

Reporting and Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2010

1. The State Coordination Board in BiH

In line with the conclusions of the Regional Implementation Plan to Combat the Proliferation of SALW, approved by Stability Pact in 2001, and the United Nations Programme on Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Aspects (UN A/CONF.192/15, July 2001, hereafter UN Programme of Action), Bosnia and Herzegovina has established the Coordination Board for the Control of SALW (in further text referred to as the CB for SALW) with responsibilities for these activities and have drawn up a Strategy and Action Plan for the Control of SALW in BiH.

The CB for SALW is composed of the representatives of the following institutions: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs BiH, the Ministry of Security BiH (Office for Cooperation with Interpol, State Border Police, State Investigation and Protection Agency), the Ministry of Defense BiH, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs BiH, the Indirect Taxation Authority BiH, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of Srpska and Ministry of Internal Affairs of FBiH and Brcko District Police.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH is the *focal point on the issue of SALW*.

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The Council of Ministers officially endorsed the Coordination Board in October 2005. The Coordination Board cooperates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs BiH in negotiations on new Instruments concerning the control of SALW. It also cooperates with other Government institutions regarding the implementation of the existing projects and agreements, including the agreements and projects from the *UN Programme of Action* as well as:

- Development of the National Policy on SALW;
- Research regarding the SALW issues important to BiH;
- Implementation of projects and information collection on data exchange between UN, EU member countries, OSCE, as well as with other countries in the Region;
- Implementation of the BiH projects, UNDP's Small Arms Project – SAP (2003-2006) and UNDP's Small Arms Control and Reduction Project in BiH – SACBiH (2005 – 2012).

The mandate of the CB for SALW encompasses all the aspects related to SALW and contained by the UN Programme of Action.

2. Legislation

Production of the SALW is regulated by the Law on Production of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of BiH", No 09/04).

Export, import, transit and brokering of the SALW is regulated by the Law on Control of Foreign Trade and Services of Strategic Importance for Security of BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", No 103/09).

The list of the European regulations incorporates EC Dual-Use Regulation 1334-/2000 into the legislation (Official Gazette of BiH, No 52/10). BiH Parliament also adopted the Law on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

Marking, data safe-keeping and monitoring of the SALW is regulated by the national policy in the domain of marked and unmarked SALW and by the Law on Examining, Marking and Tracing of Small Firearms and Ammunition ("Official Gazette of BiH, No 21/03).

Also, the State Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of SALW was adopted in March 2003 (Official Gazette of BiH No 21/03).

Stock management and security is regulated by the legislation and sub-Acts at the entity level. The military stockpile management is regulated by the by-laws of the Ministry of Defense of BiH.

Purchase, carrying and possession of arms and ammunition by citizens and legal entities are not regulated at the state level; rather they are regulated on the level of entity (Republic of Srpska), ten cantons (Federation BiH) and district (Brcko District). In compliance with these laws, the entity ministries of interior, cantonal ministries of interior and Brcko District Police have the mandates to keep record on issued permits for weapons and ammunition purchase, possession and carrying. The process of harmonization of laws with respective EU Directives is underway.

Due to complex constitutional structure and division of competencies between different administrative levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Law on Weapons has not been passed at the state level; however the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina has passed a decision on harmonization of laws at entity and Brcko District level. Those activities are ongoing and SALW CB has undertaken measures to monitor the harmonization process.

Trade of military surplus weapons is regulated by the Instruction of the Ministry of Defense BiH on exports and imports of SALW and ammunition. The Instruction is still valid. The division of the property (military property) between entities and state is still ongoing. All surplus SALW and ammunition remain under the control of MoD BiH until the Property Transfer is completed.

Donations and exports. The BiH Presidency rendered a decision on future disposal of arms surpluses. The most significant donation was to the Afgan Security Forces. 4500 pieces of automatic rifles M70, 400 pieces of machine guns M72 and 1,000,000 cartridges 7,62. Also, another donation is to be finalized to Afgan Forces for 15,000 pieces of M 70 rifles, 60 pieces of howitzers and 1000 pieces of machine guns type ERO 9 mm.

Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition is conducted by the Ministry of Defence BiH within the UNDP Small Arms Control in BiH Project. In total of more than 6.800 tonnes of ammunition has been destroyed in BiH; and approximately 1.550 tonnes has been destroyed in 2010. In addition, 30,081 pieces of M16A1 automatic rifles have been destroyed in cooperation with the US Embassy, UNDP and the Ministry of Defense

3. State Action Plan for Small Arms and Light Weapons

In 2005 UNDP and the Ministry of Defence launched the Small Arms Control Project (2005-2012). The Small Arms Control and Reduction Project in BiH (SACBiH) works in partnership with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to decrease the threat posed to human security by the large and uncontrolled presence of SALW and ammunition in the country. The project is based on three distinct components, each geared towards securing particular objectives. The three components are as follows:

- Component One - Enhanced Institutional Capacity for SALW Control
- Component Two - SALW and Associated Weapons Systems Destruction
- Component Three - Ammunition Demilitarisation

Key achievement of the SACBiH in 2010 are:

(i) Disposal of approximately 1,585 tonnes of artillery ammunition; (ii) Disposal of 75,000 pieces of cluster sub-munitions; (iii) Disposal of 30,600 pieces of SALW; (iv) Disposal methodology for FAB 275 M 91 developed; (v) Security assessment of TROM, Dobož facility developed; (vi) Assessment of three perspective storage facilities drafted; (vii) High-pressure Water-flushing Machine installed in Pretis and functional; (viii) Autoclave machine installed in Vitezit; (ix) Storage facilities in Binas refurbished; (x) Implementation of Information Management, Planning and Analysis System of the Joint Center for Risk Analysis commenced; (xi) Development of the Central Registry for Weapons and Military Equipment Movement Control software application commenced; (xii) Safer Communities Project kicked off in five municipalities and three ministries of interior; (xiii) Awareness Raising Campaign implemented; (xiv) Small Arms Survey 2010 developed.

4. The activities related to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action from July 2001

Activities in regard to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action from July 2001 were conducted through:

The adoption of the relevant legislation (described in Chapter 2);

Interministerial SALW Coordination Board has been established and focal point appointed;

SALW Control Strategy adopted and annual action plans. The implementation of the Strategy and action plans are ongoing.

Establishment of the sectoral institutions: Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Defense at the state level; as well as the departments and services within these ministries: Border Police (BP), Customs Administration; Civil Protection Administration; SIPA: State Information and Protection Agency, Office for the Cooperation with INTERPOL;

Actions on collecting the SALW called "Harvest" (SFOR/EUFOR),

Actions on collecting the SALW called "Internal

Harvest" (Ministries of Interior of the Entities and Civil Protection Administrations of the Entities);

Defence reform including the downsizing and restructuring of the Armed Forces of BiH (abolishment of the Entity Ministries of Defence) and its alignment with NATO standards. Thus, BiH is reducing the number of weapons and ammunition storage sites in BiH.

5. Problems in the implementation of the Programme of Action

As a post-war country significant number of uncontrolled SALW in civilian possession poses significant threat to population. Fragmented constitutional structure hampers the process of harmonization of legislation. SALW databases are still not integrated and do not exist at all administrative levels.

Unstable military surpluses of weapons and ammunition represent additional security threat to citizens of BiH due to its condition. Storage and guarding those stockpiles are burden to the budget of BiH.

6. International cooperation

BiH is obliged to submit annual reports in accordance with the UN Programme of Action and OSCE's exchange of information on SALW.

BiH actively participates in the regional activities within the SEESAC (South Eastern Europe Small Arms Clearing House) and RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Center).

BiH participated in regional initiative for development of Regional Report of Arms Exports and published its information in the Report.

Agencies such as the Office for the Cooperation with the INTERPOL, a national center for SECI (South-East Cooperation Initiative) were established and are operational. The EUROPOL has been established and its operational functionality is being developed.

ANNEX

State level

1. The state level coordination agency
See 1

2. State point of contact
See 1

3. Legislation, bylaws and the administration procedure

3.1 State production control procedures for SALW

The production of the SALW is regulated through the Law on Manufacturing of Weapons and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of BiH", No 09/04).

3.2 Procedures for the issuing of licenses and authorizations

Issuing of licences and authorizations are regulated by the Article 3 of the Law on Manufacturing of Weapons and Military Equipment. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH (MOFTER) has the mandate to issue, revoke or annul the licenses if the requirements are fulfilled or not.

The licence shall be revoked in accordance with the regulations and procedures stipulated in the following documents:

- National procedures for the production control;
- Instructions on Monitoring and Reporting of the Manufacturing and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment;

- Instruction on the Procedure for Issuing of Licenses for Manufacturing and Repair of Weapons and the Military Equipment to the Legal Entities;
- Instruction on Recording and Central Registry of Legal Entities with the License Issued for Manufacturing and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment.

The procedures foresee that MOFTER is obliged to respond to a request for the issuance of a license within 30 days from the day of submission (according to the Law on Administrative Procedures).

The MOFTER established the Inspection Team for control and monitoring of the SALW and military equipment manufacturers

By conducting the inspection, MOFTER obtains the information on regularity of business and behavior of legal persons who possess a license for manufacturing and repair of weapons and military equipment. Therefore, when conducting the inspections, MOFTER Inspection Teams examine the following:

- existence of valid documentation for manufacturing;
- compliance with organization plans and the security and protection measures;
- record-keeping on contracts and consumption of the 'B' material.

The monitoring is conducted by the Entity Ministries and the following are examined:

- verification of existence and validity of the organization plans;
- application of the regulated physical and technical safety and protection of people and buildings;
- supervision and inspection of the 'B' material supply and consumption.

After completion of their supervision, Entity Ministries are obliged to submit their reports to MOFTER

MOFTER holds the central registry of issued licenses for legal and physical entities for import/export and transit of weapons and military equipment as well as contracts of legal entities on long-term manufacturing cooperation.

3.3 Revision and extension of the licenses validity period

The license for manufacturing and repair of weapons and military equipment does not have time-limit, unless the license is revoked. The monitoring is conducted by the Entity Ministries and Brcko District whilst the inspections are conducted by the MOFTER inspection teams. The legislation foresees a possibility of changing the assortment of products. However, the legal entity has to apply and request the license or any change in the manufacturing process and the change of the assortment.

3.4 Procedures for the revocation of the licenses

Annulment of the license for the manufacturing and repair of weapons and military equipment will be implemented if:

- it has been established that the license had been issued based on the false data;
- when the legal entity breached the Law and the regulations issued based therein;
- the legal entity did not eliminate the faults discovered in a prescribed period;
- in case when the inspection or monitoring is prevented.

The decision on license revocation is final. However, there is a legal remedy, through filing of an administrative suit at the Court of BiH within 60 days from the receipt of the decision.

3.5 Law enforcement and court proceedings for the illegal manufacturing

The illegal manufacturing of SALW stipulates misdemeanor and criminal penalties for individuals and legal entities in accordance with the Law on Manufacturing of Weapons and Military Equipment, and the Penal Code of BiH

There are few reports on investigations conducted or cases processed by the Indirect Tax Authority for breach of rules on exports of SALW. There are no drastic cases of the violations of legislation, especially since the state level institutions have taken over the control of the export and the issuing of licenses. One of the sub-Acts is the Instruction on Obligations of Indirect Tax Authority in Implementation of the Law on Import and Export of Weapons and Military Equipment and Export and Import of Dual-use Items. There are pecuniary and imprisonment penalties foreseen for the perpetrators of the Law. The Penal Code of BiH foresees the criminal sanctioning for the cases of the illicit trade and manufacturing of weapons and military equipment.

4. Stock management and security

- BiH Presidency issued the Decision on size and structure of the AFBiH and storage sites of AFBiH on 5 July 2006. The Decision determines the size and structure of Armed Forces of BiH and location for weapons and ammunition storage sites.
- Legislation and state level regulations stipulating stockpile security issues are in the process of development.
- Current safety measures are defined at the state level but are also monitored by the members of the international community (UNDP, NATO, OSCE and EUFOR). The EUFOR Commander Instruction to the Parties (ITP) Change 23¹ and 24² is applied. Additional material applied is "The NATO Handbook on Security Principles for the Storing of the Military Ammunition and Explosives".
- BiH MoD issued a Decision on 4 April 2006 to form inspection teams for control of storage sites, weapons and ammunition. The AF BiH weapons and ammunition storage buildings in most of the cases, meet minimum NATO criteria. However, the outside perimeter, surveillance and security are in bad conditions. Efforts are being invested to bring them in line with NATO standards. The assistance and support to upgrade the security and surveillance of the storage sites are necessary.
- The downsizing of the storage sites and buildings locations commenced in 2006 following the BiH Presidency Decision.
- AFBiH are included into the process of SALW management and are physically securing the ammunition stored.
- As of 01 January 2010, there were 19 ammunition storage sites in use in BiH of which only 5 will be needed long term. Planned for closure in 2010:
 - ASS "Ljubace" – Zivinice (closed on 17 06 2010);
 - ASS "Ljuta" – Konjic (closed the end of December 2010);
 - ASS "Kosova" – Gorazde (originally scheduled for the end of December 2010, now postponed to the beginning of 2011, 193.82 tons remain to be removed).
 - ASS Gladna Brda (closed 04 March 2010).
- It is important to mention that the AFBiH SALW and the police SALW in Bosnia and Herzegovina are secured and safeguarded separately.

¹ Change 23 to the Instruction to the Parties (ITP) issued by COM EUFOR and SMR NHQ SA on 10 January 2006

² Change 24 to the Instruction to the Parties (ITP) issued by COM EUFOR and SMR NHQ SA on 13 September 2006

- The reform and downsizing of the AFBiH is ongoing. SALW surplus will be officially declared once the downsizing of AFBiH and the Property Transfer are completed.

5. Prevention, Collecting and Disposal of SALW

The SALW awareness raising campaign supported by SACBiH was visible throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2010

The aim of the campaign is to increase the awareness of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina about the negative aspects of uncontrolled weapons possession. Different communication materials were chosen to increase awareness of the issue.

Campaign posters which have been distributed throughout the country present a strong message on the illicit use of weapons and the fatal consequences that can follow. Further communication materials and a guidebook on SALW challenges for teacher and school-age children have been produced and distributed. In addition, videos and campaign websites have been produced and actively promoted on the internet to increase awareness among the youth in BiH. TV spots and jumbo placards with the strong message 'Firearms are present in every fourth household in BiH. Who will be the next victim?' were conducted during the summer 2010

The campaign was continued with the set of workshops held in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Brcko, Bijeljina and Mostar. The workshops were addressing the illicit use of SALW with media, members of NGOs, gender mechanisms and law enforcement agencies.

- SALW collected through police activities has been assigned for destruction. The destruction procedures have been set up.

5.1 SALW destruction techniques

Conventional methods are used for the destruction of weapons. Destruction of SALW is conducted by cutting and melting at local steelworks. The destruction of SALW is implemented within the UNDP project – SACBiH.

The unstable ammunition is destroyed by detonation. To that end UNDP, within the SAP, has upgraded the ammunition demolition ground in Kalinovik and brought it in line with the NATO and Regional Micro Disarmament Standards (RMDS). The ground will be used by the BiH Armed Forces.

All surplus ammunition is demilitarized (industrially processed). The demilitarization is implemented at the former Government Ordnance Factories such as Pretis in Vogosca, Binas Bugojno, Vitezit Vitez and Doboj military facility. Within the SACBiH framework UNDP invested a limited upgraded of the Pretis demilitarization facility in order to improve the security and safety and the disposal rate.

In November 2006 UNDP commissioned the transportable Explosive Waste Incinerator which will dispose of small arms ammunition up to 14,5 mm caliber. The EWI including the Pollution Control System (PCS) are installed in their final working locations. To date 400,000 rounds of ammunition has been destroyed.

In 2010, UNDP, based on the approved project document by the BiH Government commissioned the three additional ammunition destruction machines, namely Autoclave machine, High Pressure Water Flush Machine and Ammunition Disassembly/Pull Apart machine that will increase overall ammunition destruction capacities for 100%.

5.2 Details on records keeping and/or the body in charge of the destruction

The destruction activities mostly regard the reported surpluses, the weapons and ammunition surrendered individually, and collected SALW. Narrative and electronic reports are primarily filed at the BiH Ministry of Defence, but also UNDP and NGO's.

Records on destroyed SALW are kept in the relevant institutions also involved in the destruction (EUFOR, UNDP, MoD, MoS)

In 2010, the Ministry of Defense established a Commission of Verification and Monitoring of destruction activities. The Commission exercised day-to-day monitoring activities and periodic verifications. This improved the transparency of the destruction process.

5.3 Confiscated or seized weapons

Police authorities periodically confiscate the illegally held weapons. Those are being destroyed in line with the existing destruction standards being smelted in the steel mills. The punitive sanctions are applied in line with relevant laws on arms to the perpetrators of illegally held weapons.

Law enforcement agencies also seize weapons when appropriate and are kept in line with the existing legislation.

5.4 Surplus of military weapons

According to the assessments of the working group the estimated surplus of military is up to 95,000 SALW and between 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes of ammunition.

To date, around 6,800 tonnes of ammunition was destroyed and some 65,000 of military rifles.

In 2010, approximately 1,550 tonnes of ammunition were destroyed and 30,081 pieces of M16A1 automatic rifles.

Currently there are additional 4,000 tonnes assigned for destruction.

6. Import and Export Control

Issuing of licences and authorizations are regulated by the Article 5 of the Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Goods and Services of Strategic Importance for the Security of BiH. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations BiH (MOFTER) has the mandate to issue licences and international import certificate.

Export, import and brokering of goods from the Common List of Military Equipment may be performed only on the basis of the licences. The licences are issued with the validity of one year.

When giving the approval competent ministries shall in particular keep account of the following:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

 1. Restrictions and sanctions of the UNSC, the OSCE and the EU;
 2. International obligations undertaken, foreign policy interests;

3. EU Common Position on Arms Exports;
 4. The principle of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- The Ministry of Security
 1. That issuance of licences is in accordance with the security policy of BiH
 - The ministry of Defense
 1. That issuance of licences in in accordance with the defense policy of BiH
 - The Ministry of Civil Affaris
 1. That issuance of licences shall not endanger people's lives and health, environemtn or material goods;
 - The State Regulatroy Agency for Radioation and Nuclear Safety in BiH
 1. That procurement of a radiation sources shall not violate the regulations pertaining to radiation and nuclear safety.

The licences will be revoked if the documentation was issued on the basis of false or incomplete information or if new information is obtained, or document is not used for the intended purposes, or the legal entity does not operate in accordance with the provisions of the Law or if the legal entity prevents the conduction of supervision

MOFTER holds the central registry of issued licenses for legal and physical entities for import/export and transit of weapons and military equipment as well as contracts of legal entities on long-term manufacturing cooperation.

6.1 Criteria regarding the issuance of permits for import/export of arms and military equipment

During the process of issuing of permits for transit and brockering of weapons and military equipment MOFTER has to obtain approval from the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the BiH Ministry of Security, The State Regulatroy Agency for Radioation and Nuclear Safety in BiH and the BiH Ministry of Defense of BiH

When issuing such an approval, the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to examine (among other things) the prohibitions and sanctions of the:

- UN Security Council,
- EU's Common Position EU 2008/944/cfsp,
- OSCE Common Export Control Criteria,
- international obligations assumed by BiH,
- foreign-policy interests of the country in regard to the strategic foreign-policy partners of BiH and act in accordance with the principles of fight against the terrorism and non-dissemination of the arms of mass destruction.
- BiH is not a member of the international control regimes (WA, AG, NSG, MTCR), but does comply with the declarations and other agreements.

The list of the European regulations (EC Dual-Use Regulation 1334/2000) was included into the legislation In March 2006, the Law on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was adopted

6.2 Types of licenses

The Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Goods and Services of Strategic Importance of the Security of BiH stipulates one license for one export or import.

Each of the licenses contains all the data relevant for that activity, such as:

- license number
- date of issuance
- name – title of the goods
- customs code
- quantity
- exporter
- importer
- end user
- monetary value
- license validity

6.3 The period of validity, annulment/revocation and the exceptions

The licence validity is one year. The clause regarding the revocation is an obligatory part of each license (it states that it can be annulled if the conditions necessary for its issuing cease to exist). It also includes the clause on the legal remedy which states that the administrative suit can be filed at the BiH Court within 30 days from the receipt of the decision.

The Law stipulates the obligatory report on export/import, brokering and transit to be submitted 15 days after the completion of the mentioned activities. The Reports on exported, imported, brokered or transit weapons and military equipments is submitted by the physical or legal entities to the MoFTER.

The End User Certificate (EUC) is an obligatory document that accompanies each license issued as stipulated by the law and sub-Acts. In accordance with its mandate, the Ministry of

6.4 Number of licenses and the staff members

In 2010, 51 permits for import of goods from military lists of equipment.

185 international import certificates were issued for goods from the National List. There were 6 import permits for the goods from the dual use goods list.

121 permit for export of goods from the military lists and 53 international export certificates for goods from the National List. From the list of dual use goods 4 permits were issued for exports.

Within the MOFTER, there is a department for export-import of weapons and military equipment and dual use goods and registration of companies.

There are nine employees in the department.

6.5 End user, verification and the re-transfer

The law foresees the obligatory document End User Document or End User Certificate, in each subject matter and each type of license. Verification of the End User/User Certificate falls under the mandate of the

BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MOFTER, and BiH MFA and MOFTER are obliged to verify end-use or end-user certificates.

Procedures regarding the re-transferring are same.

6.6 Assistance from other countries

As a part of education assistance to establish effective state mechanism for export control, seminars and lectures have been prepared, as well as short courses under the auspices of USA and EU countries and countries from the SEE Region

Within regular activities of MFA and MOFTER, there is regular exchange of information between BiH and other states in regards to export control based on the authorities deriving from existing laws.

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

7. Registering of the international brokers operating on the territory of BiH

The Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Goods and Services of Strategic Importance of the Security of BiH also regulates the category "brokering services". "Broker is a legal or physical person with its seat in BiH and must be registered in the registry of the MOFTER".

7.1 Registration of the international brokers – country citizens, regardless of their location

n/a

7.2 Licenses/permits for the international agency transactions

Export and import licenses issued so far included the two entities of the operation, that is the importer/exporter and the end user, while in most of the cases, the importer is also the end user

7.3 Penalties for the illicit international agency activities and the enforcement of law

All penalties for illegal activities are stipulated by the BiH Criminal Code

8. Marking, data records and monitoring

8.1 SALW marking

Bosnia and Herzegovina manufactures only certain types and calibers of SALW and ammunition. These are:

- ammunition calibre up to 12,7 mm,
- hand grenades,
- mortars and mortar shells calibre up to/over 100 mm,
- recoilless weapons, hand-held antitank equipment calibre 90 mm,

- other limited equipment, limited amount and limited possibilities.

All SALW which have not been marked regularly and are located in BiH, will be destroyed.

Marking system in BiH is consisted of alpha-numerical symbols, while other symbols are not used. Marks are on visible place/part of the equipment and on boxes/packaging. The marks look as follows:

SRB 8702-01 or 007 9401-01 or 124 0301

SRB-name of producer: Slavko Rodic-Bugojno,
87-two last digits of the production year (e.g. 1987),
02-production series,
01-war production series.

or, nowadays:

124-producer code-Bugojno,
03- two last digits of the production year (e.g. 2003),
01-production series

Also, as a mark on ammunition, there could be ammunition type and model, the example is given below:

TF, M68P1,

- TF means high-explosive ammunition,
- M model,
- 68 year of introduction of the ammunition in armaments,
- P1 modifications and number of modification.

Boxes are also marked (especially those for ammunition). During maintenance of some SALW types, UN and NATO defined marks are being put on appropriate place. The example is given below:

E.G. 1.4S 0345 1305-XX-215-4502

E G means classification of danger,
0345 UN number,
1305-XX-215-4502 is NSN number (National Stock Number which identifies producing country of equipment)

Marks on armaments (recoilless rifles and mortars are marked by cold marking on parts such as tube or breech system and they are permanent). Ammunition can be marked with colour on the top of the bullet, e.g. black colour for penetrating ammunition, red colour for flare ammunition, etc.

B.2. Marking techniques in BiH

Manufacturers in BiH mark their products in accordance with the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking of Fire Arms and Ammunition³ and in accordance with the standard technologies and production documentation.

Marking techniques are harmonized with OSCE standards. Therefore, the main technique is marking with color including marking of the metal parts by cold mark stamping whereas some parts are marked by engraving.

Hot marking as well as casting are not applied, but they can be carried out without any difficulties.

8.3. State procedures in marking of the unmarked SALW

State policy for unmarked weapons is defined by the Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Side Fire Arms and Ammunition⁴. All weapons and ammunition manufactured in BiH or imported are subject to testing, stamping and marking before their release on the market.

8.4 The state body in charge of marking

MOFTER is implementing the above mentioned Law and development of by-laws which need to be harmonised with recommendations from the Standing International Commission for Testing Side Arms (C I P) The drafting process of this by-law is in progress.

8.5 State control over the private sector regarding the marking process

There is no private sector in BiH since the manufacturing and marking of weapons and military equipment is still under state control.

8.6 State laws or practices regarding the licensed production outside the state territory

According to the BiH Law on Manufacturing of Weapons of Arms and Military Equipment MOFTER holds and maintains the central registry of legal entities authorised to manufacture Weapons and Military Equipment. The Central register of legal entities for manufacturing of weapons is managed in accordance with the internal legislation. The Procedures for License issuance, inspection and monitoring are regulated by state and entity by-laws. Therefore, inspection is conducted by MOFTER (Inspectorate department) and monitoring is conducted by the Entity Ministries of Industry, Energy and Mining.

8.7 Information on instruments for arms monitoring and/or recording details for SALW

Through inspections MOFTER also examines the business processes and their regularity and behavior of legal entities licenced for manufacturing of Weapons and military equipment. During the inspection the following are checked:

- existence of the valid documentation for manufacturing

³ Official Gazette of BiH 21/03

⁴ Official Gazette of BiH 21/03

- compliance with organization plans and security and protection measures;
- Record keeping on contracts and on consumption of the 'B' material.

Monitoring is conducted by Entity Ministries for Industry, Energy and Mining. The following are examined:

- verification and validity of the organization plans;
- application of the required physical and technical safety and security of people and buildings;
- Supervision and inspection of the 'B' material supply and consumption.

The Entity Ministries are obliged to submit their reports to the MOFTER.

The state control of the Law on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment and The Law on Control of Foreign Trade of Goods and Services of Strategic Importance of the Security of BiH will be implemented through the US TRACKER system, which will ensure complete and centralised monitoring of data on weapons that are imported, exported and transit. In the TRACKER system all relevant ministries are linked up and it is currently functional.

9. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

After the reform of the defense sector, there was a decrease of soldiers in the process of allignment of BiH Armed Forces with respective NATO standards. There were activities to ensure smooth transition of the demobilized soldiers into the civilian life. The programme was supported by the NATO countries and the Trust Fund administered by the IOM was formed. Current AFBiH structure is around 10,000 professional soldiers and 5,000 thousand whilst at the beginning of the reform process there were 20,000 active soldiers. Currently the reform process is still ongoing to reach other requirements and standards.

10. Awareness raising

The SALW awareness raising campaign supported by SACBiH was visible throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2010.

The aim of the campaign is to increase the awareness of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina about the negative aspects of uncontrolled weapons possession. Different communication materials were chosen to increase awareness of the issue.

Campaign posters which have been distributed throughout the country present a strong message on the illicit use of weapons and the fatal consequences that can follow. Further communication materials and a guidebook on SALW challenges for teacher and school-age children have been produced and distributed. In addition, videos and campaign websites have been produced and actively promoted on the internet to increase awareness among the youth in BiH. TV spots and Jumbo placards with the strong message 'Firearms are present in every fourth household in BiH. Who will be the next victim?' were conducted during the summer 2010.

The campaign was continued with the set of workshops held in Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Brcko, Bijeljina and Mostar. The workshops were addressing the illicit use of SALW with media, members of NGOs, gender mechanisms and law enforcement agencies.

Regional level

1. Obligatory legal instruments

Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperates with the countries within the framework of international multilateral agreements as well as international bilateral agreements.

International multilateral agreements:

- European Convention on Counter Terrorism from January 27, 1977;
- Agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Combat against Cross Border Crime with the Charter on Establishment and Operation of the Regional Centre Central European Initiative - SECI - (SECI CENTRE) for combat against cross border criminal from May 26, 1999.
- Agreement on Cooperation in Fight against Criminal, Terrorism, Illegal trade of Drugs and Organized Crime, 2002 (Croatia, Italy), 2004 (Russian Federation), 2005 (Iran), 2006 (Greece, Austria, Slovakia, Egypt, Slovenia), 2007 (Switzerland, Romania, Montenegro, Bulgaria), 2008 (Macedonia), 2009 (Albania), 2010 (Croatia, Serbia, France)
- Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation on Security Matters between Qatar and BiH, 2010.

International bilateral contracts:

- Agreement with the Republic of Hungary on Cooperation in Combat against Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime from April 21, 1996;
- Agreement with the Republic of Turkey on Cooperation in Combat against the International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Psychotropic Substances and Organized Crime from January 28, 2002,
- Agreement on Cooperation in the Area of Fight against Organized Crime from January 28, 2002,
- Agreement with Croatia on Cooperation in Combat against Terrorism, Abuse and Drug Trafficking and Fight Against Organized Crime from June 27, 2002.

Further activities were undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina to sign bilateral agreements with other countries in the region, which would regulate this matter.

BiH government officialy supported Arms Transfer Treaty (ATT).

Global level

1. The international instruments against the terrorism and crime that the BiH consented to or has ratified them:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 -- BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of BiH" number 26/98;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of RBiH" number 15/95;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of RBiH" number 15/95;

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of RBiH" number 25/95;
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of RBiH" number 25/95;
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of BiH" number 26/98;
- Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 - BiH is a member based on succession. Published in "Official Gazette of RBiH" number 15/95;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 – ongoing ratification procedure. Proposal for the Decision on Ratification delivered to the BiH Presidency on December 12, 2002;
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 - ongoing ratification procedure. Proposal for the Decision on Ratification delivered to the BiH Presidency on December 12, 2002;
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 - ongoing ratification procedure. Proposal for the Decision on Ratification delivered to the BiH Presidency on February 21, 2003;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 - ongoing ratification procedure. Proposal for the Decision on Ratification delivered to the BiH Presidency on February 21, 2003;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 - ongoing ratification procedure. Proposal for the Decision on Ratification delivered to the BiH Presidency on November 11, 2003;

1.1 Bosnia and Herzegovina respects all arms embargos imposed by the UNSC, EU and other regional organizations

2. International assistance and cooperation

Significant financial and educational assistance in SALW control and destruction was provided by Governments of the UK, the Netherlands and Sweden and through UNDP SACBiH project.

3. Cooperation with civil and nongovernmental organizations

Cooperation with international non governmental organizations is conducted through agreements between local and international governmental institutions and local and international NGO's.

BiH government cooperates with Centre for Security Studies (CSS), humanitarian organization - Red Cross, SAFERWORLD, Bonn International Centre for Conversion, Transition International, etc.

4. Information exchange

Reporting and other forms of exchange of information with the UN, OSCE, SEESAC and RACVIAC (seminars, analytical documents etc.).

5. Training, capacity building and research

Training for SALW were conducted through the participation in workshops and seminars, and through other aspects of UNDP, SEESAC, OSCE and RACVIAC activities, as well as other activities such as forums, conferences etc.

Institutions of BiH closely cooperate on the bilateral level with German institute BAFA and Sweden institute SIPRI on arms export controls. Together with other countries from Europe, BiH is involved in training programme of US Government (EXBS company) arms exports control.

Within the SACBiH Project, UNDP continues to provide financial and technical assistance, support and advice to the Coordination Board and other state and entity institutions working on SALW control, in order to enhance the state and coordinated SALW control in BiH. Additionally, UNDP continues to upgrade the national capacities for demilitarization and destruction of arms.