



Sektor za ljudska prava- Сектор за људска права

SUBJECT: An analytical report on HRC resolution 24/12 dated 8 October 2013, the information is being sent

Ref: You letter no: 07/4-31-05-4-10379/15 dated 8 April 2015

Referring to your letter requesting an analytical report to be submitted to the Human Rights Council, at its thirtieth session, on the human rights implications of over-incarceration and overcrowding, seeking the views of States, including on their practice regarding alternatives to detention, we are providing the following information:

2.2.1. Bringing criminal policies and practices in BiH in line with European standards

Bosnia and Herzegovina works simultaneously on the affirmation of alternative criminal sanctions, i.e. the possibility of serving prison sentences in the community and, currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina lists the following sanctions and measures to this end:

1. judicial admonition,
2. suspended sentence,
3. suspended sentence with protective surveillance,
4. fine,
5. release on parole,
6. security measures,
7. pardon,

and the following has been introduced as new sanctions or measures:

- community service,
- fine substituted for prison sentence,
- electronic monitoring for sentences of imprisonment of up to one year,
- continuation of employment with the previous employer for inmates who serve a prison sentence of up to three months and who are employed,
- surveillance, prohibition and restriction measures

The prohibitive measures that can be imposed on a prisoner on leave of absence from prison:

- a) prohibition of leaving the temporary or permanent place of residence and
- b) travel ban.

Other measures include:

- a) prohibition of visiting certain places or areas,

- b) prohibition of staying near certain facilities or institutions,
- c) prohibition of meeting with certain persons,
- d) ban on visiting specific address or addresses,
- e) ban on changing the place of taking leave of absence,
- f) temporary confiscation of documents that can be used to cross the state border and the driving license,
- g) requirement for periodic reporting to the police department or other designated state authority,
- h) requirement that the prisoner on leave of absence from prison should be subject to close surveillance,
- i) requirement that the prisoner should stay at a certain address,
- j) requirement that the prisoner should stay at a certain address at a specific time,
- k) restriction of movement of the prisoner outside the place where the prison is located.

- mandatory proposal of the governor submitted ex officio to the Parole Commission for parole of all inmates within 30 days prior to the expiry date of 2/3 of the sentence of imprisonment imposed,
- authorization of the prison governor to grant parole up to three months before the expiry of the sentence of a prisoner who has previously served at least 4/5 of his sentence,
- transfer of the convict during imprisonment,
- mandatory parole in case of prison sentences of up to two years, where the prisoner will be mandatory released after having served 2/3 of the sentence and the decision is issued ex officio by the prison governor, where he also decides on the measures of surveillance of the prisoners in accordance with recommendations given by the Treatment Service,
- measures of surveillance, prohibition or restriction and reporting to the competent authority in regards to assistance to the prisoner on parole, which are imposed on the prisoner when parole is granted,
- security measures of compulsory psychiatric treatment and compulsory treatment of addiction, which are executed in an appropriate medical institution and precede the execution of sentence in accordance with international standards and recommendations of the CoE; security measures imposed together with a sentence of imprisonment is first executed, and as such they are executed in a medical facility not a prison.

The new amendments to the Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina envisage mandatory parole sentence in case of prison sentences of up to two years, which occurs by operation of law, which were passed by the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH on 16/12/2013.

Continuous development of the legislative framework and the development of alternative criminal sanctions of Bosnia and Herzegovina have contributed to balancing its prison system in comparison with 2009, when the number of people who should have been sent to prison, but were not because of a lack of prison capacity, ranged from 840 to 1200 people.

However, it was noted at the end of 2014 that rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing prisons, expanding of the prison capacity and the imposition of alternative criminal sanctions brought about a balanced prison system, so that for the first time, in that year, BiH was able to accept all detainees and convicts in the prison system, which we are illustrating to you with the following analytical data:

Community service

With regard to the alternative criminal sanction called „community service“ under Article 43 of the Criminal Code of BiH, which enables the court, in cases of sentences of imprisonment of up to one (1)

year, with the consent of the offender, to replace the sentence of imprisonment with community service. The Court has handed down the alternative sanction in one case, which was executed in the territory of the municipality of Bosanska Gradiška in 2014. In 2014, according to the data provided, courts in the Federation of BiH replaced the sentence of imprisonment with community service in 95 cases, while the Republika Srpska has not started imposing the alternative sanction yet.

The competent court of Brcko District replaced imprisonment with community service in 6 cases, so it follows that in 2014, in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, prison sentences were replaced with community service in 102 cases, which is an increase in the imposition of the alternative criminal sanction which was imposed in 47 criminal cases in BiH in 2013, which in turn was an increase by 112% in the imposition of the alternative criminal sanction by the competent courts and indicates an upward trend in the affirmation of the sanction.

Fine substituted for prison sentence

With regard to the new alternative criminal sanction called „fine substituted for prison sentence“ under Article 42a. of the Criminal Code of BiH, which enables the court, in cases of sentences of imprisonment of up to one (1) year, at the request of the sentenced person, to replace the sentence of imprisonment with a fine payable in a lump sum within 30 days. In 2014, at the request of the convicted persons, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina replaced the sentence of imprisonment of up to one (1) year with a fine in 4 cases.

In the Federation, according to the municipal courts in FBiH, in 2014 a prison sentence was replaced with a fine in 148 cases and the amount of fines substituted for prison sentence of up to one (1) year was BAM 1,201,899.50.

In the Republika Srpska, courts keep records on the number of cases in which fines substituted for prison sentence (6 prison sentences of up to 6 months were replaced with a fine), while the Judicial Commission of Brcko District of BiH informed the Ministry that in 2014, the competent court replaced prison sentences of up to one year with a fine in 16 cases, which means that in 2014 prison sentences of up to one (1) year were replaced with a fine in 174 cases altogether, which is 210% more than in 2013 the total number of such cases was 50.

House arrest with electronic monitoring

Only the Federation of BiH, which is in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has in its criminal legislation an alternative criminal sanction called “house arrest with electronic monitoring”, the legislator giving an opportunity to replace sentences of imprisonment of up to one (1) year with house arrest with electronic monitoring so that in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 230 convicts were placed under house arrest with electronic monitoring in 2014.

Security measures

With regard to security measures, i.e. compulsory psychiatric treatment and compulsory treatment of addiction, we point out that in 2014, the Court of BiH did not impose any security measures. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina a total of 14 measures of compulsory psychiatric treatment and 12 measures of compulsory treatment of addiction were ordered and 19 people who were found to be mentally incompetent at the time of committing a criminal offense were referred to a psychiatric institution. In Zenica Prison Forensics Department there are 17 persons who were found to be mentally incompetent at the time of committing a criminal offense, which means that in FBiH the security measures were applied to 62 people in 2014. In the Republika Srpska, according to the data of the Psychiatric Hospital of Sokolac, 11 measures of compulsory addiction treatment and 31 security measures of compulsory psychiatric treatment were applied, i.e. the measures were applied to 42 persons in the Psychiatric Hospital in 2014. When the number of psychiatric patients committed involuntarily, transferred from the penitentiary, who were under temporary involuntary psychiatric treatment order and patients who were referred from detention to psychiatric hospitals

as well as patients referred by the Centre of Social Work, which totals to 24 patients, is added to this number of 42 persons, it means that in the territory of the Republika Srpska, security measures were applied in a total of 66 legal cases in 2014.

In the territory of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 1 measure of compulsory psychiatric treatment and 1 measure of compulsory treatment of addiction were ordered in 2014.

A total of 130 security measures were ordered in 2014.

In November 2014 the Sokolac Institute for Forensic Psychiatry was opened and representatives of the Republika Srpska Government underscored that the Institute would begin accepting the first forensic patients by the end of the first half of 2015 with capacity for 200 forensic patients.

Foreign nationals

The Court of BiH imposed sentences of imprisonment on 14 foreign nationals and 17 persons with dual citizenship, which makes a total of 31 prison sentences, plus 26 orders to keep foreign nationals in detention. In the territory of the Federation, according to the data available, 35 foreign citizens were serving a sentence of imprisonment and 41 foreign nationals were kept in detention. According to the Republika Srpska statistics, 23 foreign citizens served a sentence of imprisonment, 5 foreign nationals were kept in detention and 1 foreign national was referred to educational and reformatory home, which makes 29 verdicts involving foreign nationals altogether while in the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina there were no prison sentences imposed against foreign nationals in 2014. Accordingly, competent courts in BiH imposed sentences of imprisonment on 90 foreign nationals and 72 foreign nationals were remanded, which means that 162 foreign nationals were kept in prison or detention in 2014.

Pardon

BiH Presidency received a total of 21 requests for pardon from convicted persons, out of which number one request was granted and 13 requests for pardon were rejected, while the remaining 7 requests are still pending before the BiH Presidency. In the Federation of BiH 174 requests were filed, of which number 48 requests were considered by the President of the Federation and 9 requests were granted and 39 were denied; considered and completed requests in 47 cases were sent to the BiH Presidency for further consideration. In the Republika Srpska there were 21 requests for pardon, of which 7 requests were granted. In Brcko District a total of 10 requests for pardon were filed, of which number one request was dismissed and the remaining 9 requests were denied in 2014.

Taken as a whole, we can see that the total number of filed requests was 226, out of which 61 requests were denied, one request was dismissed, 17 requests were granted, which made 8%, while 54 requests are still pending and necessary data and documents are being compiled in 95 cases, so these cases could not be submitted for consideration and decision-making in 2014.

Release on parole

In 2014 the Parole Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina held 11 meetings, at which it considered 166 requests for parole, of which 32 requests were granted, which make 20% of the total number of incoming requests. Bearing in mind that 166 requests for early filing of requests for release on parole were filed by 103 prisoners of whom 31 ones were released on parole, so the percentage of prisoners released on parole in relation to the total number of prisoners who filed a request for parole was 31%, 83 requests were denied, while the Commission issued conclusions in 57 cases of which 5 requests for early filing of requests for release on parole were granted and considered in accordance with Article 178, paragraph 2 of the BiH Law on Execution Of Criminal Sanctions.

Meetings of Commission	Considered	Granted	Denied	Conclusion issued
31 Jan. 2014	13	3	5	5
25 Febr. 2014	17	2	11	6*(2)
26 Mar. 2014	13	1	7	6*(1)
24 April 2014	12	1	6	5
27 May 2014	12	3	6	3
27 June 2014	10	2	7	1
28 August 2014	28	9	11	10*(2)
29 Sept. 2014	15	2	10	3
30 Octob. 2014	23	4	13	6
27 Nov. 2014	8	2	4	2
29 Dec. 2014	15	2	3	10
Total:	166	31	83	57*(5)

The statistics above show that in 2014 the Parole Commission considered requests for release on parole of persons convicted for more serious crimes, i.e. more serious types and graver crimes, carrying higher level of sentences of imprisonment, the characteristics of applicants and risk assessment criteria provided for by law in particular.

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, the Parole Commission of FBiH received a total of 713 requests, of which 417 or 58.48% requests were denied, while 287 or 40.25% requests were granted and in 5 or 0.70% cases the competent court revoked the release on parole and in 4 or 0.56% cases the competent court revoked the release on parole due to the fact that in the meantime prison sentences had expired. With regard to release on parole that in the FBiH is granted by Prison Governors, out of 500 requests submitted, 231 or 46.20% requests were granted while 369 or 53.80% requests were denied. This release on parole can be granted by Prison Governor in the last 3 (three) months to be served by the convicted person. In the territory of the Republika Srpska there was a total of 451 requests for release on parole, of which a total of 79 requests were filed by prisoners and 69 requests were denied and 10 requests were granted, then a total of 116 cases involved proposals by prisons of which 8 requests were denied and 108 requests were granted, and under the authority of the Prison Governor 256 decisions were issued of which 35 decisions were against the applicants and 221 decisions were in favour of the applicants. Overallly speaking, it appears that the prison system of the Republika Srpska granted release on parole in 339 or 75% cases and denied it in 112 or 25% cases. In Brcko District there was a total of 60 cases of release on parole of which in 47 cases proposals were given by prison governors, in 11 cases convicts filed requests for release on parole from prison and the remaining 2 requests were requests for transfer and pardon. In 2014 the Parole Commission of BD had a total of 12 meetings to review and complete 53 cases. With regard to 47 proposals by Prison Governors, the Commission denied 29 proposals, 12 proposals were granted and 1 case was returned to the penitentiary for lack of jurisdiction. With regard to 11 requests for release on parole filed by convicts the Parole Commission of BD denied 3 requests, granted one request, dismissed 3 requests, issued conclusions on 2 requests returning them to the applicant for better provision of details and transmitted two requests that were requests for transfer and pardon to the competent institutions for consideration. In the meantime, in accordance with the Law, the Parole Commission of BD repealed two decisions which previously granted proposals for release on parole made by prison governor. The remaining 7 cases that were not considered in 2014 were placed on the agenda of Commission's meeting scheduled for January 2015 and out of the 7 proposals made by Prison Governor, 4 proposals were denied, one proposal was granted, one request filed by convicted person was denied, and one request filed by convicted person was dismissed. Accordingly, looking at all cases of release on parole in BD, we can conclude

that 34 requests were denied, 3 requests were dismissed, 11 requests were granted and 5 cases were returned over a lack of jurisdiction or for convicted person to amend the requests. Looking at the concept of release on parole in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we can conclude that the total number of cases was 1890 cases, in which number requests were denied in 1013 or 53% cases, then in 7 cases, release on parole was revoked, which makes a total of 1020 cases, of which requests were granted in 899 or 48% cases and conclusions denying the requests for early approval to apply for parole were issued in 62 cases. All this indicates that there is a development of parole as a special kind of alternative criminal sanction that allows a specific part of a prison term to be served at liberty and thereby fulfil the goal of executing a custodial sentence consisting in particular of the program of individual treatment and allows a convicted person to be at liberty and prepare himself for living in a civil / democratic society, accepting positive social values and respect for the law in order to become a useful citizen of society. When we look at the statistics, we can see that release on parole was granted in 899 cases, which was 48% of cases, and denied in 1020 or 53% cases. However, when we analyse the data and see that the Parole Commission adopted a decision in 448 cases, the percentage being 41%, that parole was granted in a decision by the Governor in 452 cases, the percentage being 59%, and that parole was a maximum of 3 months of the total term served. The number of cases of release on parole decided by the Commission and the Governor shows that 899 or 48% requests were granted, which means that Bosnia and Herzegovina is amongst European countries with a higher average of between 43% and 52%, while highly developed EU countries such as the Scandinavian countries have more than 52%. In the last period, especially from 2009 to 2014, important reforms in the field of release on parole were made in accordance with the requirements of the Council of Europe and the European Commission, and so great development in release on parole was made in BiH, which is now consistent with European Union countries, which are trying to let as many persons to serve their sentence in the community, which also contributes to the efficient realization of treatment, better re-socialization, reducing the harmful effects of the prison system to short-term prison sentence, reducing overcrowding in prisons as well as reducing the costs of enforcement of criminal sanctions and those are the principles of the prison system accepted by Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has developed a full parole system in accordance with the newest international standards. Today in Europe "discretionary release on parole system" prevails where a prisoner needs to know when the prisoner will be entitled to have his request for release on parole decided on, i.e. where the law provides for formal and substantive conditions for granting release on parole and parole as a legal concept is currently governed by the law in 17 legal provisions, which include modern and recognized conditions and criteria required when deciding on release on parole. We note that the 2013 Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 100/13 dated 23 December 2013) included a legal provision (Article 178a) which provides mandatory parole for sentences of imprisonment of up to two (2) years, pointing to the new development of conditional release which we can characterise as a "mixed parole system", which enables the development of conditional release and at the same time a reasonable balance between the mandatory and discretionary parole system. The report appears to show that, at the state level, mandatory parole was applied in 20 cases in 2014, which contributed to reducing prison population, saving funds as well as enabling a larger number of persons who deserved on the basis of behaviour to serve one part of the sentence of imprisonment at liberty.

Likewise, Recommendation (2003) 22 of the Committee of Ministers to member states of the Council of Europe on conditional release recommends that control measures for parole should be introduced in order to reduce risks that conditional release decision-making entails. We note that the control measures in granting parole were proposed in the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was adopted in both Houses of the BiH Parliament and published in "BiH Official Gazette" No. 100/13 dated 23 December 2013, which entered into force on 31 December 2013. So with the above-mentioned activities, Bosnia and Herzegovina accepted all the recommendations of the Council of Europe in the field of conditional release, which in practice will contribute to even greater

affirmation of parole and give an additional contribution to the strengthening of alternative criminal sanctions in BiH and indirectly decrease the issue of overcrowding in Entity prisons.

The total number of sentenced and detained persons

Finally, we point out that in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, a total of 1495 people was serving their prison term and 216 persons were in detention, 11 minors were committed in an educational and reformatory home, 183 sentenced persons were in house arrest with electronic monitoring. In the Republika Srpska 793 people was serving their prison term and 132 persons were in detention, 2 minors were serving juvenile prison, 13 persons were committed in an educational and reformatory home and 18 persons were deprived of liberty, which altogether makes 940 persons in detention or imprisonment, of which 14 persons were female convicts serving their sentence in prison and 3 women were in detention.

In Brcko District, the courts ordered for 7 persons to be kept in detention and 73 persons were sent to prison (a total of 80 persons). 246 persons were serving sentences of imprisonment imposed on them by the Court of BiH and 80 people were kept in detention by order of this Court, which made a total of 326 persons at the state level. Looking at an overall picture we can conclude that the prison system of Bosnia and Herzegovina encompassed 2607 persons having served prison term and 435 persons having been kept in detention, which made a total of 3042 persons in prisons and detention. 183 persons were in house arrest with electronic monitoring, which means that 3225 persons were serving their prison sentence which is the number of persons that the prison system in BiH can accommodate as the most recent data show that the total capacity is 3021 persons and it is estimated that BiH needs prison capacity for 3750 people, which means that in 2014 the alternative criminal sanctions played a positive role in relation to the prison system in BiH, and for the first time the number of persons in prison and detention was not greater than the number of people who can be sent to serve prison terms. The statistics above show that the current combination of imprisonment, detention and alternative criminal sanctions resulted in a balance in the prison system of BiH. Accordingly, when we are looking at the data regarding alternative criminal sanctions we can see that the criminal sanction of community service was imposed on 112 individuals, imprisonment was replaced with a fine for 148 persons in the Federation and for 16 persons in Brcko District and for 4 persons as ordered by the Court of BiH, and for 6 persons in the territory of the Republika Srpska, which all amounts to a total of 174 persons, as well as house arrest with electronic monitoring applied to 230 people, which means that 506 or 16% persons received sentences of imprisonment through alternative sanctions. We note that 130 persons were ordered to be subject to compulsory psychiatric treatment or treatment for addiction, who were treated in medical institutions and not in prisons, which make 636 or 20% persons of the total prison population (3042 persons). Likewise, 17 people were granted pardon and 899 persons were earlier released from prison on the basis of the granted parole, which made 916 or 30% persons of the total prison population (3042 persons), which had a considerable impact on the prison system in BiH, which was balanced in 2014. The statistics above show that these legal concepts enables 1,552 or 48% persons to be outside prison at a particular point of time, which demonstrates that BiH has adopted modern principles and recommendations in the penitentiary system.

Capacities of Penitentiaries/Correctional Service in BiH

The Correctional Service in Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of the Detention Unit at the state level and 13 Penitentiaries, of which 7 ones are in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 6 ones are in the territory of the Republika Srpska. The Brcko District of BiH does not have its penitentiary and the Judicial Commission of Brcko District of BiH has the Detention Unit of Brcko District.

Current capacities of penitentiaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina are:

1. Detention Unit at the state level with current capacity of some 20 detainees.
2. Correctional Institution of Zenica is a high security prison with current capacity of about 677 people, of which number 633 are prisoners and 44 are detainees, as well as an additional department for 40 people in need of health care, which is altogether 717 people.
3. Correctional Institution of Mostar with earlier capacity of 154 persons: 74 prisoners and 80 detainees, but in the meantime the capacity has increased by 25 prisoners, so that currently it can admit 99 prisoners, i.e. its total capacity is currently 189 inmates.
4. Correctional Institution of Orašje with capacity of 85 prisoners and 31 detainees, which makes a total of 116 people.
5. Correctional Institution of Busovaca with capacity of 84 prisoners and 20 detainees, which makes a total of 104 persons deprived of their liberty.
6. Correctional Institution of Tuzla with Kozlovac facility can admit 282 prisoners and 48 detainees, which makes a total of 330 persons.

In the meantime, the Women's Ward in the Correctional Institution of Tuzla has been built to admit female persons to serve their prison sentence and the Ward can take a maximum of 30 females.

7. Correctional Institution of Bihac with capacity of 80 prisoners and 38 detainees, which makes a total of 118 people, either prisoners or detainees.
8. Correctional Institution of Sarajevo with the Ustikolina Ward with overall capacity of 179 prisoners and 120 detainees, which makes a total of 299 people that can be admitted to the Correctional Institution of Sarajevo, including both the satellite Ward in Igman Mountain and Ustikolina Ward.
9. Correctional Institution of Banja Luka, a high security prison, with capacity of 244 prisoners and 80 detainees, which makes a total of 324 persons, where, in the meantime, a new ward within the Correctional Institution of Banja Luka for additional 60 people has been opened, which means that overall capacity is 384 persons.
10. Correctional Institution of Foca with capacity of 270 prisoners, where the new ward to admit high risk persons was opened, with the capacity of 60 people, which means that this prison has overall capacity for 330 prisoners.
11. Correctional Institution of Istočno Sarajevo with capacity of 120 prisoners and 80 detainees, which makes a total of 200 imprisoned or detained persons, where the Juvenile Ward has been opened for the execution of juvenile imprisonment with capacity for about 40 minor offenders and the Women's Ward with capacity of 30-40 women.
12. Correctional Institution of Bijeljina with capacity of 69 prisoners and 50 detainees, which makes a total of 119 imprisoned and detained persons.
13. Correctional Institution of Dobož with capacity of 65 prisoners and 43 detainees, which makes a total of 108 persons, where renovation and reconstruction is under way to increase the capacity by 55 prisoners and 25 detainees, so in the future the prison will have capacity of 120 prisoners and 68 detainees, which makes a total of 188 people.
14. Correctional Institution of Trebinje with capacity of 40 prisoners and 32 detainees, which makes a total of 72 persons.
15. The Detention Unit of the Brcko District of BiH with capacity of 45 detainees.

Looking at and adding up the figures above, one can conclude the following:

- Detention Unit at the state level with a current capacity of some 20 detainees.
- Prisons in the Federation of BiH can admit 1512 prisoners and 381 detainees, which makes a total of 1,893 imprisoned and detained persons.
- Prisons in the Republika Srpska can admit 928 prisoners and 285 detainees, which makes a total of 1,213 people, which should be augmented by the number of possible 30 convicted

female persons, which means that overall capacity of the RS prison system is 1243 prisoners and detained persons.

- Detention Unit of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina can admit 45 detainees.

Therefore, when you look at the overall data, Bosnia and Herzegovina can admit 2,470 prisoners and 731 detained person in its prison system, which makes a total of 3201 persons. According to the most recent data obtained from all prisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, when a report was presented to the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the state of execution of sentence in Bosnia and Herzegovina and overcoming problems of delayed referral of convicted persons to serve their sentence due to insufficient prison capacity, the overall prison population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is about 3,700 people, consisting of prisoners and detainees. The issue of overcrowding was present in the territory of the Federation, when in the initial period, the number of convicted persons in the territory of the Federation was about 1,200 and they could not be sent to serve their prison sentences in a timely fashion because of the lack of capacity. In the meantime, additional efforts and additional funds were put to increase the prisons' capacities in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that the Federation is currently lacking capacity for 500 prisoners, which is an improvement compared to the situation in 2008 and 2009. Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina is building the State Prison of a total capacity of 350 persons, including 300 prisoners and 50 detainees, which is expected to become operational in 2015, which will bring about a significant relief on prison facilities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, considering that at the end of 2012, on the basis of decisions of the Court of BiH, penitentiaries in the Entities admitted 114 detainees and 217 persons serving prison sentences, totalling to 331 persons, which indicates that once the State Prison has started operating it will significantly contribute to relieving prison facilities in the Entities and reduce overcrowding in prisons. Further, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has started constructing the new Correctional Institution of Mostar with capacity of more than 400 imprisoned and detained persons and, further, the Republika Srpska has started constructing the new Correctional Institution of Bijeljina with capacity of 250 imprisoned and detained persons. Successful completion of the above-mentioned activities would lead to overcoming the issues of prison overcrowding. We note that in 2013 the Sokolac Institute of Forensic Psychiatry with total capacity of 200 persons, where the measures of compulsory psychiatric treatment or compulsory addiction treatment will be executed, is expected to become operational, which will have favourable effects on the entire prison system of BiH.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT - CPT

Due to continued progress in the enforcement of criminal sentences and taking over European prison standards and recommendations of the Council of Europe and their implementation in practice and in particular introducing high human rights standards, which is recognized by the Council of Europe or CPT, when due to the great development of the prison system in 2011/2012 Bosnia and Herzegovina was urged to propose its representative to sit on CPT, which Bosnia and Herzegovina did in 2014 and nominated Dubravka Salcic-Dizdarevic PhD, which is a piece of evidence of the actual state of the prison system in BiH (we were informed about the appointment developments in memorandum 07-37-1424 / 15 dated 3 February 2015 sent by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees). BiH has developed a monitoring system of facilities for detainees and prisoners and respect for human rights by having regular inspections from the Ministry of Justice; the Independent Commission established by the Parliamentary Assembly in accordance with Article 93 of the European Prison Rules and the relevant international conventions requiring an independent body for monitoring the prison system as regulated in Article 48 of the Law; the Expert Council established to monitor, study and improve the system of criminal sanctions pursuant to Article 7 of the Law; the legal norm as incorporated in Article 48a. which allows an independent body of the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture to access all information and

persons deprived of their liberty; the Commission for Monitoring Correctional Institutions, police stations and psychiatric institutions where persons are involuntarily confined established by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the CPT; the Commission for monitoring residential facilities for care of children, victims of violence, trafficking, asylum seekers, illegal immigrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, the elderly; visits by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture - CPT, ICRC, Helsinki Committee for protection of human rights, for which Article 3 of the Law provides that „The Ministry of Justice shall ensure access to and confidential communication between all detainees and prisoners and domestic and international organisations and other institutions competent for monitoring and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the law and international instruments.“ All of this indicates that BiH has raised the human rights monitoring system in prisons to an enviable level, which resulted in a favourable report of the CPT and a proposal that BiH should nominate its representative to the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture - CPT, which BiH did in 2014.

PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE AT THE LEVEL OF BiH

At the BiH level, there is the Detention Unit of the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions (hereinafter: State Prison) with capacity of 20 detainees, who has health care services available in accordance with national and European standards, so in 2014 the Health Service of the Detention Unit rendered a total of 14981 health care service of which 2,678 medical examinations on the bases of which 11297 therapies were administered, 534 laboratory tests were performed, 48 hygienic inspections of cells were carried out, 365 food inspections were carried out, detainees were referred for medical examinations and health care services outside of the State Prison on 29 and 30 occasion, respectively. This all speaks volumes about high health standards applicable to detainees in the Detention Unit on the basis of decisions by the Court of BiH. Penology practice and science emphasizes as their firm position that indicators of health care reflect best the state of any particular correctional facility, for which reason the reported data above show a fair application of measures of health care using high health standards so that these statistics are the best evidence that health care is continuous and professional, respecting the human rights of detainees in particular in the field of medical care, which is the main principle of humanity and the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty in order to preserve their bodily and mental health which is in accordance with Article 52 and 71 of the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FOREIGN PRISONERS AND DETAINEES

Having amended the Law in 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina fully implemented all recommendations of the Council of Europe relating to foreign detainees or prisoners (Council of Europe Recommendation CM / Rec (2012) 12 concerning foreign prisoners) respecting their cultural practices, language and other issues, where the obligation is incorporated in Article 36a (specialized professional training of the prison officials in treatment of such persons) as well as cooperation with the Department for Foreigners' Affairs and cooperation with law enforcement agencies in regard to foreign nationals who have been declared a national security threat to BiH (Articles 139a, 139b and 158b), the Border Police, the Investigation and Protection Agency - SIPA, which shows that Bosnia and Herzegovina has rounded off a fully modern, efficient and effective system of enforcement of criminal sanctions also with regard to the matter of foreign nationals and issues related to national security or security of lower levels of government.

MUTUAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION

Having amended the Law in 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina incorporated two new legal norms in Article 10a governing mutual cooperation, information, agreeing, collecting relevant information and other forms of cooperation that enable assessment of the state of execution of criminal sanctions in

BiH and information of the Council of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH and the BiH Presidency to this end, which allows future greater coordination between the prison systems within Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressing the issues of common interest and creating uniform standards in the enforcement of criminal sanctions, which represents an additional quality in this field. Further, in the new law Bosnia and Herzegovina incorporated Article 10b which ensures security of the prison system and public order in Bosnia and Herzegovina and allows mutual assistance and cooperation by all the police organs and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Judicial Police, correctional institutions and other statutory organs or security agencies, the Article obliging them to cooperate with each other and provide mutual assistance in accordance with the statutory powers and exchange to this end data which are of importance for the security system, taking into account the regulations that govern the protection of confidentiality of such information, which allows a greater level of security of all prisons in BiH regardless of their location or jurisdiction they belong to, the Article allowing Bosnia and Herzegovina to act as a whole, through joint work of the aforementioned authorities and removing earlier shortcomings and legal gaps in communication.

Normative and law-drafting activity

The MoJ Sector for Execution of Criminal Sanctions and Work of Correctional Institution achieved the objectives set in the 2014 Programme of Work, especially in the field of normative and law drafting activities, i.e. in drafting of laws and by-laws, so in this year the following laws and bylaws were enacted:

1. Rulebook on Testing of Detainees and Prisoners for Infectious Diseases or Psychoactive Substances in the Facility for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in ("BiH Official Gazette" 73/13 dated 23 September 2013);
2. Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette" 100/13 dated 23 December 2013);
3. Law on Amendments to the Law on Pardon of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in ("BiH Official Gazette" 93/05). The draft Law was presented to the Council of Ministers on 28 November 2013 for discussion and agreement, CoM completed the discussion on the draft law and concluded that voting would take place at the next meeting. At the next meeting CoM's votes did not reach a majority, which was why the bill was withdrawn from the regular legislative procedure;
4. The Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Manner of Provision of Security, Weapons and Equipment and the Use of Fire Arms and Police Restraining Equipment („BiH Official Gazette" 10/14 dated 10 February 2014);
5. The Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Type and Conditions of Execution of Community Service As A Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette" 18/14 dated 10 March 2014);
6. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook of Disciplinary Proceedings for Abuse of Official Capacity in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette" 41/14) dated 26 May 2014;
7. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures - „Consolidated text", published in BiH Official Gazette 54/14 dated 14 July 2014);
8. Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina- Consolidated text, sent to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in September 2014 for deliberation and publishing, bearing in mind amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives and the House of Peoples of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH („BiH Official Gazette" 58/14, 79/14) and amendments to the Uniform

Rules for Legislative Drafting in the Institutions of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 59/14, 60/14), so that the plan envisages adoption of the Consolidated text of the Law above by September 2015.

Training of prison officers

Prison officers are trained in parallel with the construction of the State Prison so that they can meet standards, new regulations and international standards in the prison system. BiH has already had two projects to work on in 2014 and they are: a joint project of the Council of Europe with the US Government on "Improvement of recruitment procedures and staff training of the State Prison of Bosnia and Herzegovina" which will result in the formation of 4 working groups, which will deal with the most contemporary topics in the training in the prison system and production of 4 manuals, which will help the officers as written documents to use the knowledge acquired during the training successfully in practice in the State Prison. Further, organized by the European Commission and the Council of Europe, the joint "Harmonisation of criminal policies and practices in BiH with European standards in the period 2013-2015" was launched, which aims to provide support to the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to fully comply with European standards in the prison system and further progress towards European integration. The project has set four objectives on the basis of which it envisages the establishment of four working groups that will work in these areas. In the meantime the Training Manual on additional capacities of prison officers with operational procedures and the Manual on the basic skills of prison officers with operational procedures and management of the institution were completed and distributed in September 2014 and late December 2014, respectively. Intensive work has continued on the two remaining manuals: the Manual on treatment of high-risk and vulnerable persons who are serving a prison sentence and the Manual on the treatment of juvenile offenders who are serving a sentence, whose completion is expected in the first half of 2015, which represents one of the largest projects in the region. These 4 manuals will have about 1000 pages in the field of criminal sanctions, which will be a great contribution to the professionalism of prison officers and constant increasing of human rights standards in prisons. These projects are to be implemented yet in the future by Slovenia and Croatia (EU members), which shows the seriousness of the Programme undertaken by the Ministry of Justice in the prison system. In the reporting period, this Ministry has drafted all legal regulations respecting execution of the security measure of compulsory psychiatric treatment and compulsory treatment of addiction as well as decision-making on involuntary placement of such persons, i.e. persons who have committed a criminal offense in the state of mental incompetence or certain mental health conditions.

SOKOLAC INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a member state of the Council of Europe since 2002, is committed to transpose and implement standards from documents adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and in particular the 2004 Recommendation concerning the protection of human rights and dignity of persons with mental disorder, the 1998 Recommendation on the ethical and organizational aspects of health care in prison, the 1983 Recommendation concerning the legal protection of persons with mental disorder placed involuntarily as patients, the 1994 Recommendation on psychiatry and human rights, the 1950 Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the 1987 and 2002 European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the 1997 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine, the 2005 Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine referring to biomedicine research, requiring the State parties to the Council of Europe to enhance mental health, encouraging the development of programs that raise public awareness regarding the prevention, recognition and treatment of mental disorders, to take measures to ensure sufficient provision of hospital facilities with appropriate levels of security and services that are based on community facilities to meet health needs of persons with mental disorder within the

criminal justice system, to ensure that the institutions intended for involuntary placement of persons with mental disorder are registered with the appropriate authorities and to ensure that involuntary treatment of mental disorders of persons who have come under criminal justice system and against whom judicial decisions or decisions of other competent authorities were issued because of their actions will not be carried out in prisons but in hospital wards or wards for treatment of mental patients. Bosnia and Herzegovina acts contrary to this and such a behaviour of the State is found by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg to be contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, i.e. it believes that the State subjects such persons to torture because Article 3 of the Convention reads "No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Because of the lack of such a medical facility which is being opened today, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg issued two judgments against Bosnia and Herzegovina, namely: in the case of F. Hadzic in 2005 and in the case of Suljic and Hadzic against Bosnia and Herzegovina on 17 June 2011, in which judgment the European Court emphasized: "the psychiatric ward of a prison for serving prison term by patients suffering from mental illness is not hospital confinement and placement of such persons in the ward where prison sentences are served is considered contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the new recommendations of the Council of Europe, which require placement of persons under security measure orders in a medical facility." For these reasons, Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the necessary regulations for the execution of security measures, particularly bearing in mind the establishment of Sokolac Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and they are: the Agreement on Confinement and Reimbursement of Costs of the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment Imposed in Criminal Proceedings and Other Proceedings for Imposition of Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 89/09 dated 16 November 2009, „Federation of BiH Official Gazette“ 74/09 dated 24 November 2009, „RS Official Gazette“ 105/09 dated 30 November 2009 and Brčko District of BiH Official Gazette 34/09 dated 13 November 2009 and the Rulebook on the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment and Compulsory Treatment for Addictions in the Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina -Consolidated text, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 20/12 dated 13 March 2012, the Rulebook on Testing of Detainees and Prisoners to Infectious Diseases or Psychoactive Substances in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in („BiH Official Gazette“ 73/13 dated 23 September 2013), which means that, in terms of additional regulations, Bosnia and Herzegovina is ready for the opening and launching of the Institute, noting that in terms of involuntary treatment the entities adopted the Law on the Protection of Persons with Mental Disorders of the Federation of BiH and the Law on Protection of Persons with Mental Disorders of Republika Srpska, all of which indicates that the protection of human rights and dignity of persons with mental disorders has been fully regulated. Bearing in mind all the above and harmonizing the field of psychiatric treatment with the international healthcare standards Bosnia and Herzegovina has amended the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in BiH Official Gazette 100/13 dated 23 December 2013, incorporating 8 new legal norms in the field of security measures and psychiatric treatment and they are:

- Article 210a (The manner and time of execution of security measures)
- Article 210b (Notification by the Correctional Institution of the need to provide assistance after the execution of security measures)
- Article 210c (Psychiatric Treatment in the Correctional Institution)
- Article 210d (Using modern treatments of persons under involuntary treatment order)
- Article 210e (Modern treatments of addiction of alcohol, drugs or other forms of addictions)
- Article 210f (Health care of persons under involuntary treatment order)

- Article 210 g (Respect for and protection of human dignity of persons under involuntary treatment order)
- Article 210 h (Right to communication, sending and receiving letters and briefs of persons under involuntary treatment order)

All the above-mentioned activities of Bosnia and Herzegovina have fulfilled all international commitments in the field of security measures and compulsory psychiatric treatment, both in the normative and practical terms. The establishment of Sokolac Institute for Forensic Psychiatry - as a modern medical facility in which involuntary treatment will be carried out in accordance with the latest international standards, which is another contribution of BiH to respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure their enjoyment at the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and international standards, as is specifically stated in Article 2 (Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) of Annex IV of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the end, we emphasize that the data collected shows that in Bosnia and Herzegovina 160 people have been under involuntary treatment order as of 10/30/2014, which proves that the establishment of the institution with capacity of about 200 people is justified.

STATE PRISON

With a view to increasing living standard of the prison population, tender proceedings were completed in August 2014 and the contractor was inducted to build a state prison capacity of 350 people, whose completion is expected in late 2016 and the first prisoners are expected at the beginning of 2017. State prison is being built in accordance with the latest European standards in the field of construction of a high security prison, with all modern facilities, supporting facilities as well as the application of modern methods of treatment and correction.

The Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 13/05) was passed in 2005, then Amendments to the Law (BiH Official Gazette 53/07, 97/07, 37/07), Consolidated text of the Law (BiH Official Gazette 12/10) and Amendments to the Consolidated text of the Law (BiH Official Gazette 100/13). On the basis of the authority under the Law, in the period 2005 - 2014, the Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions and Work of the State Prison enacted a total of 89 laws and bylaws, which contain approximately 1,450 legal norms and they are as follows:

1. Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures („BiH Official Gazette“ 18/05);
2. Rulebook on Footwear and Clothes („BiH Official Gazette“ 20/05);
3. Rulebook on Diet („BiH Official Gazette“ 20/05);
4. Rulebook on Disciplinary Proceedings against Detainees and Prisoners („BiH Official Gazette“ 20/05);
5. Rulebook on Conditions and Manner of Execution of Disciplinary Punishment of Solitary Confinement and Isolation Measure („BiH Official Gazette“ 20/05);
6. Rulebook on the Content of Records of Search of an Apartment and Other Premises, Certificates on Entry into Apartments and Other Premises and Certificates on the Use of Transport Means and Communication Means („BiH Official Gazette“ 25/05);
7. Rulebook on the Form and Content of the Certificate of Discharge upon Completion of Sentence and Certificate of Conditional Release („BiH Official Gazette“ 25/05);
8. Rulebook on Privileges („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
9. Rulebook on Annual Leave („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
10. Rulebook on Rulebook on the Manner of Provision of Security Service, Weapons and Equipment and the Use of Fire Arms and Police Restraining Equipment („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
11. Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);

12. Rulebook on the Content and Form of Official Identification Card of Authorized Prison Officers („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
13. Instructions on Main Register, Personal File and Procedure of Determining Treatment of the Prisoner („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
14. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of Prison Rules („BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05);
15. Decision on Determining Positions Where Pensionable Years Are Augmented and the Level of Augmentation in the Ministry of Justice and Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 36/05);
16. Rulebook on Detainees and Prisoners' Lodging Requests, Grievances and Other Submissions („BiH Official Gazette“ 42/05);
17. Rulebook on Official Secret to be Kept by Officers and Employees in the Ministry of Justice of BiH and Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 42/05);
18. Rulebook on the Insignia and Badge of Security Service, Colour and Insignia of Security Service Vehicles, Uniforms, Official Titles and Badges of Titles of Authorized Prison Officers in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 42/05);
19. Rulebook on Physical Exercises for juveniles Serving Juvenile Imprisonment or Institutional Correctional Measures in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 44/05);
20. Rulebook on Detainees and Prisoners' Pay for Work in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 50/05);
21. Rulebook on Conditions and Procedure of Taking the Qualification Examination for Prison Officers in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 56/05);
22. Programme of the Qualification Examination for Prison Officers in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 56/05);
23. Rulebook on the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment („BiH Official Gazette“ 65/05);
24. Rulebook on Compulsory Treatment for Addictions in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 65/05);
25. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of Prison Rules („BiH Official Gazette“ 65/05);
26. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term („BiH Official Gazette“ 65/05);
27. 14 October 2005 Rulebook on Disciplinary Proceedings for Abuse of Official Capacity in Facilities of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 82/05);
28. Rulebook on the Type and Conditions of Execution of Community Service As A Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette“ 18/06);
29. Instructions on the Entitlement of Authorized Prison Officers to Use Sports Equipment and Content, Type, Colour, Fabrics, Amount and Useful Life of the Sports Equipment („BiH Official Gazette“ 18/06);
30. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of Prison Rules („BiH Official Gazette“ 36/06);
31. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates („BiH Official Gazette“ 38/06);
32. 15 June 2006 Instructions on the Entitlement of Medical Workers to Use Sports Equipment and Content, Type, Colour, Fabrics, Amount and Useful Life of the Sports Equipment, („BiH Official Gazette“ 51/06);
33. Instructions on the Entitlement of Inmates to Use Clothes, Footwear and Sports Equipment and Content, Type, Colour, Fabrics, Manner of Use, Amount and Useful Life of the Clothes, Footwear and Sports Equipment in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 56/06);
34. Decision on Determining Positions Where Pensionable Years Are Augmented and the Level of Augmentation in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 62/06);
35. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Conditions, Procedure and Programme of Taking the Qualification Examination for Prison Officers in Facilities for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 62 / 06);

36. Rulebook on Criteria for Determination of Remuneration of Providers in the Execution of Community Service as a Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette“ 33/07 dated 7 May 2007);
37. Rulebook on Selection, Training and Keeping Records of Providers in the Execution of Community Service as a Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette“ 54/07 dated 17 July 2007);
38. Instructions on the Register and Personal Files of Persons Who Were Sentenced to Community Service as a Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette“ 54/07 dated 17 July 2007) (paragraph 91 of the CoM Work Programme);
39. Amendments to the Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures enacted and published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 39/07 dated 28 May 2007;
40. Decision on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina imposed by the High Representative for BiH, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 53/07 dated 16 July 2007;
41. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Conditions and Procedure of Taking the Qualification Examination for Prison Officers in Facilities for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 54/07 dated 17 July 2007;
42. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures, enacted and published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 61/07 dated 14 August 2007 and it is about bringing the Rulebook in line with the Amendments to the Law governing the execution of criminal sanctions, enacted by the High Representative on an interim basis on 09 July 2007;
43. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 83/07 dated 5 November 2007;
44. With a view to bringing valid rulebooks in line with the decision by the High Representative amending the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, amendments to the Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates Serving their Prison Term in Facilities for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures Bosnia and Herzegovina published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 11/08 dated 11 February 2008 are being drafted;
45. Law on the Passage of the Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 97/07);
46. Law on Establishment of the Institution for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures (State Prison) of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 24/08, 60/13);
47. Instructions on Ethical Treatment of Persons in Custody Who Are on Hunger Strike by Doctors („BiH Official Gazette“ 28/08);
48. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Manner of Provision of Security Service, Weapons and Equipment and the Use of Fire Arms and Police Restraining Equipment in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 58/08 dated 21 July 2008);
49. Decision on Determining Positions Where Pensionable Years Are Augmented and the Level of Augmentation in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 66/08 dated 18 August 2008);
50. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates Serving their Prison Term in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 95/08);
51. Decision on Supplement Pay on the Basis of Special Conditions of Employment for Officers in Facilities for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures Bosnia and Herzegovina and Employees Working in the Court Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 20/09 dated 16 March 2009);

52. Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 13/05, 53/07, 97/07) sent on 6 January 2009 to the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Law was passed in the second reading by the House of Peoples on 27 April 2009 after having been passed by the House of Representatives of BiH Parliament and published in („BiH Official Gazette“ 37/09 dated 12 May 2009);
53. Consolidated text of the Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 34/05, 65/05, 83/07) on 2 June 2009, sent to Publication Service of the House of Peoples BiH Parliament and published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 47/09 dated 16 June 2009;
54. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates Serving their Prison Term in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, published u „BiH Official Gazette“ 57/09 dated 21 July 2009;
55. Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures - „Consolidated text“, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 55/09 dated 14 July 2009;
56. Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates Serving their Prison Term in Facility for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina - „Consolidated text“ published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 67/09 dated 25 August 2009;
57. Agreement on Confinement and Reimbursement of Costs of the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment Imposed in Criminal Proceedings and Other Proceedings for Imposition of Measures of . The Agreement was published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 89/09 dated 16 November 2009, „Federation of BiH Official Gazette“ 74/09 dated 24 November 2009, „RS Official Gazette“ 105/09 dated 30 November 2009 and Brčko District of BiH Official Gazette 34/09 dated 13 November 2009;
58. Consolidated text of the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette“ 13/05, 53/07,97/07, 37/09) sent, on 2 June 2009, to the Constitutional and Legal Commission of the House of Representatives and the House of Peoples of BiH Parliament for approval and official publication. The consolidated text of the Law was published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 12/10 dated 16 February 2010;
59. Instructions on the principles of keeping the cash book of deposits of detained persons in the Detention Unit and the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions at the State Level -published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 35/10 dated 3 May 2010;
60. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Selection, Manner of Work, Accountability, Training and Keeping Records of Providers in the Execution of Community Service as a Criminal Sanction, „BiH Official Gazette“ 41/10 dated 18 May 2010;
61. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Criteria for Determination of Remuneration of Providers in the Execution of Community Service as a Criminal Sanction, „BiH Official Gazette“ 41/10 dated 18 May 2010;
62. Instructions on Amendments to the Instructions on the Conviction Register of Persons Who Were Sentenced to Community Service as a Criminal Sanction, „BiH Official Gazette“ 41/10 dated 18 May 2010;
63. Rulebook on Amendments to The Rulebook on the Type and Conditions of Execution of Community Service As A Criminal Sanction, „BiH Official Gazette,“ 43/10 dated 25 May 2010;
64. Rulebook on Organization and Conditions of Practical Training for Prison Officers- Interns, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 54/10 dated 5 July 2010;
65. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment and Compulsory Treatment for Addictions in the

- Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 58/10 dated 19 July 2010;
66. 11 June 2010 Agreement on Cooperation Concluded between the BiH Ministry of Security, the BiH Ministry of Justice and Police Agencies, Ministries of Justice, Courts, Judicial Police and Prisons in BiH;
 67. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment and Compulsory Treatment for Addictions in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 2/11 dated 11 January 2011;
 68. Rulebook on Criteria and Method of Medical Assessment of Authorized Prison Officers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, „BiH Official Gazette“ 5/11 dated 24 January 2011;
 69. 5 May 2011 Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 37/11 dated 17 May 2011;
 70. 2 June 2011 Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Insignia and Badge of Security Service, Colour and Insignia of Security Service Vehicles, Uniforms, Official Titles and Badges of Titles of Authorized Prison Officers in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 49/11 dated 20 June 2011;
 - 71.
 72. Rulebook on Keeping Records in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of BiH, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 56/11 dated 12 July 2011;
 73. 7 September 2011 Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Conditions and Procedure of Taking the Qualification Examination for Prison Officers in Facilities of BiH, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 74/11 dated 19 September 2011);
 74. Rulebook on the Insignia and Badge of Security Service, Colour and Insignia of Security Service Vehicles, Uniforms, Official Titles and Badges of Titles of Authorized Prison Officers in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, published u „BiH Official Gazette“ 90/11 dated 14 November 2011;
 75. Rulebook on the Insignia and Badge of Security Service, Colour and Insignia of Security Service Vehicles, Uniforms, Official Titles and Badges of Titles of Authorized Prison Officers in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of -CORRIGENDUM, published IN „BiH Official Gazette“ 2/12 dated 10 January 2012;
 76. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures - „Consolidated text“, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 4/12 dated 17 January 2012;
 77. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Privileges and Annual Leave of Inmates Serving their Prison Term in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Consolidated text, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 20 /12 dated 13 March 2012;
 78. Rulebook on the Execution of Security Measures of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment and Compulsory Treatment for Addictions in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina -Consolidated text, published in „BiH Official Gazette“ 20/12 dated 13 March 2012;
 79. Instructions on Amendments to the Instructions on the Entitlement of Authorized Prison Officers to Use Sports Equipment and Content, Type, Colour, Fabrics, Amount and Useful Life of the Sports Equipment („BiH Official Gazette“ 26/12 dated 3 April 2012);
 80. Instructions on Amendments to the Instructions on the Entitlement of Inmates to Use Clothes, Footwear and Sports Equipment and Content, Type, Colour, Fabrics, Manner of Use, Amount and Useful Life of the Clothes, Footwear and Sports Equipment in Facilities

- for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina of BiH („BiH Official Gazette“ 26 /12 dated 3 April 2012);
81. 25 December 2012 Rulebook on the Criteria for Sending Sentenced Persons to Serve Their Prison Term of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in (“BiH Official Gazette” 103/12);
 82. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Disciplinary Proceedings for Abuse of Official Capacity in Facilities of BiH published in (“BiH Official Gazette” 71/13 dated 16 September 2013);
 83. Rulebook on Testing of Detainees and Prisoners for Infectious Diseases or Psychoactive Substances in the Institution for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina published u (“BiH Official Gazette” 73/13 dated 23 September 2013);
 84. Law on Amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette” 100/13 dated 23 December 2013);
 85. Law on Amendments to the Law on Pardon of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in (“BiH Official Gazette” 93/05). The draft Law was presented to the Council of Ministers on 28 November 2013 for discussion and agreement; CoM completed the discussion on the draft law and concluded that voting would take place at the next meeting. At the next meeting CoM’s votes did not reach a majority, which was why the bill was withdrawn from the regular legislative procedure;
 86. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Manner of Provision of Security Service, Weapons and Equipment and the Use of Fire Arms and Police Restraining Equipment („BiH Official Gazette” 10/14 dated 10 February 2014);
 87. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on the Type and Conditions of Execution of Community Service As A Criminal Sanction („BiH Official Gazette” 18/14 dated 10 March 2014);
 88. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Disciplinary Proceedings for Abuse of Official Capacity in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina („BiH Official Gazette” 41/14) dated 26 May 2014;
 89. Rulebook on Amendments to the Book of House Rules in Facilities for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures – „Consolidated text”, published in BiH Official Gazette 54/14 dated 14 July 2014);
 90. Consolidated text of the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia and Herzegovina, put together and sent to the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in September 2014 for deliberation and passage; the commencement of procedure in the Parliamentary Assembly is expected in 2015.