The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations at Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs – Geneva Branch and has the honour to transmit the Annual National report of Bosnia and Herzegovina on a monitoring application to the CCW Convention in 2011,

- Compliance report CCW Convention;
- CCW Convention Amended Protocol II;
- CCW Convention Protocol V

The Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations at Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 4 March 2012

CCW IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT UNIT
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
OFFICE FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS
Secretariat
GENEVA
Fax: 022 917 00 54
### SUMMARY COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CCW PROTOCOL V

**NAME OF STATE [PARTY]:** BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**REPORTING PERIOD:** JANUARY to DECEMBER 2011

| Form A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of ERW | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
|---|---|
| Form B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of ERW | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war | changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |
| Form I: Other Relevant Matters | × changed  
unchanged  
[last reporting year: (2010)]  
non applicable |

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1 Pursuant to the relevant decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, this cover page could be used as a complement to submitting the detailed reporting forms adopted at the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V in case there is no substantial change in the ERW situation, as a result of a conflict or of the measures undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Protocol V, and when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports.

**CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS**
**PROTOCOL V**

**REPORTING FORMS**

Pursuant to Article 10, Paragraph 2 (b) of the Protocol and the Decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

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**HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY:** BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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**NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):**

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BH/ Tel/Fax No. +387 33 281 246; +387 33 227 156;
- Ministry of Civil Affairs of BH/ The Demining Commission of BH/BHMAC;
  Tel/Fax No. +387 33 445 082; +387 33 206 466; +387 33 253 800, info@bhmac.org
- Ministry of Defense of BH/ Tel/Fax No. +387 33 285 627; + 387 33 206 094

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**DATE OF SUBMISSION:** 31.03.2012

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☑ YES

☐ NO

☐ Partially, only the following forms:

- A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐

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CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
- PROTOCOL V -

FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Current size of mine suspected area is 1340 km², which is 2.6% compared to total area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through systematic survey operations it was defined 10,236 mine suspected locations with approximately 200,000 mines/UXOs.

Mine suspected area in Bosnia and Herzegovina was reduced for 102,62 km² or 70% of the plan (146,65 km²). Humanitarian demining operations reduced 12,69 km² of mine risk area. In general survey operations 6,79 km² were declared as area without identified risk, while 83,14 km² were reduced by additional analysis and assessment of suspected area within systematic survey operations.

The coordinative role in the process of humanitarian demining that includes survey of suspected areas, preparation of projects and technical inspection has been assigned to Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre as technical body of Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Commission and part of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Organizations of Civil Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina are specialized for removal of explosive remnants of war.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Strategy 2009-2019 envisaged that Bosnia and Herzegovina will be mine/ERW free country after 2019.

The contamination of Bosnia and Herzegovina occurred during the conflict in period 1992-1995. Explosive remnants of war are spread throughout the country, primarily in the area of former confrontation lines.

Presence of explosive remnants of war adversely affects the security of all citizens as well as socio-economic development of the country. Based on the last General Assessment of mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the scope of the mine problem in the country in 2007, it was identified 1631 impacted communities. Estimation shows that mines/UXO contaminated locations directly impact safety of 921,513 persons, out of which 154,538 people live in high impacted communities, 342,550 in medium impacted and 424,425 persons in low impacted communities. Out of total number of impacted communities, 122 or 7,48% are categorized as high impacted communities, 625 or 38,32% as medium impacted communities and 884 or 54,19% as low impacted communities.

Besides all types of antipersonnel mines, Bosnia and Herzegovina is contaminated by following types of explosive remnants of war: grenades, rifle mines, mortar mines, rockets, artillery shells and missiles, antiaircraft ammunition, air bombs, initiators (blasting caps), fuses and cluster

1 According to the first official assessment of BHMAC from 1998, mine suspected area was 4,200 km² or 8.20% of whole BiH.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Removal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Bosnia and Herzegovina started in 1996 and since then it has been ongoing activity. Besides governmental organizations, in this complicated process are involved national and international non-governmental organization and commercial companies.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina removal of ERW is divided into two levels, precisely it is responsibility of demining teams and teams for removal of explosive remnants of war. Removal of ERW by demining teams is prescribed by the evidence that is submitted together with final documentation of demining task. Removal of ERW under competence EOD teams is prescribed by specific evidence (Combined Report on issued tasks, survey and removal of ERW - Chapter VI of BiH Mine Action Standard (paragraph 4 under d) for each reported UXO (or more of them on single location).

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Standards divide responsibility for removal of mines and ERW as follows:

- **Demining teams:**
  - AP and AT mines, hand-grenades, rifle grenades, artillery shell – bullets and mortar grenades caliber below 82 mm;
  - EOD teams:
    - All types of artillery shells, aerial bombs and mortar grenades caliber above 82 mm, all type of rockets, all types of ammunition, including cluster bombs KB-1 and KB-2, any composite designed and unrecognizable UXO (with chemical, biological, flare, smoke or other charge) or booby-traps, as well as any other UXO suspected to have piezo-electric fuse.

Destruction of ERW in Bosnia and Herzegovina is conducted exclusively by detonations. All ERW is destroyed on-site where it was found, except if jeopardizes people or in a case of unacceptable material damage that could not be prevented applying adequate protection measures. At the end of 2011, there were 36 accredited organisations for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Out of this number, there are 5 government organisations (Armed Forces, Civil Protections from Federation and Republic of Srpska and Brcko District, along with the Red Cross Association for Bosnia and Herzegovina BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA), 13 commercial organisations and 18 NGO’s (national and international). Within accredited organisations, there are currently 1.550 persons engaged, all possessing accreditation for mine action and licence for work. Out of the total number, 700 trained deminers and 650 persons authorised for managerial and monitoring activities within mine action are engaged at the moment. Accredited organisations currently dispose of following material and technical assets for humanitarian demining:

- 39 machines - 26 for standard ground disturbance (mills and flails), 6 for non standard ground disturbance and vegetation removal and 7 machines for removal of construction debris;
- 58 MDD teams for mine – explosive search, available 72 MDDs and
- 1.311 metal detectors of various types for usage in humanitarian demining operations.

In 2011, 301 participants from 7 accredited organisations attended one of the 21 held courses held for humanitarian demining and MRE education. In order to conduct safety policy, efficient and safe demining process, 27 accredited organisations conducted 64 internal additional training courses for 1.112 persons and tested them.

According to available information for implementation of all mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011 was spent 40,630,038 BAM. Thereof 49,44% of the funds were provided out of national resources and 50,56% from international institutions/organizations (donations).
## Results of demining teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AP mines</th>
<th>AT mines</th>
<th>ERW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>5,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Results of teams for removal of ERW in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AP mines</th>
<th>AT mines</th>
<th>ERW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>18,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>21,595</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Review of explosive remnants of war (ERW) removed in 2011 in Bosnia and Herzegovina

## Review of explosive remnants of war (ERW) removed by demining teams in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>TYPE OF REMOVED ORDNANCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AP mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMP;IBIA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL PROTECTION OF FBIH</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL PROTECTION OF RS</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL PROTECTION OF BRCKO DISTRICT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETEKTOR</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOK-ING demining N.H.O.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N&amp;N IVSA</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO C.I.D.C.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO PRO VITA</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO STOP MINES</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID (NPA)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMED FORCES OF BIH</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POINT d.o.o. Brčko</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEHNOELEKTRO PODRUZNICA 001</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDRAZENJE ZA ELIMINACIJU MINA</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG DEMIRA</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UX3 BALKANS</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Pazi mine&quot; Vitez</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Without mines</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Review of explosive remnants of war (ERW) removed by demining teams in 2011

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Table 3: Review of explosive remnants of war (ERW) removed by EOD teams in 2011.

Any other relevant information:

In 2011, humanitarian demining operations were conducted on 343 tasks with a total area of 15.70 km² (193 technical survey tasks with the area of 12.16 km² and 50 clearance tasks with area of 3.54 km²). Out of this, 276 tasks were completed (145 technical survey tasks and 131 clearance tasks), while the sampled area is 12.69 km² or 41% out of plan² – 30.90 km². Technical survey operations reduced 9.56 km² of mine risk area or 44% out of plan – 21.63 km², while clearance operations reduced 3.13 km² mine risk area or 34% out of plan – 9.27 km², where 1.816 AP mine, 389 AT mine, 5,346 pieces of UXO and 59 pieces of cluster munitions (KB/KB1) were found and destroyed. Average number of found and destroyed mines per hectare is 7.04 mines/ha. Currently, there are 67 ongoing humanitarian demining tasks with the area of 2.46 km² (48 technical survey tasks with the area of 2.16 km² and 19 clearance tasks with the area of 0.30 km²). Based on assessment made through previous general survey (GI 1A), complemented humanitarian demining operations during 2011 have eliminated mine hazard for approximately 22,000 directly impacted persons, who will be, as estimated, final users of demined areas.

Furthermore, Mine Action Strategy of BiH Armed Forces was developed for the period 2009-2019, defining vision, mission and goals of BiH Armed Forces in the field of mine action. Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina carry out operations of ERW removal with app. 30% of capacities engaged in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They have following resources: 34 manual demining squads, 6 squads for mechanical soil preparation, 6 squads with dogs for detection of explosive 1 general reconnaissance team.

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2 On the priority list for demining in 2011, as approved by Entity Governments and Brčko District, there are 1,208 tasks with the area of 49,665.496 m².

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

Last general assessment study on mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, completed in 2007 has identified 1,631 communities impacted by mine/ERW. According to estimation locations contaminated by mines/ERW directly affect safety of 921,531 persons, thereof 154,538 persons living in high impacted communities, 342,550 in medium impacted communities and 424,425 in low impacted communities.

The Law on Demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette BiH" ed.5/02) prescribes organisational structure for survey, clearance and removal of mines and explosive remnants of war on territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, authorities responsible for mine action, rights and obligations of persons engaged in demining, as well as monitoring of the law implementation.

At the state level, Bosnia and Herzegovina Demining Law regulates Demining Commission as a central body responsible for the longterm conduction of mine action activities and removal of mine danger in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Commission is a part of BH Ministry of Civil Affairs and consists of three members (three nationalities). BHMAC is its technical body, established by the Ministry Council decision in 2002.

BHMAC main responsibilities are location of suspected areas and its declaration as risk or no obvious risk areas. Areas declared as risk areas are further processed by BHMAC and mine action projects are made for those areas.

BHMAC has its central and two main offices (Sarajevo and Banja Luka) and 8 Regional Offices established across the country (Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Pale, Tuzla, Brčko, Mostar, Travnik and Bihać) allowing operational activities to be carried out locally. Their main tasks are location and marking of suspect areas and database daily inputs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre manage and maintain database on mines/explosive remnants of war removed through operations of humanitarian demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Organisations of Civil Protections (CP of Federation BiH, CP of Republic of Srpska and CP of District Brčko) manage and maintain database on explosive remnants of war removed through activities of EOD teams. BHMAC began process for establishment of database that will unify all data on removed explosive remnants of war. Precisely, in this ongoing process organisations of Civil Protections in Bosnia and Herzegovina provide data on removed ERW, out of the evidence (Combined Report defined by paragraph 4 under d) of Chapter VI, BiH Mine Action Standards) on conducted tasks to BHMAC in electronic form every six months. Combined Report on issued tasks, survey and removal of explosive remnants of war (enclosure A, chapter VI of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Standard).

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Any other relevant information:

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MINE ACTION STRATEGY (2009-2019) is adopted by Council of Ministers during its 45th session, held on April 24, 2008 in Sarajevo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Operational Plan for 2012 in accordance to Article 17, Item 3 of Law on Demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette BiH”, ed. 5/02) has been approved by Demining Commision in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
FORM C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

Mine Risk Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina refers to mine action component with the final aim to reduce number of victims and to indicate long term danger by persistent education, media presentation and by raising population awareness. BHMAC organizes trainings for instructors of mine risk education. Integration of mine risk education program within regular education system for primary and secondary schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as distribution of brochures for pupils and teachers are intended to raise awareness and develop their skills so they could become active participants within their communities in reduction of mine/ERW risk.

In 2011, 13,543 emergency marking signs were placed on 1.031 locations or 85% out of plan - 16,000 pieces. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MAC Survey teams, within systematic and general survey operations, have placed 11,983 mine warning signs at 996 locations or 86% out of plan - 14,000 pieces, while accredited organisations, within their MRE activities, placed 1,560 mine warning signs at 35 locations or 78% out of plan - 2,000 pieces.

In 2011, 104 projects of permanent marking / access barring were realised in category III with the area of 24, 63 km2 or 75% out of plan - 32, 75 km2. Through these operations / activities, 2,349 individual signs were placed, which is 47% out of plan – 5,000 pieces, along with 52 mine situation information panels / billboards. There are 4 permanent marking / access barring projects currently being realised for category III, with the area of 453.000 m2, which will be marked with 38 individual permanent marking signs.

Urgent marking of risk areas do not imply marking of risk area borders, but placement of mine signs on access places to risk areas as warning of present mine and/or UXO danger.

Law on Defence in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazzete BiH ed. 88/05), defines in Chapter V natural and other disasters and accidents.
Outline Law on Protection and Rescue of Persons and Material Goods from Natural and Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted in 2008.

Law on Protection and Rescue of Persons and Material Goods from Natural and Other Disasters (Official Gazette of Federation BiH ed. 39/03 and 22/06) is applicable in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Chapter IX of this Law defines protection from unexploded ordnance (Articles 86 to 89).

Law on Civil Protection (Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska ed. 22/02) is applicable in Republic of Srpska, and Article 41 defines conduct of activity: protection of unexploded ordnance and mines, within scope of Civil Protection.

In 2011, the BHMAC Mine Action Information System (MAIS) was put into operation. MAIS is a CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
web application that enables insight in suspected contamination of mines and unexploded ordinances. All other areas are to be treated with caution. Updated information is available from Mine Action Center - Sarajevo and Regional offices.

Any other relevant information:

In this reporting period, MRE inspectors from EUROR LOT teams continuously conducted activities in impacted communities via public informing and education of impacted groups of population, while NGO „Stop Mines“ (with technical and financial support from EUFOR) has conducted two training courses for MRE instructors, successfully attended and completed by 78 attendees, mostly EUFOR LOT teams interpreters and representatives of organisations accredited for MRE. In this reporting period, 20 MRE projects were realised, with 26.307 persons educated on mine hazards.

During 2011, there were 10 incidents and 3 demining accidents registered, in which total of 22 persons were victims. They resulted in 9 deaths, while 13 persons were injured. Since 1992, there was a total 7.981 mine / UXO victims. During the war period (1992-1995) there were 6.043 mine / UXO victims; after the war (since 1996) 1.671 were victims, with 583 mortalities, while there are no available data on year for 267 mine / UXO victims. Since 1996, during humanitarian demining, 113 deminers were victims to mines / UXO, with 46 mortalities.
FORM D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

Every humanitarian missions and organizations which come to Bosnia and Herzegovina, can ask for all relevant information on mine situation in BiH from BHMAC. Activities of BHMAC are as following:

1. Central database maintenance;
2. General survey and urgent marking;
3. Planning and preparation of mine action projects and supporting technical documentation;
4. Prioritization of mine action tasks;
5. Short and long term Plans and Reports;
6. Coordination and monitoring of the implementation OF National Mine Action Strategy and Mine Action Plan;
7. Definition of technical and safety standards;
8. Testing and accreditation;
9. Quality assurance;
10. Certification of cleared areas.

Any other relevant information:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

In 1996, Mine Action Centre was established by United Nations Mine Action Centre (UNMAC) in order to build a local management structure and operational mine action capacity. In the mid 1998, local structure was established, comprising of the Entity Centers and one central Mine Action Centre (BHMAC). In the first phase, number of humanitarian demining organizations was increased, first national mine action standards were issued, and financial resources were improved, as well as professional training. The adoption of the Law on Demining in 2002, established a central structure, BHMAC at the state level, immediately under the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction was signed on December 3, 1997, ratified on September 8, 1998 and put into force on March 1, 1999.

BiH has, together with another 14 countries, successfully presented the Request for the extension of Article 5 deadline at the 9th Meeting of the State Parties held in Geneva from November 24-28, 2008. Deadline extension was granted to BiH until year of 2019.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) on September 1st, 1993.


Convention on Cluster Munitions was signed on December 3, 2008 and ratified on September 7, 2010.

In 2011, BiH continued all activities towards fulfilling the obligations from the signed conventions and protocols.

Any other relevant information:

At the beginning of 1998 cooperation with international peacekeeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR), was established. Together with USA Government SFOR founded and equipped demining school of BH AF, educated necessary number of demining instructors for needs of further education of demining personnel in accordance to international standards for humanitarian demining.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
Members of SFOR through international donation equipped Demining Unit of BH AF with necessary equipment, tools and other means for work in humanitarian demining process:

Protective demining equipment, metal detectors, machines for mechanical soil preparation, medical vehicles, and mine detection dogs.

Each year BH AF got support for conduct of humanitarian demining operations from EUFOR and ITF. They ensure machines for mechanical soil preparation, as BH AF owns just one machine for soil disruption.

In 2006, cooperation was realized with Armed Forces of Spain, upon which in their organization was held training for particular number of BH AF Demining Unit's members in training centre in Spain. In 2007, Memorandum of Understanding between BH Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Defense of Kingdom of Sweden was signed and realized. It implies engagement of Sweden Army Demining Unit on demining sites of BH AF for mechanical soil preparation with two machines SCANJACK 3500.

The same year was established cooperation with Armed Forces of Republic of France. Representatives of both sides visited Military Schools for training of demining personnel within that cooperation.

In last few years in cooperation with Ministry of Defence of Republic of France, Ministry of Defence take over preparing steps in activities to establish Demining Center of AF BiH. The main task DC of AF BiH will be education and training of military personnel for humanitarian demining activities/operations.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8:

It should be emphasized that in School for Demining of BH Armed Forces have been conducted training of Dutch battalion as well as of representatives of Federal Ministry of Interior. There is project for establishment of International Center for Training of Demining Capacity planned in Bosnia and Herzegovina within BH Armed Forces.

Any other relevant information:

Co-operation on the level of foreign governments and embassies in BiH,
Co-operation with the European Union (EU) – IPA Program,
Co-operation in the framework of obligations and meetings related to the Ottawa Convention,
Co-operation with countries in the region in the framework of SEEMACC (South Eastern European Mine Action Coordination Council),
Co-operation with the ITF,
Co-operation with UN organizations (UNDP, UNICEF) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD),
Co-operation with International Red Cross Committee,
Co-operation with EUFOR,
Co-operation with all organizations and institutions involved in mine action activities in BiH.

We can offer the following forms of assistance to the international mine action community:

Establishment of the National mine action centre,
Legal, sublegal and normative regulations,
Establishment of mine information system,
Planning system – production of National strategies, annual and operative activity plans,
Education of executors of humanitarian demining operations, mine risk education,
General survey, definition of suspected hazardous area and education of survey teams.
FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

a. Munitions manufacturing management
   We do not have information at our disposal.

b. Munitions management
   Stockpiling and ammunition transport is done in accordance with Guidelines on Stockpiling and ammunition transport, prescribing conditions and measures for safe stockpiling and transport of explosive ordnances. Stockpiling and ammunition transport between military locations is under control of Armed forces. Armed forces do not carry out testing shootings because they do not have the permission for this purpose by NATO HQ and EUFOR. Laboratory research of stockpiled explosive ordnances is not done because BiH Armed Forces do not possess necessary equipment. Therefore, possibility of laboratory research in neighboring countries is being considered.

   We do not have at our disposal information on periodical test shootings or laboratory tests of stored explosive ordnances.

c. Training
   Personnel involved in handling, transportation and use of explosive devices is trained and certificated.

In the area of research and development for 2011, there were presentations of results for the project „Usage of Support Systems in Evaluation and Reduction of Mine Suspect Area in Bosnia and Herzegovina“, implemented by Mine Action Centre Bosnia and Herzegovina, ITF and HCR, which contained a helicopter multi-sensor survey and photographing of mine suspect area of 40.2 km² in the area of Bihać, Mostar and Trebinje; after this, Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina was provided with digital ortho photo and vector mode of proposition for inclusion of mine suspect area of 18.9 km² in project treated municipalities. Israeli company „Geomine Ltd“ presented the method of mine search using spectral analysis of aerial photos, which has been successfully applied in Israel and Angola. Providing this method proved acceptable for mine action, mine suspect area might be reduced much sooner in relation to existing methods while the very process of field activates might be significantly improved. Within the project / feasibility study by SAFEDEM, which is realised under the sponsorship of European Space Agency (ESA), new program has been presented on the location of Žunovnica Barracks in Hadžići, a potential method of imaging mine suspect areas by the usage of unmanned aerial vehicles UAV „ATMOS-6“, presented by Spanish company „CatUAV“. ATMOS-6 is an UAV with electric motor and a battery which, navigated from the control centre, might cover the area up to 1,000 ha. The usage of UAV enables images of high resolution in a manner much faster and less costly in comparison to aero or satellite images.

Mine Action Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina took part in three-day workshop on mine action
improvement through usage of non-technical methods for mine suspect area reduction, with emphasis on the profile of suspect area reduction and experiences exchange with other mine affected countries; the workshop was organized by Cambodian Mine Action Centre and Geneva International centre for Humanitarian Demining (GIChD).

d. Transfer
   In the last 4 years there has not been any transfer of arms and ammunition with military stockpiles.

e. Future production
   We do not have at our disposal information on experiments for improvement of trustworthiness of explosive ordnances for further production.

Any other relevant information:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party:</th>
<th>Bosnia and Herzegovina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting for time period from:</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard for mine/UXO clearance and standard for mine risk education as well as standard operational procedures for humanitarian demining and mine risk education in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been developed on the basis of the international mine action standards (IMAS).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter VI of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Standard (drafted on the basis of IMAS) defines removal of ERW in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Any other relevant information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Defense is willing, in law framework, and if necessary, to request through competent BH institution issuance of adequate instructions and operative procedures to improve expertise of employees in Ministry of Defense i.e. BH Armed Forces who attended training in accordance to provisions of this Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the same time, in frame of our law competence, we confirm that we are ready for cooperation and consulting with other parties in order to solve any problem that may arise in interpretation and applying method of this Protocol provisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS**
FORM I: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reporting for time period from: January to December 2011

Any other relevant information:

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