accompanied with, vehicles which they used during border crossings, etc.

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*. The DCPB performs its role in combating terrorism through communication, cooperation and coordination among police bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, relevant bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with relevant foreign and international institutions. The DCPB applies the best European and other international practices relating to the police matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, integrates daily security-related information of relevance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, organizes and performs the physical and technical protection of VIPs and facilities of BiH institutions and diplomatic and consular institutions. Also, the DCPB gathers monitors, analyses, and uses data of relevance for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Under *the Law on Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, the **Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA)** is responsible for gathering of information regarding the threats (including domestic and international CT-related threats) posed to BiH security, as well as for their analysis and dissemination to authorized BiH officials and institutions. The Agency's organizational structure is such that a significant number of its human and technical resources are focused on gathering and processing of data used for the prevention and suppression of terrorist threats. Professional and technical development of its members in the CT field including high-quality IT and technical equipment. The Agency's staff training is adjusted by current needs and trends in this area. In the field of CT, the Agency has developed constructive relationships with domestic and international agencies, as defined by the Law on Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

- Exchange of information, coordination, and cooperation between all security agencies;
- Investigation of cases characterized as terrorism;
- Criminal-intelligence operations;
- Initiative for amendments to the legislative framework by the needs related to the fight against terrorism;
- Security assessments and analyses;
- Protection of witnesses and other persons who can provide the valuable information about potential terrorist activities as well as their consequences;
- Initiative to simplify the procedures for the use of special investigative techniques when there is a suspicion that a terrorist act might happen;
- Education of officers on the issues related to the fight against terrorism and financing of terrorism, with a special emphasis on new forms of terrorism;
- Protection of members of foreign offices in our country;
- Prevention through intelligence activities, including all levels of police structures, and particularly through community policing;
- Prevention of terrorism by acting directly with the aim of eliminating terroristic groups and breaking down organized terrorist networks;
- Monitoring of radical groups whose behavior can lead to any form of violence;
- Preventive measures through prevention of support and recruitment in sensitive and isolated communities;
- Detection and prevention of terrorism, financing of the terrorism, taking hostages, illicit traffic and manufacture in arms and explosives, criminal organizations;
- Resolving the hostage situation by releasing the hostages;
- Detection of environmental pollution by waste and poisonous materials.

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

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

- Financing of terrorism

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

The OSA regularly shares information about financing terrorism and all other related threats with all relevant agencies and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as with the accredited international institutions and partner agencies engaged in the Global Coalition against terrorism.

The current information obtained by the OSA does not suggest that financial transactions aimed at the terrorism financing, or financing of terroristic organizations is a serious issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Border controls

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has established centralized, constantly improved information system and telecommunication connection of all lower organizational units. The information system of border checks has been established at 57 border crossing points and in all other organizational units of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The border check system includes an application for control of border crossings that allows control of biometric documents. It has access to all relevant databases for border checks INTERPOL, IDDEEA, ROS, ISM, databases of other police agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, databases of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The European Commission has approved funds to the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina through IPA2015-funds for the project "License plates readers at the border crossings", which

foresees optimization and upgrade of Applications for border checks. The Initial document for ANPR – Automatic Number Plates Recognition system (tender documentation) was developed and documentation was presented, translated into English and sent to the representatives of the EU.

- Travel documents security

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

- Access (special official entrance or access control of official entrance);
- Video surveillance (counter space, a space allowed for clients, entry for officials, rooms for data acquisition, storing video recordings for six months minimum);
- Intrusion Detection System;
- Physical security of computer systems (physically secured place of communication, access only for the officials of the competent authority, the existence of devices for user identification, etc.);
- Processing of requests (performed by at least two officers, a citizen must be in the visual range of officers during the request processing, etc.);
- Presence of an authorized employee of the competent authority in charge of physical security;
- The obligatory existence of the security vaults at the locations;
- Verification of data based on which travel documents are issued;
- Verification of data contained in the travel document - this recommendation refers to the work of the authorities carrying out the issuance of travel documents;
- Biometric checks - checking fingerprints and photographs are made during the process of issuing biometric travel documents, or it is checked whether a person with certain biometric data has another document with a different identity;
- Authorities can request additional evidence through the administrative procedure in regards to a person's identity;
- All international border-crossing points are equipped with basic equipment for document detection, including a device with three different sources of light (retro-check) and mobile magnifiers for up to 10 times magnification. Due to their geographical position and traffic frequency, some of them, are also equipped with stereo microscopes and cold light sources;
- International Airport Sarajevo possesses two stereo microscopes, one of them is with an integrated camera and independent source of cold light;
- The Border Police has access to INTERPOL database of stolen travel documents, through MIND/FIND system available at 57 international border-crossing points and in all BP units.

- Container and supply chain security

The Indirect Taxation Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the leading agency on this matter, has the tasks and assignments of control of all goods coming in or leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates with Bosnia and Herzegovina Indirect Taxation Authority in conducting the control of goods, including the

detection of prohibited goods, such as ammunition and explosives, weapons (including WMDs), and controlled drugs. The goods are weighed during their clearance procedure, and partial or detailed control is conducted, depending on the nature of the goods.

The Joint Container Control Team consisting of the officers of the Indirect Taxation Authority and the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued its activities within the Programme of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the Customs Post/Border Crossing Point Bijača.

- Security of radioactive sources

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

As the government partner to IAEA and the responsible authority for the implementation of international agreements in this field, the SRARNS closely cooperates with IAEA Department of Safeguards, whose inspectors conducted the last inspection of nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 2016. In 2017 there was no any safeguards inspection conducted. The inspectors conduct inspections on the base of Bosnia and Herzegovina's regular reports that are submitted to the IAEA Safeguards Department. These reports are related to Bosnia and Herzegovina obligations under the *Safeguards Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and International Atomic Energy Agency*. The Safeguards Agreement is connected with the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. The reports are obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina under *the 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 2017 SRARNS was reporting to IAEA Safeguards Department regularly by its obligations.

Continuous control of nuclear and radioactive material in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted by the state inspectors for radiation and nuclear safety during 2017. The inspection includes both safety and security aspect of the use and possession of the ionizing radiation sources. „Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources” was implemented during 2017. The regulation was adopted at the end of 2013 with the purpose of establishing requirements to ensure the security of the radioactive and nuclear material in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the Regulation, authorization holders are requested to have in place their security plans (for a cat. 1 and 2 of radioactive sources) and apply security measures for its radiation sources and nuclear material during their use, possession, transport, and storage. SRARNS has the mandate to control activities of authorization holders in the implementation of security measures.

During the 2017 Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation and with the assistance from US National Nuclear Security Administration – Office of Radiological Security (NSA-ORC), organized a national workshop in Sarajevo related to the recovery of radioactive sources. The workshop was attended by various institutions and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with nuclear security responsibilities (the Border Police, the Customs, the Ministries of Internal

Affairs, the Military, the Regulatory Body, hospitals, operators, etc.) In June 2017 in cooperation with NSA-ORC, officials of SRARNS and officials of other relevant organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina attended the International Response Training Course held in Skopje, FYR Macedonia. The course provided an overview of radiological security incident response and was intended to assist FYR Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in understanding and to prepare to respond to radiological security incidents. It should also be mentioned that Bosnia and Herzegovina has in place Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP). This document is of great importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina nuclear security regime because it provides in one place a summary level of information regarding activities undertaken or planned to be undertaken by Bosnia and Herzegovina with the specific objective of enhancing nuclear security. The INSSP was officially approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 October 2014. Under this Plan, high-level officials of Bosnia and Herzegovina visited International Atomic Energy Agency in October 2017. The visit of high officials to IAEA covered key aspects of nuclear security through presentations delivered by Technical Officers of the IAEA Division of Nuclear Security (NSNS) and the Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety (NSRW). Some of the discussed key aspects included: the essential elements for nuclear security, the role of the regulatory body is safety, security of nuclear and other radioactive material under regulatory control, security of nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control, and sustainability of the nuclear security regime. The participants engaged actively in the discussions, raised questions and generated constructive dialogue with the IAEA.

During 2017 We had other many important activities related to the strengthening of our nuclear security regime during 2017. In April, Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated at the 6th IAEA Working Group of the Security of Radioactive Sources Meeting in April. The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina attended two IAEA Nuclear Security Guidance Committee Meetings, the first was held in June and the second was held in November 2017.

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

Persons linked with terrorism use increasingly the internet for communication, exchange of information, as well as to spread certain ideas and doctrines. The relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina monitor contents of websites that might be of security interest from the aspect of combating terrorism. Upon receiving certain findings, security checks are performed and based on the results of these checks 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 in regards to use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.

The Internet may be used by terrorists for communication, recruiting, radicalization, financing, cyber-attacks and similar actions. Therefore, Bosnia and Herzegovina builds capacity in training of staff of all police institutions in the more efficient usage of the Internet for the collection of intelligence and conducting investigations, including special investigative techniques. We improve the technical capacities of our institutions, as well as international cooperation. It is essential to amend Bosnia and Herzegovina's Criminal Codes about 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 RS Ministry of Interior also maintains a specialized Department for Combating High-Tech Crime, and a new chapter was added to the RS Criminal Code titled "Criminal offenses against the security of computer data."

Establishment of CERT for institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoS BiH), the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on its 93rd session held on 8th March 2017 has adopted the Decision on the Establishment of Computer Emergency Response Team for the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CERT) (the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25/17, <http://www.sluzbenilist.ba/page/akt/g4E0HNrVpsc=> .) CERT is placed in the Sector for Informatics and Telecommunication Systems of the MoS BiH.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to strengthen the CERT operationally, institutionally and technically, aiming at the accomplishment of strategic goals of that body. The goals of CERT are the coordination and cooperation with the relevant authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. CERT eliminates or decreases consequences of security incidents caused by unauthorized access to ICT systems in institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. CERT increases reliability of ICT systems in institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina through constant dedication, work on prevention and minimization of possibilities of occurrence of security incident assisting administrators in implementation of security incidents. The MoS BiH aims to produce the Strategy for Security of Network and Information Systems, 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 standard of security of network and information systems across the Union.

Working group iPROCEEDS

Upon the proposal of the MoS BiH, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on its 80th session held on 10th November 2016 has adopted the Decision on Establishment of the Inter-ministerial Working Group for Implementation of Project for Capacity Building in Area of Cybercrime – iPROCEEDS (the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 14/17.)

EU and CoE in January 2016 have signed an Agreement on implementation of the regional project with the aim of capacity building in the area of combating cybercrime for the SEE countries – iPROCEEDS, with the emphasis on confiscation of proceeds from online crime or cybercrime. The project's duration is 42 months. The project is financed by EU and CoE, while the implementation is on CoE – Office for Cybercrime in Bucharest, Romania. It has been proposed that the project team representing Bosnia and Herzegovina is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prosecutor's Office, police, Financial Intelligence Department, etc. By the abovementioned, The working group has been formed by the abovementioned.

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

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

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

Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on its 80th session held on 10th November 2016 has adopted the Information on the Level of Realization of Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to the Convention on Cybercrime. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina invited the competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by their competences, to start the activities with the aim of additional harmonization of relevant legislation with the regulations provided by the Convention on Cybercrime.

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

The Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA) has an established organizational unit to deal only with the misuse of various forms of cyber technology, with special emphasis on their extremist and possible terrorist misuse. Their information indicates that the overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is influenced by the intentions of some identified security-relevant elements (individuals, groups, organizations, associations, etc.) from BiH and abroad that operate from certain radicalized-extremist positions (national, religious, ideological, etc.) These elements utilize for distributing extreme/radical ideologies communication through systems such as IT technologies, primarily Internet portals and social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Skype and Viber), cell phones, and other traditional global mass media, printed and electronic documents, fliers, books, audio/video materials, etc. A common characteristic of these is that some social networks are, in addition to propagating radical ideology used for gathering and sharing information about fundraising, recruiting, mobilization and training of new members, as well as mutual networking and connecting. It is clear that extreme-radical structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina have fully recognized the huge potential, advantage, and usefulness of the sophisticated IT technologies because they offer maximum results with minimal costs and with a relatively small technical knowledge. OSA utilizes internet communication via cyberspace through its everyday activities, with the aim of increasing capacities in preventing and fighting against cyber-terrorism. The current resources appear adequate (in personnel, expert, and technical sense) for monitoring misuse of cyber technologies for extremist and possible terrorist purposes.

- Legal co-operation including extradition

The matter of extradition is regulated in Bosnia and Herzegovina by domestic legislation and international, bilateral and multilateral treaties. The most important domestic legislation that regulates this issue is *the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters* and *the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, which in specific details regulate the issue of extradition, and specify 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic Italy has been concluded on 19 June 2015 in Rome, Italy to

extend and facilitate implementation of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957.

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

- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

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

The current indicators of the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina show that Bosnia and Herzegovina faced numerous security risks and threats in 2017. However, none of the criminal acts committed in 2017 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, cannot be classified as terroristic one. The OSA has not collected any concrete information that Bosnia and Herzegovina is used for the preparation of such acts.

During 2017 there were no registered departures of Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens to the foreign battlefields and no terrorist attacks committed at the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Further positive steps in the direction of the proactive fight against terrorism in Bosnia and Herzegovina are the establishment of additional operational specific databases at the relevant institutions/agencies to monitor the problem of terrorism and establishment of a system of coordination and exchange of relevant operational information at lower levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

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

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

The deployment of police officers and members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in peacekeeping operations is regulated by *the Law on Deployment of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Police Officers, Civil Servants and Other Employees in Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities in Foreign Countries* (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.

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

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

Up to now, within ISAF and Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, we have a total number of 824 members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina who successfully have completed their tours in missions above.

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

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

Since April 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina has contributed to UN peacekeeping missions, and since then it has gradually increased its contribution regarding personnel and missions. Up to now, 135 members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully completed their tours in UN missions. Bosnia and Herzegovina deployed police officers in UN peacekeeping missions in East Timor in 2000. Since 2000, 290 Bosnia and Herzegovina's police officers have been deployed in Liberia, South Sudan, Cyprus, Haiti and at semi-professional UN positions in Cyprus, Liberia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Brindisi, and Kongo. Currently, BiH Police Contingent located in South Sudan, Cyprus, Afghanistan and Kongo counts 44 members. Twelve women or 27.27% of members are females.

Upon the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the NATO Partnership for Peace Program (PfP), negotiations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and NATO concerning the Agreement on the Status of Armed Forces (SOFA) began. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

defined the proposed basis for the Agreement between the NATO member states and other PfP participating states concerning their powers and additional protocols, and the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a Decision on the Accession.

We also continue with the training and preparation process of our military personnel and police officers to continue with our contribution and participation in collective security operations in 2017 and beyond.

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

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

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

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

In line with the UN Programme of Action (POA), Bosnia-Herzegovina formed the National Coordination Committee for SALW aiming to ensure the control of SALW throughout the country. The Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 2013 until 2016 was implemented, and the new Strategy for the period from 2016 until 2020 was created. The primary objectives of the implementation of the Strategy 2016-2020 are that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall meet the challenge of illicit trade of SALW by strengthening the capacity of police and judicial structures in the country and the cooperation with the relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations.

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina was the first country in the region that introduced the moratorium on the export of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in possession of its Armed Forces. We fully contribute to the stability in the region by eliminating the risk that the exported equipment could end up in possession of non-democratic regimes or regimes that do not respect human rights or international terrorist groups. *The Law on Control of Movement of Arms and Military Equipment* is being implemented, and by enforcing it, Bosnia and Herzegovina achieves a final level of control over export/import of arms and military equipment. Within the implementation framework of the mentioned Law, an Annual plan is drafted for regular audits of economic entities to which this Law applies. Very often, extraordinary controls are conducted on the route of the movement itself. Thus established series of cyclic controls represents quality supervision over export/import of arms and military equipment.

A special attention was paid to the continuation of approximation of the legislation with the international standards in 2017. The improvement of the control of domestic and foreign arms trade, the reduction of arms-related incidents and the number of illegal weapons in the possession of citizens, the promotion of the citizens' confidence in the BiH institutions at all the authority levels, as well as the reduction in the costs of SALW possessed by the BiH Ministry of Defense remain issues of particular importance. It is important to emphasize that most of the institutions have approximated the Laws on Arms with the Directives 91/477/EEC and 51/2008 (the Una Sana Canton and the Posavina Canton need to adopt the laws that are in the parliamentary procedure). The drafting of the subordinate legislation related to the identification of small arms and light weapons has been in progress. In this way, the procedures in this area will be set forth, and the movement of arms will be monitored in the future. 10,801 pieces of small arms and light weapons were destroyed. This is a significant amount of destroyed small arms and light weapons in comparison to the previous period. Also, the statistical data on legal arms in possession of BiH citizens have been collected and, in this way, can now be monitored every year. Moreover, the activities on the reconstruction of warehouses in police agencies, where small arms and light weapons are stored, have started and five police agencies will have better conditions for arms and weapons storage. In the reporting period, operational police actions were carried out, in which significant amounts of illegal small arms and light weapons were seized. Furthermore, the activities on the destruction of surplus arms and weapons in the possession of the BiH Armed Forces have been continued. When it comes to the implementation of the activities related to the control of small arms and light weapons, the BiH Ministry of Security continuously also cooperates with all the international organizations listed in the previous report.

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

In the field of arms control, disarmament and CSBM and their continued implementation remain important elements of Euro-Atlantic stability, security as well as developing good neighborly relations and strengthening regional cooperation. Bosnia and Herzegovina attaches great importance to the implementation of its commitments. Bosnia and Herzegovina signed *the Agreement on Open Skies*, and as the state member of the OSCE participates in the implementation of the Vienna Document 2011. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a state party to *the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control, Article IV*.

The Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control rebuilt peace and stability in the region. The agreement is now a multilateral agreement between four countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro, and the Republic of Serbia). These four countries are the

negotiating and Contracting Parties, and they have developed this arms control agreement for enhancing regional co-operation with the possibility of moving towards a future security community within EU structures for all states in the Western Balkans.

The process of arms control and disarmament has a very important role in the defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the Vienna Document 2011, Bosnia and Herzegovina had an obligation to receive three inspection and one evaluation visit per year, and one inspection and one evaluation visit according to Bilateral Agreement with Germany.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has conducted one specified area inspection in 2017 in Greece. According to Sub-regional Control Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina has received four inspections: one from Montenegro, one from Croatia and two from Serbia in the same period. Bosnia and Herzegovina has had one Open Skies Treaty observations: one over Georgia (with Turkey).

SECTION II: INTRA-STATE ELEMENTS

1. National planning and decision-making process

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

The Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, as the highest legislative body, established **the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH** as a standing committee. Members of the Joint Committee are representatives and delegates from the House of Representatives and the House of Peoples of the PA BiH.

Responsibilities of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH are defined by new Rules of Procedures that entered into force with the election of both new houses of the PA BiH. Article 59 of *the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina* and the Article 49 of *the Rules of Procedure of the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina* stipulate the competencies of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH.

About the relevant information, it is important to point out that Joint Committee is, among other things, responsibility for the following:

- a) Considers and monitors the implementation of BiH security and defense policies;
- b) Conducts 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 by the following institutions:

- 1) Defense institutions: Ministry of Defense of BiH and Armed Forces of BiH;
- 2) Security institutions: Ministry of Security of BiH, Border Police, State Investigation and Protection Agency - SIPA, Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Forensics, the Agency for Education and Professional Training and the Agency for police support;
- 3) Other institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina within their responsibilities related to issues of defense and security: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH (import, export and transit of weapons, military equipment and dual-use products), Ministry of Civil Affairs (mine-clearance);
- 4) Bodies of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH within the framework in which their work is subject to parliamentary oversight: Independent Board of the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee on Public Complaints to 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;

- c) Considers laws and amendments to laws within the competencies of Joint Committee;

- d) Monitors legality and compliance of supervised institutions with a defense and security policy of BiH;
- e) Considers reports, short-term and long-term plans related to the structure of BiH Armed Forces, personnel policy and recruitment, salaries and allowances, education and training of the Armed Forces of BiH, professional conduct and ethical standards for civilian and military personnel;
- f) Monitors the procedures of equipping the army, procurement and import and export of weapons and military equipment, material assistance and contracts with foreign companies which provide services to defense institutions on a commercial basis, combat readiness, military exercises, military mine-clearance process and operations including enforcement of international obligations and international peace support operations;
- g) Monitors and reviews the situation of human rights and freedoms in the defense and security sector;
- h) Monitors compliance with the political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of the supervised institutions;
- i) Monitors and reviews the implementation of means and methods in conducting special investigative activities in supervised institutions;
- j) Reviewing reports on budget execution, as well as the audit reports of the supervised institutions;
- k) Considers and approves work reports of the supervised institutions;
- p) Considers the issues of cooperation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the bodies of the European Union, United Nations, OSCE, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and other international organizations in the domain of defense and security;
- r) Considers activities of permanent and ad hoc delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international and inter-parliamentary institutions in the domain of security and defense;
- s) Establishes cooperation with competent parliamentary committees of BiH entities, other countries as well as with international organizations and other bodies in the domain of defense;

The Joint Committee submits reports to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH on its activities and its conclusions and proposals in accordance with the Book of Rules

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

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

Last year, **the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **the Joint Committee for Defense and Security** were involved in operations and activities stipulated by *the Rules of Procedure of both Houses* and annual *Work Plan for the year 2017*.

The Joint Committee on Defense and Security of BiH has fully implemented its annual Work Plan for 2017.

A special engagement of **the Joint Committee** is visible in insisting that the relevant agencies and **the Ministry of Security** try to be consistent in monitoring the situation of recognized

security challenges, and in improving the level of coordination in work. It is essential to improve the level of mutual coordination in their work, especially during emergencies, and their contribution to a better security environment, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region.

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

The Joint Committee has initiated a number of discussions with the aim of designing and upgrading of strategic documents. First of all, for the upgrading of existing Security Policy, and as well as upgrading elements that will make an annual security situation analysis to be more comprehensive when it comes to the status report and the preparation of proposals that will improve the security situation and make the work of the agency more efficient and mutually coordinated.

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

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

The representatives of the Joint Committee on Defense and Security of BiH also attended several seminars, conferences, roundtables, workshops, study visits and professional training programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017, which are listed below:

1. Meeting of the members of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH with the NATO General Jens Stoltenberg, Sarajevo, 2 February 2017;
2. Annual Conference on Education in AF of BH, held in February 2017;
3. MoD General Inspector Annual Conference, held in March 2017;
4. Participation in 94th Rose-Roth seminar NATOPA and Special Group of NATOPA for MENA countries, Sarajevo, March from 21 to 23, 2017;

5. Meeting of members of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH with senior officials of the European Union on issues of combating terrorism and violent extremism in Sarajevo, April 2017;
6. Annual Meeting of Representatives of the Commissions for Defense and Security of Parliaments of South East Europe, Sarajevo, June 2017;
7. Regional Conference on Security Sector Management and Security Sector Reform in Southeast, held in Sarajevo, October 2017;
8. Tenth OSCE Mission Review Conference on the Compliance with the OSCE / UN Security Commitments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, November 2017;
9. Presentation of the work and role of the Joint Committee for Defense and Security of BiH attendees of the 13th Core Course on "Security Policy of BiH, December 2017.

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

Members of the Joint Committee on Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the work of a regional meeting, a forum and a seminar abroad, as follows:

1. The eighth parliamentary security-intelligence Forum, Riga, June 2017,
2. Regional Meeting of Parliamentary Commissions on "Regional Cooperation and Security", Cetinje 2017;
3. Workshop for members of Joint Committee for Defense and Security in IAEA Office in Vienna, October 2017;
4. The tenth parliamentary security-intelligence Forum, Washington DC, December 2017;
5. Regional conference for parliamentary committees about crises situation, Belgrade, December 2017.

The Joint Committee has cooperated as a partner for many years with representatives of international organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This cooperation also continued in 2017 primarily with:

1. NATO HQ in BiH;
2. EUFOR Command;
3. OSCE Mission to BiH;
4. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces – DCAF;
5. Regional center for security cooperation-RACVIAC;
6. UNDP Office in Sarajevo.

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

1. Achievement of the adequate status of the AF BiH members, as well as the members of the police agencies at BiH level;

2. Improvement of the situation in the defense sector on the issue of public procurement and the removal of the evident problems;
3. Strengthening nuclear awareness through intensifying cooperation with relevant agencies and institutions of BiH as well as with the International Atomic Energy Agency;
4. Disposal of surplus ammunition, mines, and explosives;
5. Preparation of adequate annual information on the security situation in BiH;
6. Fight against terrorism and organized crime in BiH;
7. Personnel situation and human rights in the AF BiH;
8. The assistance of the AF BiH to the civilian population during the elementary disasters and extraordinary situations;
9. Drafting of proposals of the needed amendments to laws and by-laws which will make the work of the BiH MO and Joint Staff of the AF BiH more efficient and operational,
10. Identification of security challenges in BiH and strategy for its solution;
11. Better coordination with the work of police agencies within the BiH Ministry of Security;
12. Improvement of coordination and cooperation between the police agencies with a goal to use the available capacities;
13. More efficient activities in the process of so-called military mine-clearance organized by the AF BiH.

These Joint Committee has regular contacts and meetings with representatives of the OSCE Mission, NATO Headquarters in BiH, EUFOR, the Geneva DCAF, UNDP, diplomatic and consular missions in BiH and other international organizations and institutions. Also the Committee has good cooperation with the representatives of parliaments of countries in the region and their working bodies which deal with the issue of defense and security. These cooperation has resulted with the establishment of a relationship of deep trust towards the Joint Committee, in addition to that towards the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in general. Therefore, the Joint Committee is a distinguished entity for its area of competency among the countries of the region, members of the Partnership for Peace, NATO and the EU, which is very important for the promotion of our country on its further transition towards the European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

2. Existing structures and processes

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

2.1.1 Control of military

Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina

According to *the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a civilian in charge of the BiH Ministry of Defense and conducts 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

Outside management and supervision of Intelligence-Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as internal management and control, is regulated by *the Law on Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSA)*. The rights and liabilities of the subjects of legislative and executive authority regarding OSA are defined, such as BiH Presidency's rights and liabilities; the Council of Minister's rights and liabilities; Chairman of the Council of Ministers' rights and liabilities; Executive Intelligence Board; Parliamentary supervision. The Agency is directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers, Executive Intelligence Committee, and the most directly to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The control of Agency's work legitimacy is done by Security-Intelligence Committee for Supervision of the Agency, established by PA BiH. The Committee is responsible for supervising the Agency's work, investigating the Agency's work based on a grounded suspicion of the illegal performance of the Agency, under the relevant legal provisions as well as analyzing the

expenditures of the Agency's budget, including issuing an opinion on the draft budget of the Agency.

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

Legislation in this regard is listed under Annex I.

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

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

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

The PA also has the authority to announce the state of war upon the request by **the Presidency**, in the case of direct attack to Bosnia and Herzegovina or parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to announce a state of emergency. The PA BiH confirms the appointment of the Chief and Deputy 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 defense and security institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

In reporting, a focus is on: short-term and long-term activities concerning structure of the AF BiH; personnel policy and recruitments; salaries and compensations; education and training of the AF BiH members; professional conduct and ethical standards for civil and military staff; provision of military equipment; work of the military industry; acquisition of assets and export/import of arms and military equipment; material assistance and contracts signed with foreign companies providing commercial services for defense institutions; combat preparedness,

drills and operations which include fulfillment of international obligations and international peace support operations. In addition, the Joint Committee considers laws and amendments to the laws within its competence; gives opinions and recommendations; makes changes and amendments to the defense budget proposal; considers reports on defense budget execution; and reports on the revision of institutions dealing with the defense and security policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; other issues that concern the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

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

The mission of the AF BiH is to:

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

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

The AF BiH, 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 Defense) and 5 000 members of active reserve.

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

The training of members of security agencies for the protection of persons and property, the training of private detectives, as well as establishment of such agencies and control over their activities are under the auspices of the Agency for Education and Professional Training (AEPTM) at the state level. The Agency cooperates and implements these activities together with lower government level ministries and police agencies.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

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

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

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

The recruiting of staff for AF BiH is regulated *by the Law on Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Law on Service in the AF BiH; the Law on Participation of the Members of AF BiH, Police Officers, Civil Servants, and Other Employees in Peace Support Missions and Other Activities Abroad, and the Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Accession to AF BiH is exclusively in accordance with legal provisions,, regulated by the laws abovementioned laws..

Current solutions define that all members of the AF BiH during their active or reserve service exercise their rights and obligations in accordance with *the Law on Defense and the Law on*

Service in the AF BiH. The mentioned laws comply with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other relevant legislation. There is no Military Court within the AF BiH.

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

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

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

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

- Investigation of specific issues under the directions of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Joint Committee on Defense and Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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.

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 it is abovementioned ,

soldiers do not have any service personnel representatives or labor unions. That is the best reason that the work of the Parliamentary Military Commissioner is necessary and that the role of Parliamentary Military Commissioner is envisaged as „a lawyer of the citizens in uniform.“

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

Areas that have been treated in complaints received in 2016 are diverse, as it was the case in the previous reporting period. Areas have been equally aimed at all segments of life and work of AF BiH, respectively at the exercise of rights and performance of obligations of cadets and professionally military personnel.

Thus, during 2016, Parliamentary Military Commissioner acted in 103 cases, out of which 96 proceedings upon complaints and seven procedures according to the requirements for legal assistance.

In the reporting period, proceedings upon complaints were completed in 82 cases, while procedures according to the requirements for legal assistance were all completed.

Namely, out of totally 103 initiated proceedings, Office of Military Commissioner fully completed 89 cases, while 14 cases are in their due course.

Out of a total number of cases in which Parliamentary Military Commissioner acted during the year 2016, 59 cases were solved in favor of the complainants, i.e., 66, 29% in percentages.

During 2016, the largest number of cases in the Office of the Military Commissioner was conducted in the following areas:

1. Food for AF BiH;
2. The use of military vehicles in public transport;
3. State of the material and technical resources used by AF BiH;
4. The benefits other than salaries;
5. Complaints referring to the suspension of promoting procedure in accordance with the Plan of promotions for 2015;
6. Complaints relating to the appointment of professional military personnel;
7. Transfer and setting of the mine-clearance battalion to another formation position;
8. Complaints referring to impossibility to renew the contract of professional military service;
9. Appointment of acting staff;
10. Position benefits;

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Bosnia and Herzegovina ensures that the AF BiH are equipped, trained, and managed in accordance with the provisions of International Humanitarian Law through the implementation of the Security and Defense Policy as well as the military Doctrine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

The Article 5 of the Defense 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 Paragraph (1) of the same article defines that members of the AF BiH are allowed to register for voting as well to participate in voting, and 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 syndical and political organization of all AF BiH members.

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

The alignment of defense policy and doctrine with international law has been ensured by incorporating provisions of international law into domestic legislation. Additionally, open public debate, the requirement for parliamentary approval for the AF and major acquisitions, as well as the requirement of a UN Security Council mandate for peace support operations help ensure that defense policy and doctrine are in accordance with international law. Defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is reinforced by a policy of neutrality and practice of restraint regarding participation in operations outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina. State legislation, including defense 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The public is informed about all strategic documents, laws, policies, and strategies related to OSCE's Code of Conduct through official websites of ministries and other relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All relevant institutions are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct (CoC) and Information of the CoC on their respective websites, and to offer it to the public in other forms. There are also efforts undertaken to raise awareness through seminars and involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations, by relevant authorities, and often in partnership with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

Relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are encouraged to publish the Code of Conduct 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 defense policy, a transparent approach to the defense activities is in accordance with international standards, also assisting to restore and develop confidence among all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This principle implies the implementation of the following objectives:

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

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

2. Contact information

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

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sector for Multilateral Affairs - Department for OSCE

Musala 2, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Telephone number: +387 (33) 281-107; Fax: +387 (33) 227-156

Information on gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017 in accordance with the Special Decision of OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC)

I. Prevention

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted **the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 „Women, peace and security“ in Bosnia and Herzegovina in period from 2014 to 2017** (from now on: AP 1325) in 2013. Activities for raising awareness and understanding of the importance of different needs, interests, and contributions of women in conflict situations as well as for strengthening of capacities of representatives of military forces have been planned and implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina according to AP 1325 in 2017.

A Coordination Committee (CC) is in charge of supervision of the implementation of AP 1325. The CC consists of representatives of appropriate defense and security institutions. Progress in the introduction of a systemic approach to implementing gender mainstreaming in defense and security institutions under Article 24 of the Law of Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which prescribes obligations of institutions at all levels of government. Some institutions and agencies issued a decision or ruling with measures to achieve gender equality and they act to carry out the measures. The members of the CC main initiators of changes inside the institutions which they represent. However, this process is still inconsistent in the institutions.

The Ministry of Security of BiH (hereinafter BiH MS), with support of the OSCE, puts efforts to strengthen capacities of contact persons to be trained properly to provide practical advice on inclusion, monitoring and reporting on gender mainstreaming in certain sectors of BiH MS and law enforcement agencies. Topics on gender equality are included in curricula and programs of PSOTC training center, the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces of BiH (hereinafter BiH MD and AF). BiH MS participates in five-day training of PSOTC entitled “Gender Issues in Peace Support Operations”. This module also includes a module entitled "Prevention of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict." The training is held regularly once a year with the aim of preparing police and military officers from Western Balkan countries who are deployed in peace support operations.

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

Numerous activities carried out have accomplished higher awareness of the existence of structural obstacles consisting of stereotypes and prejudices in understanding gender roles. The activities required a patient, systematic and multidisciplinary approach because this entails a change of attitudes, behavior and ingrained opinions. The recognition of specific obstacles and their articulation by women who work in the security sector have helped in the definition of certain measures and initiatives which institutions take to overcome those obstacles. The measures include designing of affirmative actions such as the adjustments of requirements to enable higher participation of women in training and courses and the different acquiring skills. In the decision-making process, such actions include the participation of women in different commissions, committees, workgroups, etc., as well as the adjustment of uniforms and premises in units of armed forces and police stations to needs of women. The Ministry of Defense of

Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the Ministries of Defense of FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia, took part in a regional project entitled “Supporting Gender Mainstreaming in the Security Sector Reform in the Western Balkans” organized by UNDP/SEESAC. In this project, regular meetings of representatives of gender equality mechanisms of ministries of defense and armed forces in Western Balkan and meetings of gender equality trainers were held twice a year. These meetings are a form of exchange of experiences and learned lessons learned. In this project, representatives of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina take part in study visits to ministries of defense and armed forces of Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Spain with a goal of exchanging experiences in the area of gender equality.

II Participation

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

The implementation of comprehensive strategic measures through AP 1325 has brought about the creation of a more favourable environment for an increase in participation of women in police and armed forces, but that increase is still the most visible in lower positions and ranks. Data about participation of women in main positions in sectors of defense and security shows that there is an upward trend. For example, a woman is the Minister of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and three women are appointed as head of the department. The current percentage of women in managerial positions is 22% while, in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the percentage of women in managerial positions is still very low (2.5%).

With the support of international partners, the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina developed the Action Plan of Campaign for Affirmation and Promotion of Military Profession. The Action Plan is focused on public relations, the media and academic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all institutions which can have a bearing on recruitment in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (secondary schools, universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and employment bureaus.) Accompanying campaign for recruitment of young people in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been carried out for last five years. In the announcement of recruitment for officers in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in September 2017, a special focus was placed on the promotion of participation of women and encouragement of girls to apply in the competition. The recruitment included numerous promotional and media contents and materials (video footages, billboards, posters, etc.) featured in all the media.

In 2017, for the first time, a woman was appointed as the commander of M-84 tank in the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the data from 2016, there were 9.9% woman applicants in the competition for recruitment of soldiers. There were 20.59% women among candidates in the competition for recruitment of officers, and there were 18.75% women in the internal completion for recruitment of non-commissioned officers. Eleven women enrolled military academy, which makes 14% of enrolled candidates.

Women who work in police forces make 7.5%, at all levels of government mostly taking positions of police officers and senior police officers, junior inspectors, inspectors and senior inspectors. Out of the total number of female police officers, 11.3% of them are senior

inspectors, 3.3% are independent inspectors, and only 0.3% are chief inspectors. In peacekeeping missions in South Sudan, Haiti, Cyprus, Liberia and other countries, 290 police officers were deployed, but only 46 of them are females (15.8%).

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

Data of the BiH MS on women in managerial positions in institutions of security sectors at all levels of government show that women mostly take middle-level managerial positions, i.e., positions of heads of department, and the lowest number of women is in the highest managerial positions, such as assistant minister/director (only three women.)

To promote the participation of women in peacekeeping missions, the MS BiH uses an affirmative action by decreasing the number of years of experience required as one of the main criteria for deployment in peacekeeping missions from 8 to 5 years for women.

Still, efforts are put in adjusting requirements for advanced training in police and military structures and decision making at different levels of the increased participation of women to the status and needs of both genders.

III Protection

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

One of the positive interventions in recent period that has brought about a balance of professional and private life of female police officers was *the Decision of Amendments to the Decision on the Manner and Procedure of Exercising the Right to Maternity Leave in BiH Institutions*. It has been applied since 2015 and was adopted after a series of initiatives and individual complaints and requests for calculation and payment of maternity benefits to female police officers together with police bonus included in their salary, which was not the case until then.

IV Other information

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

Previous reports included the information that, in 2014, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted **the Decision on the Adoption of the 2014-2017 Action Plan from 2014 to 2017 for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 "Women, Peace and Security" in Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which was the second report of its kind. As in previous years, the Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace and Security" in Bosnia and Herzegovina (AP UNSCR 1325) was made on the basis of information collected from the competent institutions represented in the Coordination Committee (CC) for the implementation of AP UNSCR 1325 in BiH. The Report covers the period from 1 August 2015 to 1 August 2016 and was adopted at the 99th meeting of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina held on 18 April 2017.

Progress has been made in the systematic approach to gender mainstreaming in all institutions, especially in the sector of defense and security, with a goal of increasing the participation of women in military, police and peace-keeping missions. Databases with gender desegregated data have been developed and regularly updated in the institution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is a significantly increased number of initiatives by competent institutions to bring laws, bylaws, strategies, policies, and programs in line with the Law of Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number of documents which institutions of the security sector regularly submit to the Gender Equality Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for opinion has increased by about three times.

- Information on the best practices and learned lessons

International promotion has resulted in a higher number of invitations to implement and present experiences and practices of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in states which are currently developing national action plans. An invitation for participation in the National Action Plan Academy in Vienna with more than 20 states across the world and invitations of competent Ministries of Finland, Moldova and Albania supported developing the National Action Plan according to the structure of AP 1325 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Regional cooperation on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 and national action plans through the exchange of good practices, experiences, professional and financial resources with neighboring countries, i.e., in similar historical, cultural and socio-economic contexts have proved to be very successful. Cooperation among gender institutional mechanisms and institutions of the security sector in countries of region contributes to processes of reconciliation, strengthening and keeping sustainable peace and stability in states which were enemies in the period from 1992 to 1995.

One of the concrete results of regional cooperation is the implementation of the Local Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 by the City of Nis in Serbia, which was developed after local action plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Five local action plans for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 have been adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and action plan development has started in three more local communities.

Introduction of concept of human security from perspective of gender equality have opened an opportunity for acting in the environment of actual security threats and challenges, such as natural disasters (help to women and girls in the most vulnerable areas after floods in BiH), migrant crisis (aid to refugees from Syria in Serbia), the use of small and medium weapons in the context of gender-based violence and violent extremism and terrorism (planning of preventive interventions). These mentioned areas are recognized as common priorities in neighboring countries (Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and FYR of Macedonia). Also, interest for systematic and coordinated regional cooperation in these areas and development of common project ideas is higher.

- Other relevant information

It is necessary to emphasize that also NGOs implemented promotional activities, especially in local communities, which is very important because it is possible to evaluate their real effect on the target population. Promotional and educational activities which “Vive žene” Citizens’ Association carried on in the Municipalities of Bratunac and Tuzla targeted the creation of

preconditions contributing to the development of security of women and girls in local communities. Women connected, associated, exchanged their knowledge and experiences, gained a better understanding of ways of active participation in local self-government and gained clearer picture about how and in which way they should use resources of the local community. In broader context, women included in these activities convey a positive message to other women about concrete chances for economic empowerment. Further, these actions contribute to strengthening the personal and social security of women, which is a precondition for showing and fulfilling their full potential.

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.

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

Austria

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 was entered into force on 01 September 2007;

Bulgaria

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;

Belgium

Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Security and Belgian Federal Police was signed in Brussels 03 12 2015;

Croatia

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Smuggling, and 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.

In accordance with the Police Cooperation Convention in Southeastern 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.

In accordance with Police Cooperation Convention in Southeastern 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 French Republic

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 Joint statement 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 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

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, entered into force on 26 February 2007.

The Islamic Republic of Iran

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

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 developed and signed in 2002, entered into force on 26 October 2007.

The Republic of Macedonia

Agreement on police cooperation with the Republic of Macedonia was signed on 24 March 2009, Official Gazette no 7/09.

Montenegro

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.

Romania

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.)

The Republic of Turkey

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, 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.

Ukraine

Agreement on Cooperation in 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

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

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 03 2017.

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

- Criminal Code 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.

BiH has also ratified the following treaties in the field of radioactive and nuclear material security:

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- The New Safeguards Agreement between 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."

There is also other legal and secondary legislation (strategies and similar documents), which regulate different aspects of institutions and agencies in the area of combating and preventing terrorism in BiH:

- Constitution of BiH;
- Law on the Parliamentary Military Commissioner of BiH;
- Law on Defense of BiH;
- Law on Service in the AF of BiH;
- Law on the participation of the members of 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);
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of RS;
- Law on the Government of RS;
- Law on Administration of RS;
- Law on Internal Affairs of RS (amended in 2014);
- Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS;
- Law on Amendments of the Law on Parliamentary Oversight of the Defense and Security Sector of RS;
- Law on Police Officers of RS;
- Law on Amendments of the Criminal Code of the RS;
- Criminal Code of the Brcko District (BD);
- Statute of BD;
- Law on Police of BD;
- Law on Agencies for Protection of Persons and Property and Private Detective Activities of BD;
- Law on police officers of BD;

- Law on civil service in the administration of BD;
- Labor Law of BD;
- Regulation on Security of Nuclear Material and 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).