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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PRESIDENCY

SECURITY POLICY
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Sarajevo, February 2006

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Based on Article 12, paragraph 1, item o) of the Law on the Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official *Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina",* number: 88/05), the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its 85th session, held on February 8, 2006, adopted is

THE SECURITY POLICY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

AND INTRODUCTION

The Security Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Security Policy) is a document that defines a long-term and coherent strategy, which provides a framework and guidelines for the construction of systems, structures and all mechanisms necessary for the effective operation of the security sector. The security policy is elaborated by the executive power of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has the ability to coordinate the application of intelligence-security, military, economic, diplomatic, technological, information and other resources in order to achieve security goals. In addition to the basic values, which are particularly highlighted due to their importance for the overall security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the document also assesses the security environment, risks and threats, and defines the principles, interests and goals that Bosnia and Herzegovina wants to achieve in the area of security.

Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to build a favorable state of security in which the basic values derived from the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be ensured, namely: state continuity, sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and international subjectivity, human rights and basic freedoms of its citizens according to international standards , development of parliamentary democracy and free democratic elections, rule of law, national equality and reconciliation of peoples, stable economic development in conditions of free movement of goods, services and capital, social justice and security, natural and cultural wealth, health care of its inhabitants, healthy and stable ecological conditions for human life and the development of international regional cooperation. Security policy, as part of state policy, is the organized implementation of measures and activities for the successful and long-term protection of the aforementioned and other values of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with optimal use of all resources available to it.

By consistently fulfilling the assumed international obligations and active cooperation on the international level, Bosnia and Herzegovina will show that it is a reliable partner, capable of participating in the efforts of the community of democratic countries, aimed at achieving permanent peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic security area. Committed to intensive cooperation and integration on the political, economic and security level, within regional, European and Euro-Atlantic structures, Bosnia and Herzegovina will contribute to the further building of a democratic, peaceful and stable Europe and world peace as a whole.

The security policy, based on the identified challenges the country is facing, defines the security goals and, by applying all elements of the power of Bosnia and Herzegovina, achieves peace, security and prosperity for all its citizens.

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II PRINCIPLES OF SECURITY POLICY

Achieving the goals of the Security Policy is based on clearly defined principles, which are at the same time the basis for the operation and internal organization of all organs and institutions of the security system, as well as other subjects of society that participate in a certain way in the construction and realization of its goals. The security policy is based on the following principles:

The principle of legal order

Security policy, as a specific area of social action, is based on constitutional and legal provisions and norms of international law, as well as on rights and obligations arising from international documents accepted by Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area. This implies that the legal regulation of the security concept must be appropriate to the objective needs and set security goals of the smooth development of a democratic society.

The principle of indivisibility of security

The indivisibility of security in the modern world indicates that the level of security in the environment and beyond necessarily affects security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and vice versa. Such interactive relations in the field of security in the world oblige all states, including BiH, to take responsibility for maintaining internal and external security and to actively contribute to overall security within the limits of their capacities, through cooperation and partnership with other subjects of international relations.

The principle of comprehensiveness in the protection of vital values

Taking into account the complexity and interdependence of modern risks and threats, Bosnia and Herzegovina will ensure the coordination of existing activities and, where necessary, establish appropriate new mechanisms within the security system, with the aim of providing comprehensive and active protection of its social values and interests. It is in the phase of reforming the security system and other political bodies that will coordinate and supervise the work of the institutions that participate in the functioning of that system.

The principle of peacefulness and partnership

Bosnia and Herzegovina is firmly convinced of the possibility of resolving all open issues by political and legal means. It has no territorial pretensions towards neighboring and other countries, nor does it perceive neighboring and other countries as hostile and as a possible threat to its territorial integrity and sovereignty. That is why further development of good neighborly relations based on the principles of equality and cooperation is of particular importance.

The principle of transparency

With the aim of achieving democratic control in the field of security, appropriate transparency of the activities of competent state institutions will be ensured, in accordance with the standards applied in developed democratic states. This implies unique management and creation of further development of the security system and actively

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implementation of the supervisory function by the Parliamentary Assembly, the Presidency and the Council of Ministers of BiH over the legality of the work of the institutions that make up that system.

The principle of openness to change

As the security context is inherently dynamic, the Security Policy will be open to refinement, creation and adaptation. Possible sudden and sudden threats to the state of security in the country, the region and the world obligate this.

III STATE OF SECURITY

a) Security environment

Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in Southeastern Europe and the shortest communication routes connecting the Danube area with the middle Adriatic run through its territory.
Bosnia and Herzegovina has limited influence in the modern world due to its size, level of social product, position, communication importance, and the availability of strategic raw materials and resources. However, it is still a factor influencing the stability of Southeast Europe and Europe as a whole, which is why its internal and external dynamics of development will be the subject of European and wider international attention in the coming period.

The process of globalization of world relations has resulted in rapid economic and social progress in almost all countries of the world. The dynamics of these processes and the increasing interdependence in the modern world lead to processes that, according to the manner and level of manifestation, can represent security challenges and threats to the peace and stability of states and the realization of human rights of individuals and groups. The most pronounced challenges of this kind are international terrorism, organized crime, proliferation of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, illegal trade in various technologies and narcotics, people, etc.

The uneven development of countries, unsolved health problems, and especially the high level of poverty and other negative phenomena in the world, increasingly become global challenges, because the true resolution of these phenomena is delayed, which multiplies problems that may ultimately have unfathomable consequences for humanity.

In addition to local conflicts, the outcome of which is difficult to predict from the aspect of duration and further escalation, in some parts of the world the processes of manifesting national, religious, cultural and other identities, which often carry retrograde and extremist features, are becoming a kind of challenges and threats of a local or regional character.
Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighbors had such an experience in the recent past with extremely heavy material and human consequences that are still felt today. For this reason, Southeast Europe continues to represent the most sensitive area of today's Europe.

The process of returning refugees and displaced persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina and neighboring countries is also a unique challenge, the complete resolution of which is taking place slowly. That is why some localities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other countries of Southeast Europe that were affected by war, are very unstable, because life has not yet normalized there.

Democratic changes and general progress in the countries of our region increase the level of stability and contribute to understanding and narrowing the space for security escalation

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challenges. The political, humanitarian, military and police presence of the international community in this region contributes significantly to this.

In the past years, significant progress and a visible improvement of the security environment in the Balkans have been achieved. All countries of the region have democratically elected authorities and are clearly committed to European and Euro-Atlantic integration processes, actively participate in the work of various regional associations, and develop and improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The possibility that Bosnia and Herzegovina will be faced with external aggression in the near future is practically non-existent. If there were to be radical changes, which would result in basic threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the new challenges would be answered with appropriate measures and activities aimed at defense, which would be based on the system of collective defense and on full cooperation with friendly and allied countries.

b) Security challenges and risks

The challenges faced by Bosnia and Herzegovina must be considered both in the context of the global environment and in the context of overall regional and internal events. Trends and events that seem far away can also affect our security, sometimes in completely unexpected ways. Some of the trends in which the security of BiH must be examined include several challenges:

Global challenges The security challenges faced by Bosnia and Herzegovina must be considered in the context of the overall relations of the global environment. The challenges brought about by modern global trends are largely the result of growing differences in the level of economic and social development, differences between the rich and poor parts of the world, international terrorism in all its forms, the constant threat to the environment (as a result of industrial and technological development), uncontrolled production and the sale of weapons, including weapons of mass destruction (nuclear and biological weapons), the intensification of forced migrations, which are the result of armed conflicts, as well as conflicts and discrimination based on race, ethnic intolerance or are the product of political pressures in autocratic and non-democratic regimes. There are also challenges associated with various forms of organized crime, which encourage permanent social and political instability in certain countries of the region, which is accompanied by general poverty and the spread of various diseases that endanger entire populations.

Regional challenges All challenges at the global level can indirectly or directly influence the stability in the region of Southeast Europe. A special challenge that the region of Southeast Europe faces as a whole is the instability created as a product of the transition processes of the transition to a market economy, which resulted in the economic lagging of this region behind the developed world. Due to its geostrategic position, the region of Southeast Europe is located on important routes between Europe and Asia, especially important from the point of view of trade exchange. At the same time, these are routes for illegal trade in weapons, narcotics, and white slaves, and they can also be used for the transit of terrorist groups and means for carrying out terrorist actions. In the last decade of the 20th century, the region was the scene of various conflicts, which left certain economic, psychological, social and other consequences. Efforts for secession, autonomy and independence of certain ethnic groups are still present in this area, which, along with a relatively high concentration of military capacities, further complicates the overall security situation.

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Internal challenges Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country burdened by certain internal problems, mainly caused by various political factors that pose a serious threat to the social, political and any other stability of the country. Some of the internal challenges are:

w residual political and social animosities, created as a consequence of the war from 1992 to 1995, fueled by elements advocating various types of nationalist extremism;
w incomplete implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, w insufficient financial resources for the realization of sustainable return of displaced persons i refugee;
w problems of political transition, which result in the slow development of efficient and effective executive, legislative and judicial authorities;
w problems of the transition to a market economy, which result in a low level of domestic and foreign investment and favor the functioning of the gray economy and the black market, slowness and difficulties in the implementation of the privatization process, technological backwardness and the deterioration of production capacities and the uneven dynamics of the reconstruction of war-damaged infrastructure;
w protection of borders which is not yet in accordance with Schengen, i.e. European standards, which makes it difficult to fight against organized crime, w high unemployment rate which contributes to the increase of general poverty, social stratification, social instability, the increase in the number of materially disadvantaged citizens who need social care, and causes increased emigration of the population, especially the departure of highly educated young people;

w weapons and ammunition that are in inadequate storage facilities, but also individuals who hold them illegally;
w a large number of landmines and unexploded mine-explosive devices on the territory of the entire country, which represent a physical danger for citizens, and are a hindrance to the development of agriculture, tourism and foreign investments; w various environmental challenges, problems of managing technological, communal and military waste, degradation of arable land and forest resources, water and air pollution, etc. (These challenges include insufficient resources for the prevention, response and remediation of potential natural and technological disasters, and the slow development and implementation of standards and conventions for environmental protection.)

c) Assessment of security trends in BiH and the surrounding area

Although the security situation in some segments has an improving trend, there is still a wide range of threats and dangers that can affect its destabilization. This, above all, refers to global and regional challenges and risks, including the situation in Iraq and some neuralgic points in the Balkans, such as Kosovo and Metohija.

The initiation of talks on the admission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as the countries from its immediate surroundings, significantly reduced the risk of conflict outbreaks both with neighboring countries and in Bosnia and Herzegovina itself. On the other hand, economic and social problems can cause certain tensions, and even the risk of conflict, but in that case it would have different characteristics than an internal conflict caused by interstate tensions.

Terrorism still remains one of the biggest threats to the stability of the region and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tendencies of certain terrorist groups to transfer their activities to those countries are becoming more pronounced

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in which there were no such activities until now, to connect with like-minded people and create strongholds, and make their activities atypical of already recognizable activities.

In these intentions, the necessity of a stronger connection between the security services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the border, but also a stronger cooperation with international police organizations, especially Interpol, and the police of certain countries from the surrounding area and beyond, should be observed, in order to act preventively to prevent the execution of terrorist acts. acts in Bosnia and Herzegovina or the use of its territory for transit. In this connection, there is a need for rationalization, stronger control and supervision over the authorities that decide on the visa and asylum regime in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also their deeper cooperation with the authorities and institutions that monitor the process of legal and illegal immigration, in order to timely expose and prevent eventual creation of channels and networks of organized illegal migration in or through Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Given that terrorism is most often associated with all forms of organized, mostly cross-border, crime, starting from financial (money laundering and counterfeiting, corruption), drug and arms trafficking, through trafficking in human beings and human organs to organized prostitution, all these forms security authorities, both police and intelligence, individually but also in cooperation, will continue to devote full operational interest.

Since some countries in the world (outside the so-called club of nuclear powers) are still a potential nuclear danger (because they are ready to adapt the peacetime atomic program and possibly misuse it for military purposes), the security of BiH, as a transit country, can be put in danger. In this regard, countries that were former members of the Warsaw Pact, whose nuclear potentials are no longer under strict control, can pose a danger, and these resources and supplies (both nuclear fuel and military equipment) can become the subject of illegal trade through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IV ELEMENTS OF SECURITY POLICY

a) Foreign policy

The geopolitical changes that occurred in Europe and the world after the fall of communism, the outbreak of regional crises in Southeast Europe and elsewhere caused a new global division of responsibilities in relation to the most important transatlantic and European partners, the EU, the USA and the Russian Federation, as well as new forms of cooperation with countries in the Stabilization Process and accession to the EU, which includes Bosnia and Herzegovina as a potential candidate for membership.

In the document "General directions and priorities for implementing the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina established the principles, directions and priorities of the foreign policy as an active component within the overall security policy. BiH's foreign policy is aimed at preserving and promoting permanent peace, security, and stable democratic and overall state development. In international relations, BiH's activities are based on the principles contained in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and on generally accepted principles of international law.

Commitment to gradual integration into the European Union implies readiness to accept the provisions, legal structure and organizational mechanisms of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. As a potential candidate for membership, BiH for now

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maintains relations with the European Union within the Stabilization and Association Process, which includes the countries of the Western Balkans.

With the joint adoption of the Declaration from the EU Western Balkans Summit in June 2003 in Thessaloniki, all countries accepted the "Thessalonica Program for the Western Balkans: Moving towards European Integration", which introduced a number of instruments and forms of cooperation with the EU. A regular bilateral political dialogue between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina was established at the ministerial level.

Candidate countries for membership in the European Union are invited to join certain statements and common positions on a certain problem. Bosnia and Herzegovina is currently a beneficiary of the following mechanisms of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy:

w Police Mission in BiH (EUPMa), which succeeded the International Police Force of the UN (IPTF) with the task of reforming the police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina and applying European
standards in that area;
BiH from the Stabilization Forces (SFOR) under the leadership of NATO;
w The High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a special representative of the EU.

BiH is a member of the United Nations, OSCE and the Council of Europe, and a member or an observer in many other international organizations and agreements, as well as an active participant in regional and subregional initiatives.

It is a member of the United Nations, the OSCE and the Council of Europe and a member or observer in many other international organizations and agreements, and an active participant in regional and sub-regional initiatives.

As an active participant in collective security on a global scale, it is currently engaged in international peace efforts. BiH military observers are involved in UN missions in Congo, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Liberia, East Timor. The unit of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the destruction of unexploded ordnance is participating in the international peace support mission in Iraq.

Bosnia and Herzegovina supported the establishment of the International Criminal Court and ratified the Rome Statute from 2001. It accepted the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports and incorporated it into its legislation. It is a signatory to most existing international agreements and treaties on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. BiH and the EU share common positions on the issue of disarmament, especially on the reduction and prevention of illegal trade in light weapons, as well as the improvement of the Program of Action on Illegal Trade in Light Weapons at the regional level within the framework of the OSCE.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has identical positions as the European Union in the areas of: prohibition of development, production, storage and use of chemical weapons; comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests; prevention of an arms race in space; transparency of military expenditures and control of weapons of mass destruction. They also have similar views regarding the promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality and the position of women in society.
According to the content and overview of voting on the adopted UN resolutions in the field of human rights, the positions of BiH and the EU mostly match.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to advocate for the resolution of open international issues and crises through constructive dialogue, whereby diplomacy should play a key role in their peaceful resolution. Through intensive cooperation and building trust and security measures, Bosnia and Herzegovina will achieve better relations with other countries, thereby contributing to regional and global security.

b) Internal policy

The determination of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to access and join the Euro-Atlantic integration. Related to this is the consistent development and implementation of security sector reforms. Bosnia and Herzegovina pays special attention to relations with neighbors and cooperation in the field of monitoring and control of state borders. This is a prerequisite for successfully combating all forms of cross-border crime, and especially timely identification, detection and elimination of threats of terrorism, all forms of organized crime and illegal migration.

The development of relations with neighbors in the area of supervision and control of crossing the state border is not only a consequence of the consistent application of Schengen standards, but also the need for more effective and economical work in this area.

The internal policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to contribute to stability and security through the protection of the constitutional system, the development of a democratic political system, the equality of peoples and citizens and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the maintenance of lasting peace, as well as other values established by the Constitution. In order to protect the constitutional order, the reorganization and expansion of the constitutional and security system was carried out.

Internal policy is realized through the efficient operation of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities within the framework of competences established by the Constitution. The realization of the rights of displaced persons and refugees, and the improvement and development of relations in the economic, financial, social, health, educational, cultural spheres, and the development of civil society will contribute to the achievement of the goals of internal policy. Related to this is the strengthening of all state institutions.

Subjects of BiH's internal policy will continuously contribute to institutional and legal formation that will prevent all forms of violence and discrimination, especially based on ethnic and religious intolerance, promoting tolerance and respect as desirable social values in accordance with international standards. It will especially promote the achievements of the anti-fascist struggle and the struggle against neo-fascism.

In the implementation of internal policy, the subjects of the security system of BiH will focus their actions especially on the fight against terrorism, organized crime and corruption by strengthening the control mechanisms of financial discipline.

The successful fight against these elements of destabilization of the country's internal security also depends on the successful implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy in the area of migration and asylum, that is, the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking. Compliance of asylum policy with relevant international conventions is and will be the basis of asylum policy.

The fight against terrorism will be a factor of cooperation of all subjects, and the coordination in the fight against terrorism will be functionally and institutionally developed in accordance with constitutional solutions and the implementation of accepted international relations.

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Control of the border by competent subjects and its constant improvement greatly contributes to internal stability.

One of the parts of the internal policy is certainly the intelligence policy, which in its operative part is part of the security system of the entire country. In this context, the intelligence activity and its organization in accordance with the constitutional solutions must be depoliticized and in the service of the citizens and institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and independent from the direct influence of political parties. Democratic control of intelligence activities is a permanent principle in this area. The intelligence activity must respect European standards, especially in relation to the issue of data protection, effective supervision by the parliament, and guarantee the highest level of human rights.

Implementation of the reform and improvement of the police system, as well as the improvement of the judicial system and structure, will remain a priority in order to strengthen the rule of law and internal security.

In achieving the goals of internal security, relations with the environment are established, which implies involvement in regional and Euro-Atlantic initiatives, and the fulfillment of obligations from international agreements.

Activities of bodies and services that implement the internal policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be continuously aligned with European standards.

The security system of every democratic country, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, strives for professional preventive action at the expense of repression, which will base its security policy on this postulate. The basis for the adoption of this document, as well as all other necessary legal and by-laws in the field of security, is the Dayton Agreement, that is, the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina stemmed from it. Laws on the State Agency for Investigation and Protection, the State Border Service, the Law on Police Officers, the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency, the Law on Defense and a whole series of laws that additionally define the competences of the intelligence and security community of BiH were passed. The process of adopting new and harmonizing existing laws with European legislation is still ongoing.

The Law on the Information Society should end the process of separation of security from civil databases that was planned even before the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Law on the Protection of Personal Data and the Law on Freedom of Access to Information are important for the further process of democratization in this area. All these laws should serve the intelligence and security community of BiH to define the basic guidelines in creating and preserving a safe democratic atmosphere of the necessary political consensus in BiH, without the risk that, as a post-conflict country, it will become a police state. And possible constitutional changes will be made possible by consensus and with respect to the procedure established by the Constitution.

All this guarantees that Bosnia and Herzegovina will, without major difficulties, build its security system in accordance with Euro-Atlantic standards, but also that it will be a reliable part of the security system that is obviously necessary for Europe.

c) Defense policy

Defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important part of internal and external policy. It was built on strategic principles that correspond to foreign and security policy and

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it is the result of consideration of the broader security environment. The defense policy defines the main elements of the defense system of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the ways in which they function, including the Armed Forces as the most important part of the system.

The defense policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on the following principles:

w democratic, civilian control of the military, with parliamentary oversight, w
transparency of defense activities, including planning and budgeting
defense;
w balance of forces and capabilities within Bosnia and Herzegovina, sub-regions and Southeast Europe; w
modernization of forces,
including the development of interoperability of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina with NATO;
w integration into Euro-Atlantic
collective security structures; w cooperation in the field of arms control and
security and confidence building measures , including participation in the security structures and protocols
of Southeast Europe; w building a defense system, based on the stated principles, which will enable
Bosnia and Herzegovina to realize the goals of defense reforms on the way from individual to collective
security.

The reforms of the defense system established democratic control of the BiH Armed Forces, in accordance with the practice and standards of European democratic states, which includes civilian command over the armed forces and parliamentary democratic oversight.

Civilian command over the armed forces is exercised through the democratically elected body of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina exercises supreme command and control over the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina through consensus.

Parliamentary democratic supervision over the armed forces and all defense institutions is exercised through the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the implementation of parliamentary supervision, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina forms appropriate working bodies - commissions, which deal directly with the mentioned issue.

The defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina requires significant human and material resources and consumes a large part of the state budget, which is why transparency is particularly important in the processes of defense planning and financing. These two functions establish a necessary link between military strategies, ways of developing the ability to support those strategies, and the ability to supply resources. Information on these issues must be available to the authorities and citizens of BiH and clearly show that the resources that support the defense system are under the control of the elected civilian authorities and that they are in the function of defense and security of BiH.

Defense planning is a continuous process of assessment and decision-making on issues of interest to the state. That process identifies Bosnia and Herzegovina's interests, security challenges and risks, defense objectives, defense strategy, own forces, friendly forces and allies, and, based on that, the assessment and funding of priorities.
From this analysis and the decisions that follow, the budget and resources are planned and programmed, in order to enable the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to respond to defense challenges.

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The basic principles for defense planning and the structure of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are credibility, affordability and applicability. This means that the forces created as a result of the defense planning process are capable of confronting the defense challenges facing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The method and procedures of managing the process of drafting and proposing the defense budget form a unique defense resource management system, the main operational part of which is the System of planning, programming, execution and distribution of the budget. The ultimate goal of a unified defense resource management system is to achieve the highest level of security at the lowest cost, with the application of objectively scarce defense resources in an effective and efficient manner in order to perform those military tasks that are most important for the security of the state.

Bosnia and Herzegovina understands and accepts the concept of collective military security as the cornerstone of a long-term military strategy. The key element for achieving the unquestionable collective military security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to become a member of NATO, because in that case its national sovereignty and territorial integrity are guaranteed by the Alliance. Although membership in NATO's Partnership for Peace program does not bring guarantees of collective security, as full membership in NATO does, it represents a first step in that direction.

The Partnership for Peace program was established as an expression of shared convictions that stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area can only be achieved through cooperation and joint action. Protection and promotion of basic human rights and freedoms, preservation of freedom, justice and peace through democracy, are common values of the Partnership for Peace program, which Bosnia and Herzegovina fully shares.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has decided to fulfill the objectives of the Partnership for Peace program, especially by increasing the transparency of defense planning and budgeting, ensuring full democratic control of the armed forces and cooperation with NATO, with the aim of strengthening the ability of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to act together with NATO member forces. , especially in peacekeeping missions and humanitarian operations.

Based on the principles of mutual respect and cooperation, Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to establishing and improving bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of defense with all interested countries. By actively participating in finding solutions and in creating programs on a regional level, Bosnia and Herzegovina is determined to improve its role and importance in regional cooperation on the following bases: developing intensive and versatile bilateral relations with all countries of the region, especially its neighbors; by launching initiatives in to the process of implementing the Agreement on Regional Arms Control, by strengthening confidence-building measures at the regional level, and by consistent implementation of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control.

The armed forces are a professional, single military force organized and controlled by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The armed forces, as an institution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are made up of members from all three constituent nations and others in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina organizes, develops and maintains the military capacity and readiness of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to ensure its sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and international subjectivity; advance the goals of its foreign policy; fulfill international obligations and contribute to the general security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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The Armed Forces of BiH realize their mission by participating in collective security operations, including peace support operations; by providing military defense to the state and its citizens in the event of an attack, including the fight against terrorism; by assisting civil authorities in responding to natural and other disasters and accidents through anti-mine action, and through the fulfillment of Bosnia and Herzegovina's international obligations.

The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are engaged for potential future missions for more than just training. Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Armed Forces of BiH regularly carry out operational missions that contribute to the security and stability of the country and the wider international environment: peace support operations; demining operations and removal of unexploded ordnance; securing ammunition and weapons storage sites and disposing of surplus weapons and ammunition; search operations and rescues.

The Armed Forces of BiH are ready to provide assistance to civilian authorities in additional ways, from lending military equipment to civilian law enforcement agencies, providing assistance in disasters, providing assistance in repairing damaged infrastructure and its maintenance, providing medical assistance and evacuation in remote parts of the country, to the performance of representative duties that correspond to a sovereign and respected state.

The armed forces are the guarantor of Bosnia and Herzegovina's security and an important means of fulfilling its international obligations. Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to the principles of democratic, civilian control over the military and transparency in all aspects of defense. In its determination to continue reforms in the field of defense, Bosnia and Herzegovina is today very close to joining NATO's Partnership for Peace program.
It is committed to organizing, manning, equipping, training and maintaining its forces in order to ensure the highest level of security, peace and prosperity for its citizens.

The ultimate goal is the creation of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will be a small, well-equipped, mobile force of well-trained and motivated soldiers, led by highly qualified officers and non-commissioned officers, supported by expert and professional civilian personnel.
Those forces, including reserve forces, will be internally compatible and interoperable with NATO forces.
A fully transparent and balanced process of planning, programming, execution and distribution of the defense budget will ensure that the forces are organized, staffed, equipped, trained and maintained in order to carry out the missions assigned to them by the civilian leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Further reform in the field of defense, which will lead to complete professionalization, equipping and training of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with NATO standards, will enable them to make a significant contribution in the future to achieving the goals of the Security Policy, as well as the general safety of citizens.

d) Social policy

Renewing the social security system of citizens is one of the important tasks, a will focus on ensuring equal and uniform access to all social rights.

Bosnia and Herzegovina will provide full coverage of basic health care throughout the territory, especially taking into account vulnerable categories: returnees, displaced persons, children and Roma, and will enable the mobility of these rights within the country. Control

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food and water safety, as a public health issue, will be implemented and monitored in accordance with European standards.

Trade in medicines and narcotics, including import, production and circulation, will be regulated by state laws, and will ensure strict control mechanisms for their implementation, with the establishment of a state Agency for Medicines. It is necessary to implement the Strategy for the fight against AIDS, and to create a Strategy for the fight against other infectious diseases and pandemics to which the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be exposed.

Control of the circulation of radioactive substances will be regulated by state laws with strong mechanisms for controlling their implementation, along with the establishment of the state Agency for Radiation Protection.

Within the overall state strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the prevention of trafficking people and children, attention will also be paid to the health and social protection of the victims.

As part of the European integration process, Bosnia and Herzegovina is obliged to accept completely new standards in the field of social policy (ratification of the revised European Social Charter and the Charter on Social Protection).

Bosnia and Herzegovina will adopt a social strategy that establishes the basis of social policy. In the coming period, it will be necessary to reform and mobilize all resources in the field of social protection, because social security is a basic prerequisite for the stable and democratic development of society.

In order to ensure the prosperity of citizens, it is necessary to reform the social services as a whole and strengthen their resources, to define more specific measures to fight against poverty, to define measures for the protection of particularly risky social groups, to define measures for the protection of victims of violence and victims in criminal matters, to define measures to suppress all forms of violence in society, prepare a document on rehabilitation of social funds, and define measures to ensure equal and uniform access to all social rights.

e) Financial policy

The economic situation in every country, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has direct consequences on security. Economic problems are not only a threat to the security of a country, but also a threat to collective security.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is faced with transition and post-war reconstruction at the same time, which makes its economic transformation specific. The transition process should lead to the creation of a single economic space in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while at the same time encouraging regional and European integration. That process, which was started in Bosnia and Herzegovina, should lead to the complete adoption of democratic values and the values of open market capitalism.

Thanks to non-donors, the infrastructure was largely restored and the macroeconomic disorder was eliminated. Privatization and the creation of incentives for foreign investment will lead to the development of the private sector, which will compensate for the reduction in the flow of international aid. The fight against poverty and corruption aims to reduce the gap between the poor and the rich, which accompanies all economies in transition, that is, the creation of a middle class through special attention to the most vulnerable categories of society.

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It is necessary to build a modern banking system with a special emphasis on the return of trust in savings and its mobilization in productive investment, in order to avoid the outflow of financial resources outside the system.

The integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European and world economy, as the most important prerequisite for its future development, also implies the necessary harmonization of tax laws. The harmonization of tax systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the acceptance of common international tax standards and principles is aimed at ensuring the equal position of all taxpayers throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to strengthen the economic development and market expansion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is necessary to develop better relations with neighboring countries and countries in the region, in order to create a favorable economic environment. The implementation of the Memorandum on the Liberalization of Trade in Southeast Europe achieves economic effects that coincide with the economic development strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the implementation of economic reforms and the creation of a self-sustainable economy, the development and implementation of the economic development strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina - entrepreneurial society, agriculture development strategy, power engineering development strategy, transport development strategy, poverty reduction strategy, information and communication technology development strategy is of particular importance.

BiH sees its future in the multilateral trade system, based on the principles of the World Trade Organization. One of the main tasks of the economic development strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to serve as a catalyst in determining the sectors of the economy that have an international comparative advantage. We thereby create the conditions for the economic security of both Bosnia and Herzegovina and its citizens, as well as the entire region.

Implementation of economic and financial reforms, adoption of appropriate laws in accordance with European standards will contribute to a stable economic and financial situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is necessary to improve financial discipline and responsibility in the procedures of planning and spending budget funds.

The financial indebtedness of Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the elements that significantly affects the security situation in BiH. It is a realistic assessment that in the future the level of foreign debt of BiH will increase due to the need to finance reconstruction and reconstruction projects, due to insufficient domestic accumulation, smaller volume of foreign investments in the economy of BiH, etc.

f) Democratization and human rights

Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted the basic international instruments that regulate the protection of human rights and freedoms, most of which are included in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a standard for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Based on international standards, Bosnia and Herzegovina has the obligation to implement appropriate measures with the aim of raising the standard of protection of basic human rights and freedoms, among which one of the basic principles is the right to personal freedom and security.

Given that Bosnia and Herzegovina is exposed to rapid and dynamic changes, the issue of individual and collective security represents a special challenge. As in others

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countries in the region and beyond, the situation in terms of individual and collective security is becoming a very important segment of building a democratic society. In the context of globalization, the process of integration and strengthening of individual, national, cultural, religious, regional and other identities, the issue of ensuring individual and collective security is important for the protection of basic human rights and freedoms of the citizens of BiH.

Bosnia and Herzegovina strives to build and improve the legal framework that would enable supervision and the reaction of competent institutions in order to prevent human rights violations.

The activities of competent institutions, especially security institutions, must include respect for the basic principle of human rights protection and the principle of non-discrimination. This principle ensures equality before the law for the individual, eliminates any form of discrimination and ensures the highest standard of protection and rule of law.

The basic elements for ensuring the necessary level of security for citizens in a democratic society require the efficient work of the administration, courts and police, which should enable fair trials, the principle of equal representation before the court, the admissibility of evidence, an independent and impartial court, a trial within a reasonable time, the right to an accusatory hearing. , the right to access the court, respect for basic principles in criminal proceedings, the presumption of innocence, the right to free legal aid and respect for additional guarantees related to arrest, reasons for arrest, detention and certain stages of criminal investigation.

With the aim of implementing the above-mentioned standards, a reform of the judicial system was carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which passed new and harmonized laws in the field of criminal and administrative law and reappointed judges and prosecutors at all levels of government, restructuring, i.e. reducing the number of courts and prosecutor's offices and established centers for providing training to the judiciary and the prosecution.

Citizens of BiH have access to the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, which strengthens the protection of human rights before the courts, and the authorities in BiH have greater responsibility due to possible financial consequences based on decisions of the European Court that may affect the overall financial security of BiH.

The Court and the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina have started processing a large number of criminal cases, including those related to organized crime, human trafficking and war crimes, which affects the strengthening of trust and security of citizens. The Law on Missing Persons was also adopted, on the basis of which the Institute for Missing Persons was formed, which will unify activities to search for missing persons and enable the realization and protection of the human rights of their families.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has not adopted a strategy to reform the prison system, which can be a potential security risk, especially in connection with the adequate protection of human rights and the safety of other citizens in BiH.

The return of displaced persons and refugees, viewed as a whole, is satisfactory, but individual cases of discrimination on a national basis cannot be ruled out. Security of returnees, effectiveness of property restitution, limited social and economic opportunities are obstacles to sustainable return. Obstruction of employment of members of all ethnic groups in their former places of residence affects the results and safety of return.

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The fight against violence and drug abuse, suppression of juvenile delinquency and protection of victims of all forms of violence in society implies new standards of protection. At the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is necessary to systematically develop and institutionally connect the activities of all state authorities, including the security ones, related to prevention and work with victims from these areas.

g) Protection of the human environment

Protection of the human environment refers to the protection of water resources, air, soil and plant material. Pollution of the environment is a global problem, and its protection is a global task, which is why countries that are not considered rich, rightly count on the support of the international community. The issue of protection of flora and fauna, air and water, is becoming one of the urgent issues facing humanity today, and thus a first-rate political and security issue.

Every country, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, has the obligation to create an atmosphere and political will at the local, regional and global level within which it will be possible to adopt and implement measures to stop the destruction of nature and protect people's health and increase security. The right to preserve the environment and human environment is at the same time the interest of the citizens and one of the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the international community.

The environment is characterized by a significant amount of natural and anthropologically created values in a small area. The need for more intensive post-war development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conditions of limited financial resources, also carries a real danger of additional endangerment of the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure integrated management and control of the rational consumption of resources and a safe environment, and to prevent construction on agricultural land, uncontrolled cutting of forests, quarries and excessive soil and air pollution along roads.

In the long term, Bosnia and Herzegovina should harmonize the inter-entity legislation in this area as well as the laws of the European Union. In addition, it is necessary to provide access to information about the environment, through active and passive flow of information, and public participation in decision-making.

Problems of environmental pollution or depletion of natural resources most often affect those who did not cause them. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate normatively and implement in practice the principle that the polluter should bear the costs caused by pollution.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a large number of abundant and clean water resources, but there are challenges in terms of water quality in spatial distribution in different seasons.
Increased agricultural, industrial and urban use creates an artificial disadvantage for water resources. Exploitation of water resources should be carried out in a way and under conditions to ensure the biological and economic function of water, as well as protection from water (floods in river valleys, torrential watercourses, soil erosion and high levels of groundwater).

Problems with waste collection, inadequate disposal or destruction of hazardous medical or military waste can seriously threaten the safety of the environment. It is necessary to take a comprehensive look at the potential possibility of nuclear waste on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to create an environment that is physically safe for the return of refugees and displaced persons
it is necessary to provide financial support for a more intensive demining process.

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Institutional strengthening of the capacities of relevant ministries, ie the Sector for the Environment and the establishment of an inspection for that area, will contribute to the improvement and preservation of the human environment and the prevention of major accidents.

V GOALS OF SECURITY POLICY

The basic social values defined by the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina are a prerequisite for the operation of the security system and are the ultimate source of the overall stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Further development of democracy through the strengthening of the parliamentary political system, the rule of law, faster economic recovery and economic development, improvement of living standards, development of mechanisms for social and health protection of the population, and protection of the country's natural and cultural wealth are of essential importance for the permanent stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An active security policy implies the fulfillment of the following assumptions:

w establishment and development of security system institutions that will be able to respond to all risks and threats to the basic values and interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

w active participation in building collective security on a regional and global level by joining international security conventions, European and Euro-Atlantic structures;

w recovery and development of economic potential, which will provide long-term resources and means for effectively countering security risks and threats.

Starting from the specifics of the security environment, Bosnia and Herzegovina will develop a model of integrated border security based on Schengen principles. This model, as an important instrument for preserving internal security and combating cross-border crime, includes: activities in third countries through the collection of appropriate information on modalities and trends in the field of illegal migration, effective functioning of the visa system, international cooperation, border management, and activities on the implementation of appropriate standards related to airport security in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In accordance with the best European practice, the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be open for trade and the movement of persons, but controlled and secure.

In order to prevent illegal migration and other forms of cross-border crime, appropriate investigative capacities will be developed, and cooperation with the police and other agencies and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad will be affirmed, and the basic instrument for optimal operational border management will be risk analysis, based on the collection and intelligence data processing.

The stability of the wider region is a permanent interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The improvement of good relations and cooperation with neighbors and countries in the wider region, the development of democratic processes in those countries and the process of their European integration have a positive effect on strengthening the internal security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to active international cooperation on the political, economic, military and security level, and will make additional efforts to satisfy its

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strategic interests of rapprochement and institutionalization of relations with important international structures. Joining the European Union and the NATO alliance remains the main priority of activities at all levels. This implies the full implementation of the Dayton Agreement and the implementation of ongoing reforms in the process of inclusion in the Partnership for Peace with NATO, as well as negotiations on the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the European Union.

The ultimate goal is for Bosnia and Herzegovina to reach a level of self-sustaining peace and social stability in the near future, which will enable the withdrawal of the mission of international forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the country's further all-round prosperity.

VI IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY POLICY

In accordance with the constitutional arrangement of the state, the implementation of the Security Policy or its of individual constituent parts is the responsibility of the legislative and executive authorities.

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopts the Security Policy in order to provide strategic guidelines in foreign affairs and defense matters, and ensures that the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH is timely informed about strategic security and defense issues.

The BiH Parliamentary Assembly, entity parliaments and cantonal assemblies represent the institutional, political level of shaping and implementing the Security Policy, or its individual parts (in the legislative area), in accordance with their powers. The aforementioned parliaments determine the legal framework and long-term guidelines for the development of the Security Policy, and ensure the material prerequisites for its implementation. Of particular importance for its implementation is the realization and development of parliamentary control over the functioning and work of all elements of the security sector at all levels. To the extent necessary, the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH and entity parliaments form expert bodies, through which the assessment of the situation in the field of security is carried out.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the governments of the entities, as holders of executive power, are responsible for the implementation of the security policy and the functioning of the security sector in accordance with their powers. In this regard, the Council of Ministers and entity governments undertake the necessary legal, organizational and other measures with the aim of implementing the Security Policy or its individual parts as fully as possible.

Executive authorities of all levels, by improving mutual cooperation, will contribute to the institutional development and harmonization of the structures, functions and efforts of the executive authority of importance for the security and stability of BiH. In this way, more efficient use of available resources will be achieved and the level of security will be raised. Of particular importance is the assumption of responsibility for one's own development and stability, through respect for accepted European standards and through the development of a partnership relationship with the representatives and institutions of the international community present.

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VII FINAL WORD

The overall security of Bosnia and Herzegovina depends on all elements of state power in such a way that they are jointly planned and connected in order to create opportunities that BiH can use to achieve security and well-being for all citizens.

The security policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a general and conceptual document in the field of security. With its structure and solutions, it is compatible with the corresponding documents from this field in the countries of parliamentary democracy. This document offers a framework with which it is possible and necessary to harmonize all legal and other normative solutions, as well as development and doctrinal documents that regulate certain parts of the security policy. It includes basic decisions that affect the external and internal security of the state and society. It is based on the established state approach to security, provides guidelines for military doctrine and respects international and regional regulations to which the state has acceded.

The implementation of the Security Policy requires the full engagement of all state authorities and departments, which ensures that all aspects of state security are viewed in an integral and comprehensive manner. By timely recognition of security threats, planning of measures and adequate response, authorities and institutions at all levels of government will give their full contribution to its implementation.

Security policy does not only include perceptions of national security needs and priorities, it is also influenced by various external factors and obligations. Acknowledging the fact that the modern security context is continuously changing, which is why it is not possible to foresee all challenges and risks at any moment, the document will be opened with the intention of offering the necessary solutions for new challenges.

Bosnia and Herzegovina considers independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to be its main values and defines their protection as its priority interest. As a special value, it will protect its constitutional order as well as the human rights, freedoms and security of citizens with the aim of creating an environment and conditions for the further development of democracy, the strengthening of the parliamentary political system and the realization of the rule of law. Bosnia and Herzegovina will make efforts to achieve faster economic development, an increase in the standard of living and the development of functional mechanisms for achieving social security of citizens.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to active international cooperation on the political, economic and security level, and will make efforts towards rapprochement and institutionalization of relations with appropriate international structures. Inclusion in the European Union, NATO's Partnership for Peace program and finally full membership in the NATO alliance are particularly significant.

Bosnia and Herzegovina will make special efforts to improve good neighborly relations and provide active support to the region's political, economic and military stability. Effective cooperation between different levels of government will be needed to achieve the stated goals. In order to maintain security and stability, Bosnia and Herzegovina is determined to use all available and appropriate instruments. By developing a sustainable and efficient security system, it will reach a level of self-sustaining peace and social stability, which will enable the completion of the mission of international forces.

Global security challenges and risks at the current moment are gradually redirecting the interest of the international community from Bosnia and Herzegovina to other areas and regions in the world. Given that it will not remain in the focus of attention of the international community for a long time, which in recent years has provided it with adequate guarantees of peace and security through its engagement and presence, Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasingly taking responsibility and undertaking activities aimed at building such a security system through competent institutions. which will be able to provide her with adequate protection and respect for vital values, as well as opportunities for the promotion and realization of her security interests. To this end, Bosnia and Herzegovina will rapidly continue the implementation and full implementation of the Dayton Agreement and corresponding reforms in all areas that significantly contribute to its security, stability and inclusion in Euro-Atlantic integration.

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PRESIDENT
Ivo Miro Joviÿ