

**ACTION PLAN
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP
INITIATIVE 2025 - 2027**

February 2025

Introduction

As a member of the global multilateral initiative Open Government Partnership since 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina has demonstrated its commitment to supporting and promoting the principles of transparency, combating corruption, empowering citizens and using the benefits of new technologies to ensure that public authorities act more responsibly and efficiently, while creating the conditions for more efficient and innovative management of public resources. Certain steps towards achieving these objectives have already been taken through the implementation of the previous Action Plan for the Implementation of the Open Government Partnership Initiative 2022-2024, where Bosnia and Herzegovina demonstrated its commitment to the implementation of the ideas of the Open Government Partnership.

The Action Plan 2025–2027 is focused on opening data through coordinated development of an open data ecosystem (public data assets), strengthening anti-corruption measures, regulating the issue of beneficial ownership, assessing the vulnerability of NGOs to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing, improving budget transparency, and advancing digital transparency and transformation of public administration through the modernisation of its services. Since citizens continue to demand more accessible and transparent public administration, the priorities of the Action Plan have been set out in line with the expressed needs of citizens, the experience and priorities of civil society and the recommendations of the international community. In addition, the measures of the Action Plan are carefully coordinated with other public administration reform processes to ensure synergy and sustainability of the measures. Particular attention has been given to ensuring that implemented measures are sustainable and that subsequent measures and activities are more ambitious than those in the previous Action Plan. All measures and activities of this Action Plan were formulated through dialogue and cooperation with representatives of civil society organisations with the aim of building a more inclusive and accountable government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The process of drafting the Action Plan

The Advisory Council of the Open Government Partnership initiative (hereinafter: the Advisory Council) concluded that this Action Plan will continue the implementation of activities from the previous Action Plan which, for objective reasons, were not implemented or were not fully implemented, as well as that the focus will be placed on the new global priorities of the Open Government Partnership. Accordingly, during the period from May to December 2024, and up until the finalisation of the Action Plan Proposal in February 2025, a series of working meetings of the Advisory Council and interdepartmental consultative meetings were held, where the

proposed measures were discussed with the aim of determining specific measures and activities of the Action Plan.

Furthermore, in the period from 19 February 2025 to 6 March 2025, consultations were conducted via the e-Consultation web platform, and a Report on Consultations was prepared on 7 March 2025¹. This Report, together with the Action Plan, was submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for consideration and adoption.

Obligations assumed by the Action Plan

The main priority areas for the next two years, towards which the measures and activities of the Action Plan are directed, have been highlighted as follows: opening data through the coordinated development of an open data ecosystem (public data assets), anti-corruption, regulating the issue of beneficial ownership, assessing the vulnerability of NGOs to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing, improving budget transparency, advancing digital transparency and transforming public administration through the modernisation of its services.

For each of these areas, measures and implementation activities have been defined that need to be carried out in order to achieve the set objectives – a total of 10 measures and 30 activities. The implementation of the Action Plan will last until 31 August 2027, which is also specified as the deadline for the implementation of activities, except for those activities that will be implemented on a continuous basis. The implementation of the measures and activities from the Action Plan will be monitored and coordinated by the Advisory Council, with the expert support of the Sector for Legal Aid and Civil Society Development of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office, while a written report on the implementation of the Action Plan will be submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The implementation of the Action Plan will also be monitored and evaluated by an independent body – the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM), which operates in cooperation with the Steering Committee of the Open Government Partnership initiative.

¹ Report on the conducted consultations with the interested public. Document available at: <https://ekonsultacije.gov.ba/consultations/reports/1085846>

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 1. Raising awareness and informing civil society organisations about the importance of beneficial ownership	
Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 March 2025 – 1 September 2025	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Description of the obligation:	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	<p>Regulating the issue of beneficial ownership and establishing registers of beneficial owners is closely linked to the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.</p> <p>The document <i>FATF Guidance: Transparency and Beneficial Ownership</i>² states that <i>Recommendation 24</i>³ applies broadly to 'legal persons' meaning any entities, other than natural persons, that can establish a permanent customer relationship with a financial institution or otherwise own property. This can include companies, bodies corporate, foundations, anstalt, partnerships, or associations and other relevantly similar entities that have legal personality. This can include non-profit organisations (NPOs) that can take a variety of forms which vary between jurisdictions, such as foundations, associations or cooperative societies.</p> <p><i>In particular countries should review the ML/TF risks associated with these other types of legal person, take into account their different forms and structures and, based on the level of risk, determine measures that will achieve appropriate levels of transparency. Additionally, competent authorities should have timely access to adequate, accurate and timely beneficial ownership information for these other types of legal person.</i></p> <p>In accordance with the Report of the European Commission on the assessment of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing affecting the internal market and relating to cross-border activities, <i>Non-profit organisations (NPOs) may be exposed to the risks of being misused for TF purposes.</i></p>

² FATF Guidance: Transparency and Beneficial Ownership , p. 12. Document available at:

<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/dam/fatf-gafi/guidance/Guidance-transparency-beneficial-ownership.pdf>

³ Recommendation 24 refers to transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons.

	<p><i>The analysis of the NPO's sector vulnerability to TF has been rather challenging as this sector is characterised by a variety of structures and activities which present varying degrees of risk exposure and risk awareness. This is mostly due to the diverging NPO landscape and differences in legal frameworks and national practices. 'Expressive NPOs' present some vulnerability because they may be infiltrated by criminal or terrorist organisations that can hide the beneficial ownership making the traceability of the collect of funds less easy, while some types of 'Service NPOs' are more directly vulnerable due to the intrinsic nature of their activity.⁴</i></p> <p>In the document of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>Assessment of risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 2018 to 2022</i> it is stated that <i>It is estimated that there is a high risk of vulnerability to money laundering based on analysis of 16 variables inherent and intermedium for practice of NGO sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</i>⁵ The Report states that there is <i>insufficient awareness of the NGO sector on anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing, and that Awareness raising of the NGO sector on the AML/CFT is needed.</i>⁶</p> <p>Therefore, this obligation will address the challenge and obligation of regulating the issue of beneficial ownership of NGOs, as well as seek to raise awareness and inform NGOs about the importance of beneficial ownership. This fulfils the need for security and accountability in the use of funds, as a public need to ensure that financing is directed precisely to those activities for which the funds are intended. Furthermore, this measure also meets the public need for national security in terms of combating the financing of terrorism.</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>This obligation is essentially a continuation of the same obligation from the 2nd Action Plan, which, due to objective reasons, could not be fully implemented within the planned period.</p>

⁴ Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the assessment of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing affecting the internal market and relating to cross-border activities, {SWD(2017) 241 final}, p. 7, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0340&from=HR>

⁵ Document available at: <http://msb.gov.ba/PDF/130320191.pdf>

⁶ First Report on implementation of the Action Plan for elimination of identified deficiencies in the system for prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities (2018-2022), p. 140, available at: <https://ekonsultacije.gov.ba/legislativeactivities/details/109447->

	<p>The obligation includes holding of four (4) workshops for civil society organisations on beneficial ownership, at which the CSOs will be thoroughly informed about this issue in the context of enhancing transparency, combating money laundering and financing of terrorist activities, as well as preparing reports and possible recommendations from the workshops held.</p>	
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>Implementation of this obligation is expected to thoroughly educate CSOs about beneficial ownership, as well as about the obligations of all legal persons. This will enable greater transparency and more effective fight against money laundering and financing of terrorist activities, in which CSOs play a particularly important role.</p>	
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The relevance of this obligation to the OGP values lies in the fact that regulating beneficial ownership issues, as well as establishing the Register of Beneficial Owners, is closely related to the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities, i.e. it directly affects the three key OGP priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency - Fight against corruption - Beneficial ownership. <p>Implementation of this obligation will also enable a better understanding of the benefits and importance of opening data on the beneficial ownership of civil society organisations, i.e. non-profit organisations, which are often exposed to the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>		
<p>Objectives/activities</p>	<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<p>Determine the manner and locations for holding workshops</p>	<p>1 March 2025</p>	<p>15 March 2025</p>
<p>Prepare and publish a call for workshops</p>	<p>15 March 2025</p>	<p>15 April 2025</p>

Hold four (4) workshops and prepare reports and possible recommendations	1 May 2025	1 September 2025
Contact information		
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Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	EU4CivilSociety	
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	CSOs	

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 2. Risk assessment of NGOs' vulnerability to misuse for money laundering and financing of terrorism	
Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 September 2025 - 1 September 2026	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Description of the obligation:	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	Bosnia and Herzegovina faces challenges in preventing money laundering and financing of terrorism, including a poor assessment of the vulnerability of certain sectors, such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The NGO sector in BiH is important for the development of civil society; however, due to its structure and transnational financial flows, it may be exposed to abuse by criminal groups or terrorist networks. The lack of an analytical approach to risk assessment in this sector hinders the adoption of adequate preventive measures and responses to potential abuses, thereby undermining citizens' trust in NGOs and their role in society.

<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>The obligation entails conducting a detailed risk assessment of the NGO sector’s vulnerability to misuse for money laundering and financing of terrorism. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the key risks in the sector; • analysing existing mechanisms for preventing abuse; • formulating recommendations to mitigate these risks; • cooperating with relevant institutions and the NGO sector to raise awareness and strengthen capacities for preventing such occurrences.
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>Fulfilling this obligation will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased transparency of the NGO sector’s operations, thereby reducing the risk of abuse; • strengthened trust of the public and donor communities in non-governmental organisations; • development of specific preventive measures based on identified risks; • improved cooperation between the public sector, regulatory authorities and the NGO sector, thereby reinforcing the national framework for combating money laundering and financing of terrorism. <p>This obligation can also be directly linked to the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) recommendations and the latest EU regulatory package on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism:</p> <p><i>Link to FATF Recommendations</i></p> <p>The FATF (Financial Action Task Force) is the international standard for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Key recommendations relevant to this obligation include:</p> <p>1) Recommendation 8 – Non-Profit Organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FATF recognises that non-profit organisations (NPOs) can be vulnerable to misuse for terrorist financing. <p>Recommendation 8 requires the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification and assessment of the risk of misuse of the NGO sector; • proportional measures to protect the sector without disrupting legitimate NGO activities;

- Implementation of this obligation contributes to aligning Bosnia and Herzegovina with this recommendation through risk assessment and development of appropriate preventive measures.

2) Recommendation 1 – Risk assessment and application of a risk-based approach

- FATF requires countries to develop and implement a risk-based approach to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. This obligation directly relies on this recommendation, as assessing the vulnerability of the NGO sector allows for more targeted and efficient preventive measures.

Link to the latest EU Regulatory Package

The EU is continuously strengthening its regulatory framework to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The latest regulatory package (adopted in 2021–2022) includes significant measures supporting this obligation:

1) EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive (AMLD 6):

- The Directive requires Member States to develop national risk assessments and identify sectors particularly vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing;
- The obligation to assess the vulnerability of the NGO sector contributes to aligning BiH framework with these requirements.

2) Establishment of the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA):

- Although the AMLA applies to the EU Member States, BiH, as an aspirant country, can align its legal framework with EU best practices, including focusing on sectors at increased risk, such as NGOs.

3) A Risk-Based Approach:

- The latest EU regulatory package emphasises a risk-based approach. The obligation in BiH includes a risk analysis of the NGO sector, enabling more efficient resource use and better targeting of high-risk areas.

How linking with the FATF and EU regulations strengthens this obligation?

1. International compliance:

Alignment with the FATF standards and EU regulations helps BiH demonstrate its commitment to fulfilling international obligations, which is crucial for progress in European integration and for avoiding sanctions or grey listings.

	<p>2. Enhanced domestic framework: Implementing these recommendations strengthens BiH institutional framework to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, with particular focus on high-risk sectors.</p> <p>3. Support for reforms: Compliance with the FATF and EU standards demonstrates BiH’s dedication to reforms in rule of law, transparency and fight against crime, which is essential for gaining the trust of domestic and international stakeholders.</p> <p>This additionally links the obligation with the goals of the Open Government Partnership, incorporating internationally recognised standards that enhance accountability, transparency and efficiency in combating abuses.</p>
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The obligation is relevant to the values of the Open Government Partnership in several aspects:</p> <p>Transparency: Risk assessment enhances the transparency of the NGO sector by analysing their activities and financial flows.</p> <p>Accountability: Developing recommendations and implementing preventive measures increases the NGO sector’s accountability to the public and donors.</p> <p>Public Participation: The process involves cooperation between the non-governmental sector and competent authorities, enabling a participatory approach to problem-solving.</p> <p>Fight against corruption: Preventive measures reduce opportunities for abuse, thereby contributing to the broader goal of combating corruption and criminal activities.</p> <p>This measure is aligned with the goals of the Open Government Partnership as it promotes institutional strengthening, ensures better oversight and enhances accountability in a key social sector.</p> <p>The relevance of this obligation to OGP values is also reflected in the wider context of one of the OGP priorities—the issue of beneficial ownership and the establishment of registers of beneficial owners—which is closely linked to the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities. Implementation of this obligation will also enable a better understanding of the benefits and importance of opening data on the beneficial ownership of civil society organisations, i.e. non-profit organisations, which are often exposed to the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities.</p>

<p>Additional information</p>	<p>Implementation of the measure <i>Risk assessment of NGOs' vulnerability to misuse for money laundering and financing of terrorism</i> achieves a number of significant results at both the domestic and international level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identification and reduction of risks in the NGO sector<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The assessment clearly identifies key vulnerabilities of the NGO sector to abuse for money laundering and terrorist financing.- Identified weaknesses make it possible to target preventive measures and reduce the possibility of abuse.- This protects the sector from reputational damage that could arise as a result of such abuses.2. Strengthening transparency and trust<ul style="list-style-type: none">- More transparent financial flows within the NGO sector strengthen the trust of citizens, donors and international partners in the work of non-governmental organisations.- The perception of NGOs as reliable actors contributing to social development is further reinforced.3. Improving the regulatory and institutional framework<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This obligation contributes to enhancing domestic strategies and legislation in the field of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.- It also ensures better alignment of Bosnia and Herzegovina with international standards, including FATF recommendations and EU directives.4. Strengthening institutional capacities<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Competent authorities (such as financial intelligence units, tax administrations and regulatory bodies) gain more accurate insights into the risks, which improves their monitoring and control capacities.- Cooperation between regulatory institutions and the NGO sector is further strengthened.5. Alignment with international obligations
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	<p>By implementing this measure, Bosnia and Herzegovina meets the requirements of the FATF recommendations, EU directives and other international instruments. This strengthens the country's international credibility, helps avoid sanctions and ensures a more favourable position on the international stage.</p> <p>6. Improving security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive measures reduce the risk of the NGO sector being misused for terrorist financing or money laundering. - This improves overall national security by preventing the financing of criminal and terrorist networks. <p>7. Supporting civil society development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By creating a safe and transparent environment, the NGO sector becomes more resilient and sustainable. - Legitimate NGO activities receive greater support, enabling them to contribute more effectively to social and humanitarian goals. Therefore, by implementing this obligation, Bosnia and Herzegovina achieves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safer and more transparent NGO sector, less susceptible to abuses; - improved international reputation, contributing to European integration; - strengthened institutional framework capable of addressing challenges in money laundering and terrorist financing. <p>These results provide long-term support to the stability, security and social development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>	
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:
Identification of key risks in the sector	1 September 2025	1 November 2025
Analysis of existing mechanisms for preventing abuse and development of recommendations aimed at mitigating these risks	1 December 2025	1 March 2026
Cooperation with relevant institutions and the NGO sector to raise awareness and strengthen capacities for preventing such occurrences	1 April 2026	1 September 2026

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Other institutions and relevant stakeholders	EU4CS
NGOs private sector, multilateral working groups	CSOs

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 3. Simplification of the registration procedure for associations and foundations (non-governmental organisations) through computer software that automatically generates the required registration documents	
Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 February 2025 – 31 December 2025	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Description of the obligation:	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	<p>The procedure for the registration, registration of changes and deletion of associations, foundations and offices/representative offices of foreign non-governmental organisations (hereinafter: NGOs) is regulated by highly complex legislative and regulatory provisions.</p> <p>The same procedure is applied to the registration of trade unions that choose to register at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the registration of civil society organisations in the field of sports, primarily the sports federations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is mandatory to apply all legal provisions governing the respective area of registration.</p> <p>Applicants are required, in accordance with all applicable legal regulations, to prepare, obtain and submit to the Ministry of Justice of</p>

	<p>BiH the acts, documents and forms necessary for the lawful and timely processing (decision-making) of their registration application. The prescribed conditions are very strict, stricter than usual, with the aim of strengthening the system of prevention and the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, in order to ensure greater transparency in the work of non-governmental organisations.</p> <p>Given the complexity of the legislative procedure at the state level, which makes it more difficult to adopt amendments to the existing legislation in terms of facilitating the registration procedure, it is evident that the burden of procedural complexity falls primarily on the applicants (citizens and legal entities).</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>In an effort to simplify the registration process and minimize the occurrence of negative decisions on applicants' requests, we have initiated the design of a solution to assist applicants in completing the registration process as easily, quickly and cost-effectively as possible.</p> <p>Considering that the most demanding part of the registration process is the preparation of the NGO documents required by law (founding act, statute, decisions on the appointment of NGO bodies, declarations and other relevant documents), the most effective way to support applicants—given the positive legislation governing this area—would be to develop and make available a dedicated computer program (or programs) that automatically generates these documents based on the data and information provided by the applicants, as well as the mandatory legal norms.</p>
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>A computer program available on the official website of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina would significantly facilitate the preparation of an NGO's founding act, statute, related decisions and other documents required for registration.</p> <p>Free access to this program (or programs) would be provided on the Ministry's website, allowing applicants to select the appropriate 'package of documents' according to the type of NGO they wish to register (association, foundation, representative office of a foreign NGO, sports club or federation, or trade union).</p> <p>Fulfilment of this obligation will substantially improve the administrative procedures of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area, shorten the time required to complete the registration process, and greatly simplify the procedure for applicants. It will also eliminate the need for applicants to incur additional, often considerable, costs associated with engaging lawyers or other experts</p>

	to draft and prepare the necessary documents for the lawful registration of the respective type of NGO with the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	
Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?	<p>This obligation is fully aligned with the values of the OGP, including transparency, efficiency, responsiveness to citizens' needs, citizen empowerment and the use of new technologies to achieve more efficient and accountable government. The development and implementation of such a computer program (or programs) would contribute to reducing the unnecessary burden on applicants arising from the methodology of drafting legal documents for NGO registration.</p> <p>The fulfilment of this obligation could ultimately contribute to a broader expansion of the non-governmental sector at the BiH level, as citizens would no longer perceive the registration process as cumbersome, time-consuming or costly.</p>	
Additional information		
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:
Analysis of the NGO registration procedure at the state level	1 February 2025	1 April 2025
Development of computer program(s) to assist with NGO registration	1 May 2025	1 July 2025
Testing and implementation of the computer program(s)	1 September 2025	31 December 2025
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Other institutions and relevant stakeholders	ReSPA
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	/

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 4. Coordination of the open data ecosystem development (public data good)	
Start date and end date of the obligation 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2026	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office
Description of the obligation	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	<p>Research on open data readiness in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that the country is at a very early stage in implementing the open data initiative. This reflects a lack of prioritization of open data at the senior level, lack of information and limited awareness of its benefits, insufficient IT staff, the absence of systematic database management, and generally underdeveloped information management practices across institutions.</p> <p>The research also notes that the adoption of the <i>Information Security Management Policy in BiH Institutions 2017–2022</i> demonstrated strategic-level readiness of institutions to adopt such policies; however, civil servants' familiarity with this policy and its implementation remain limited. No specific documents on data management and protection currently exist. The BiH Interoperability Framework, adopted in 2018, could partially address these gaps and provide common frameworks for open data management.</p> <p>On the other hand, there is an extensive regulatory and financial framework for open data, the process of</p>

	<p>public administration reform, as well as a clear and continuous role of the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office and the Open Government Partnership in initiating and coordinating the data opening.</p> <p>The term 'open data' refers to making public data held by various public administration bodies available to the public (primarily to private-sector legal entities, citizens and non-governmental organisations). Such data should be made available in a format that allows searching, free use and the ability to transform and process the data for various purposes (e.g. commercial use, anti-corruption efforts, etc.).</p> <p>Although the current demand for open data in Bosnia and Herzegovina is modest, there is a significant increase in the interest of citizens, companies and organisations in open data. Citizens also express a growing need for e-services and easy access to public sector information, which requires interoperability and data openness. Furthermore, open data would enhance the functioning of public administration, as research has shown that service delivery to citizens is often slowed and complicated by public officials' inability to access data held by other public administration institutions.</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>The obligation will directly address the above-mentioned issue by establishing an open data portal, ensuring its operational functionality and promoting the active role of institutions in publishing data.</p> <p>The open data portal is a platform where public sector-owned data is published, collected, categorized, searched and distributed. Its primary objective is to make public administration data accessible from a single (central) location - the portal, thereby promoting the use of public (open) data and enabling cooperation between the public and private sectors, particularly in the field of information technologies, through the development of (non-)commercial applications that provide added value to users of public sector data (information and documents).</p>

One of the components of the project *Support for Public Administration Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina* was aimed at *making the open data portal fully operational*.

The open data portal was developed and presented to institutions and relevant non-governmental organisations through a technical support project provided to the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office. The plan is to initiate the operational availability and promotion of the Open Data Portal based on this platform, in cooperation with relevant institutions, such as the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Given the portal's design, architecture and underlying mechanisms (data and metadata publication, links to open published data and data catalogue harvesting), the key benefit for end users is enhanced searchability and access to a larger volume of high-quality open data in a single location. Furthermore, the portal's design, modelled on the EU reference portal, facilitates greater data reuse by providing structured, category-based access, similar to the EU portal. This approach is essential for application developers, who can use open data from a single up-to-date and authorized source to generate new value from institutional data and offer such applications to a broader audience of interested users.

In this context, the obligation of the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office will be to establish effective coordination that will enable the publication and operational launch of the portal developed through the above-mentioned project, by:

- establishing institutional cooperation with key BiH institutions to set out and agree on the institutional framework for the portal's operation;
- advocating, in cooperation with key institutions, for the publication of the first datasets from pilot BiH institutions;
- undertaking appropriate advocacy (initiation) activities at other administrative levels, aimed at taking over the developed methodological and IT solutions,

	<p>thereby creating the conditions for broader integration of open data across Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will significantly enhance the transparency of public administration, contribute to reducing corruption and generate numerous other positive effects.</p> <p>In line with the Strategic Framework for Public Administration Reform in BiH 2018–2022 (2027), reform area Service Delivery 4.2.25, these activities will establish and promote open data portals in accordance with the EU Directive (2019/1024 Directive on open data).</p>
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>Functionality of the open data portal, along with the proactive publication of information, will provide transparent insight into the work of institutions and the decisions made on behalf of citizens. This approach facilitates citizens' access to information, replacing the need to submit a request on a prescribed form, navigate the legal framework, wait for a response, or pay fees for access. Instead, institutions proactively publish information in a format that allows for searching, free use, as well as transformation and processing for various purposes. Moreover, the proactive publication of information on the open data portal ensures that the information held by an institution is available to everyone, not only to those who submit requests for access to information.</p>
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The operation of the open data portal has a direct impact on the efficiency of public administration and the competitiveness of the economy, highlighting the key values of modern governance, such as transparency, accountability, citizen participation in decision-making, integrity, anti-corruption and related principles.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The obligation to proactively publish information is also supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; • the European principles of good public administration;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national legislation (Law on Public Procurement of BiH, laws on administration, laws on free access to information...); • the Strategic Framework for Public Administration Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2018–2022; • Directive 2019/1024 on open data and the reuse of public sector information; • the European Commission’s communication Towards a common European data space (SWD(2018)125 final); • the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe (COM/2015/0192 final). 	
Objectives/activities with measurable results	Start date:	End date:
<p>Establishment of a user-friendly, interactive open data portal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invite institutions (selected for piloting) to establish and prepare data sets from various fields and publish them on the portal as open data; 	1 January 2025	30 March 2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct consultations with stakeholders outside the administration to assess the need for open data; 	1 March 2025	31 May 2025
Identify data sets with the highest potential for usefulness and reusability;	1 May 2025	31 July 2025
<p>Advocate for the opening of previously identified data sets and the development of data opening coordination within institutions, as well as with the private sector and the academic community;</p> <p>Develop a strategic focus and raise awareness through promotional events organized in cooperation with participating</p>	1 July 2025	31 December 2025

<p>institutions and civil society organisations for representatives all other institutions at the BiH level and representatives of other administrative levels, as well as for representatives of other non-governmental organisations, academic and business community, professional associations, etc., including: at least two conferences and two round tables per year and the promotion of the key objectives of the public data ecosystem (values, reuse and use, benefits of open data);</p>		
<p>- Develop a training program on open data for employees of the BiH institutions in cooperation with Civil Service Agency of BiH;</p>	<p>1 January 2026</p>	<p>31 March 2026</p>
<p>Initiate and coordinate the availability of open data at other administrative levels based on the completed pilot project for BiH institutions.</p>	<p>1 March 2026</p>	<p>31 December 2026</p>
<p>Contact information</p>		
<p>Responsible person in the implementing institution</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mubera Begić 2. Sabahudin Suljević 3. Vedrana Faladžić 	
<p>Position, Department</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expert Adviser for Public Administration Reform 2. Expert Adviser for Information Technology and Service Delivery 3. Senior Specialist for Public Relations 	
<p>E-mail and telephone</p>	<p>mubera.begic@parco.gov.ba 033 565 777</p> <p>sabahudin.suljevic@parco.gov.ba 033 565 780</p> <p>vedrana.faladzic@parco.gov.ba 033 565 763</p>	

Other relevant stakeholders	Other relevant institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council of Ministers of BiH – General Secretariat – Service for Maintenance and Development of Electronic Business and e-Government - Ministry of Finance and Treasury of BiH - Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH - Agency for Statistics of BiH - Public Procurement Agency of BiH - Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption - Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of BiH - Central Election Commission of BiH - Civil Service Agency of BiH
	NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	<p>Civil society organisations: Transparency International BiH, Zašto ne, CIN, CPI, and other relevant civil society organisations. All other BiH institutions will be obliged to ensure regular and up-to-date publication of open data, with the note that some of these institutions will be selected as priority and relevant for the initial operation of the open data portal.</p>

Template for obligations/measures

Title and number of the obligation: 5. Improving transparency in the institutions of BiH

Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 January 2025 – 1 December 2026

Lead implementing agency/institution

Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office

Description of the obligation

Which public issue will this obligation address?

In December 2018, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Policy and Standards of Proactive Transparency, tasking the BiH institutions with publishing on their websites all 38 categories of information defined by the Standards, and the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office with conducting annual research on the implementation of the Standards. For the purposes of a comprehensive analysis of compliance with the Standards, the Agency for Statistics of BiH developed software used for this research, and signed a Memorandum with the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office on the use of the software and data storage. Since 2019, the Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office has been conducting research for all state-level institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The findings indicate an increase in the transparency of BiH institutions. According to the sixth on-line survey, the average level of compliance with the Standards in 2024 among BiH institutions was **73.78%**, with 56 out of 80 institutions submitting data. Although more than five years have passed since the adoption of the Policy and Standards of Proactive Transparency, some institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina still do not have even basic information published on their websites, such as details about their work, management, organisational structure, competences, budget and programmes. On the other hand, some standards are inapplicable to certain institutions that, for example, have no legal obligation to conduct public consultations or do not implement international projects, yet are still required to publish this type of information on their websites.

The right of citizens to have access to basic information about the work of institutions and about those responsible for that work is a fundamental public need in building transparency and accountability in public administration. There are two

	<p>interrelated problems in society that this obligation seeks to address: first, the level of trust and, consequently, the use of public administration services (where citizens assume from the outset that information and accountability are lacking and therefore refrain from using such services); and second, the related public need to access information on those responsible for providing public services, which in turn enables both public oversight of the work of the administration and feedback on citizens' satisfaction with its work. At present, no data is available on how BiH institutions apply the provisions of the new Law on Freedom of Access to Information at the level of BiH institutions, adopted in 2023, with regard to proactive transparency (Article 14).</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>The obligation will directly address the above-mentioned issue, aiming to enhance proactive transparency through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ redefining the Policy and Standards of Proactive Transparency; ○ advocating and promoting the proactive publication of information within the civil service; ○ promoting proactive publication targeted at institutional management; ○ building the capacity of civil servants in the area of proactive transparency; ○ conducting user satisfaction surveys regarding the proactive transparency of BiH institutions; ○ measuring and monitoring progress in the area of proactive transparency; ○ piloting the proactive transparency standards in at least two municipalities (one in the FBiH and one in the RS).
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>Some valid standards of proactive information disclosure are outdated and unenforceable in certain institutions (such as those without project activities or those not required to conduct public consultations under current legislation).</p> <p>The development, adaptation and adoption of new proactive transparency standards will provide a more transparent insight into the work of institutions and the decisions made on behalf of citizens. This will facilitate citizens' access to information, replacing the need to submit a request on a prescribed form,</p>

	<p>navigate the legal framework, wait for a response or pay fees for access, with a proactive approach by institutions and the publication of information before it is requested. Furthermore, proactive publication of information ensures that information held by institutions is available to everyone, not just to applicants. Without adequate information, citizens cannot fully exercise their rights or access public sector services. Access to information is a fundamental tool for monitoring the work of elected officials and ensuring greater accountability in spending of taxpayers' money.</p>	
Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?	<p>Increases transparency of institutional work and citizen participation in decision-making.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The obligation to proactively publish information is also supported by the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; • the European principles of good public administration; • The Directive on the re-use of public sector information 2003/98/EC; • The Revised Action Plan 1 for Public Administration Reform • The Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015–2019 • National legislation (Law on Public Procurement of BiH, laws on administration, laws on free access to information...); • Performance Audit Report on <i>Transparency of the work of institutions in BiH</i>. 	
Objectives/activities with measurable results	Start date:	End date:
New and/or amended standards of proactive transparency developed and adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
Enhanced capacities of civil servants and heads of institutions regarding proactive transparency	1 January 2026	31 December 2026

Conducted research on the usefulness of information provided by BiH institutions regarding proactive disclosure		1 September 2026	31 December 2026
Contact information			
Responsible person in the implementing institution		Vedrana Faladžić Kenan Silajžija	
Position, Department		Senior Specialist for Public Relations Specialist for Information and Communication	
E-mail and telephone		033 565 763 vedrana.faladzic@parco.gov.ba kenan.silajdzija@parco.gov.ba	
Other relevant stakeholders	Other relevant institutions	Council of Ministers of BiH Directorate for European Integration Agency for Statistics of BiH Agency for Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance of BiH Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman of BiH Audit Office of the Institutions of BiH Other institutions of the Council of Ministers of BiH	
	NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	Civil society organisations: Transparency International BiH, Foreign Policy Initiative, Zastojne, CIN, CPI, the Journalists' Association and other civil society organisations.	

Template for obligations/measures**Title and number of the obligation:** 6. Transparent public procurement contracts**Start date and end date of the obligation:** 1 January 2025 – 30 June 2026**Lead implementing agency/institution**

Public Procurement Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Description of the obligation:**Which public issue will this obligation address?**

Public procurement contracts are a type of contract established to ensure the efficient use of public funds and to promote free market competition, serving as an instrument for the practical implementation of public procurement. The conclusion of a public procurement contract marks the beginning of a new phase in the procurement process (post-tender phase), during which abuses may also occur, negatively affecting the efficiency of the public procurement system. Negative economic effects, such as corruption or favouritism, are not necessarily linked to the procedures preceding the conclusion of the contract, but may also arise during the post-tender phase of public procurement.

Implementation of this measure will enhance transparency and strengthen accountability in the management of public funds in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

What is the obligation?

Make all data on concluded public procurement contracts publicly available through the public procurement portal. (www.ejn.gov.ba)

Enable the search of published public procurement contracts based on the parameters of the procurement procedure under which the contract was concluded, as well as on the content of the published contract.

The establishment of a module for publishing the register of public procurement contracts, with the ability to search by contract content, would ensure the availability of data on concluded contracts by the contracting authorities that concluded them, while also allowing for analysis of all concluded contracts across BiH, as well as statistical processing and contract monitoring.

How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?	Publishing public procurement contracts will provide transparent insight into the implementation of procurement procedures and allow for monitoring their execution. This will facilitate the work of competent authorities, such as financial audit offices and, when necessary, prosecutors' offices and other law enforcement bodies, as well as non-governmental organisations, thereby reducing the risk of corruption in this area.		
Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?	It enables transparency in the public sector regarding the use of public funds, which significantly contributes to strengthening integrity and accountability in the activities of public sector organisations.		
Additional information	As part of the 3 rd Key Strategic Objective of the Public Procurement Strategy 2024–2028 in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH, 29/24), the following is set out: Public procurement is developing through further digitisation and introduction of modern tools. A specific objective and measure is foreseen: <i>Development of a module for the publication of contracts</i> , with a planned implementation deadline of Q2 2026.		
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:	
Establishment of the legal framework	1 January 2025	31 December 2025	
Implementation of a module for publishing public procurement contracts on the public procurement portal (www.ejn.gov.ba)	1 April 2026	30 June 2026	
Enabling the search of published public procurement contracts based on the parameters of the procurement procedure under which the contract was concluded, as well as the content of the published contract.	1 April 2026	30 June 2026	
Contact information			
Responsible person in the implementing institution	Belma Šećibović Dario Kihli		
Position, Department	Head of the Legal and Regulatory Affairs Group Head of the Information Technology Group		
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Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	/
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	/

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 7. Use of administrative data sources and continued implementation of online databases for users	
Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2026	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Description of the obligation:	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	This obligation addresses the problem of limited access to quality, adaptable and reliable statistical data, which poses an obstacle for citizens, institutions and researchers in making informed decisions and developing evidence-based policies. Although official statistics provide insight into the socio-economic aspects of the country, access to such data is often hampered by technical and legal barriers. Moreover, institutions holding administrative data are not sufficiently engaged in the process of sharing information with statistical agencies, resulting in the loss of potentially useful information for the public. By enhancing the integration of administrative data sources, a more efficient flow of information can be ensured, thereby improving the accuracy, timeliness and availability of statistical data needed for the formulation of development policies and transparent governance.
What is the obligation?	The obligation of the Agency for Statistics of BiH consists of several key activities aimed at improving the use of administrative data and facilitating public access to statistical information. Specific activities include: 1. Implementation of a system for regular retrieval of administrative data from key registers – establishing cooperation and developing protocols for data exchange with institutions holding important administrative sources, thereby ensuring a continuous flow of updated information into the BiH statistical system.

	<p>2. Raising awareness of the importance of administrative data – organizing workshops, open meetings and information campaigns targeting institutions, the media and the general public to highlight the significance and potential of administrative sources in official statistics. The production of promotional brochures and informational materials will further enhance understanding of the data.</p> <p>3. Continued implementation of online databases for users – improving the functionality of online databases that allow users to easily create and download customized data tables. These databases will be designed to meet users’ growing demand for statistical information and provide easier access to data for research and analysis.</p>
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>By implementing this obligation, the Agency for Statistics of BiH will provide simpler, broader and free access to quality data. This obligation will facilitate the use of official data in policy development and strategic decision-making, enabling institutions and citizens to access up-to-date information applicable in a wide range of areas, including the economy, health, education and social policy. Improving the accessibility and adaptability of statistical databases increases the transparency of public information and strengthens citizens’ trust in institutions, while also facilitating the use of data for research and analysis by institutions and businesses. In this way, the capacity for policy monitoring and evaluation is improved, which, in the long term, contributes to better outcomes and greater accountability of public institutions.</p>
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>Transparency – This obligation enhances the transparency of public data by increasing the availability and quality of statistical information. Through online databases, data becomes accessible, allowing the public to gain insight into information that is crucial for understanding social phenomena and making informed decisions.</p> <p>Accountability – Broad access to official data strengthens the accountability of institutions to the public, as it enables citizens and organisations to monitor and evaluate the work of institutions. The availability of information in digital formats contributes to monitoring the activities and results of public administration.</p> <p>Citizen Participation – By facilitating easier access to statistical data, citizens and organisations are empowered to use information for research and analysis and to actively engage in public policy-making. Transparently published data encourages citizens to make informed decisions and become active participants in social and political processes.</p>

Additional information	This obligation is implemented within the EU4Admin project, financed by the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The EU4Admin project aims to support the Agency for Statistics of BiH in using administrative data sources as a reliable resource for improving statistical production, as well as to facilitate public and institutional access to official data.		
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:	
Implementation of a system for regular retrieval of administrative data from key registers, including signing agreements with the institutions that own the data.	1 January 2025	31 December 2025	
Raising awareness of the importance of using administrative data for statistical purposes through workshops, open meetings, campaigns and development of promotional materials such as brochures and infographics.	1 January 2025	31 December 2025	
Continued implementation of online databases for creating and downloading customized statistical tables, providing users with easier access to data.	1 January 2025	31 December 2025	
Contact information			
Responsible person in the implementing institution	1. Alen Mrgud 2. Ivona Bulić		
Position, Department	1. Head of Editorial and Publishing Department 2. Head of Public and User Relations, Library		
E-mail and telephone	1. alen.mrgud@bhas.gov.ba ; +387 (33) 911 908 2. ivona.bulic@bhas.gov.ba ; +387 (33) 911 922		
Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	/		
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	/		

Template for obligations/measures

Title and number of the obligation: 8. Enhancing budget transparency and access to public finance information

Start date and end date of the obligation: 1 July 2025 – 31 August 2027

Lead implementing agency/institution

Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Description of the obligation:

Which public issue will this obligation address?

The budget, as the basic instrument through which the government implements its policies and plans, is often complex and difficult to understand for a large part of the public. Therefore, in addition to ensuring that the budget is publicly available, it is important that budget documentation is accessible, clear and comprehensible to citizens.

According to the results of the international Open Budget Survey (OBS), 2023 Open Budget Index in Bosnia and Herzegovina was only 27 points, out of a total of 100 index points, placing the country among those whose *government provides citizens with minimum budget information*.

The survey highlighted the lowest scores in terms of citizen participation in the budget process, as well as delays in the publication of budget documents.

The Public Financial Management Reform Strategy in the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2025 prescribes the continuation of activities aimed at preparing and publishing the budget of BiH institutions for citizens. In 2024, a Manual for the Preparation of the Budget of BiH Institutions for Citizens was developed, which will be published on the website of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This document provides guidelines for the preparation of individual budgets of BiH institutions for citizens, ensuring that budget beneficiaries prepare their budgets for citizens as a concise, comprehensible and clear document on data within their jurisdiction, thereby making information available to the interested public. In order to increase the availability of information to citizens, the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina included in the Instruction for

	<p>submitting budget requests a recommendation that, in accordance with the Policy of Proactive Transparency and the Law on Freedom of Access to Information at the level of BiH Institutions, BiH institutions publish information within their competence on their websites (budget requests, approved budgets, budget execution reports, etc.).</p> <p>In light of this, and to strengthen public insight into the use of budget funds, the Ministry will undertake measures to enhance budget transparency through the publication of updated, easy-to-understand and accessible budget information.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is planned to implement the activity of publishing budget data in open formats in such a way that the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina ensures that budget documents (budget framework paper, adopted budget, budget execution reports , etc.) are published in a timely manner and in a format that will allow easy data download and analysis.</p> <p>The public need to monitor, view and participate in the use of public funds—funds that citizens pay for common public services and products—is crucial for increasing trust in public administration and for motivating citizens to engage in the financing of public services.</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina will work to enhance the transparency of budget data by publishing updated, easy-to-understand and accessible budget information. The Ministry will publish detailed quarterly reports on the expenditure of budget funds, including information on any deviations from planned amounts and the reasons for such deviations.</p> <p>The measure that BiH institutions should undertake is to make information on the budget, budget execution and other documents available to citizens and the public in a simple, concise and transparent manner, in an open format that will enable easy search and analysis of published data.</p> <p>Accordingly, in the Instruction for the allocation of budget funds for 2026, the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina will instruct budget beneficiaries at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina to publish data from their respective jurisdictions in open formats.</p>

	<p>The primary objective is to increase the availability, clarity and transparency of information regarding the budget and public finances, thereby strengthening public oversight and institutional accountability.</p>
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>The publication of data on the Budget Framework Paper, adopted budget, budget execution and other related documents in an open format will enable easier searching and analysis of data according to public interest. Furthermore, the publication of the Budget for Citizens, in line with the guidelines from the Manual for the Preparation of the Budget of BiH Institutions for Citizens, will ensure the availability of data on budgets of BiH institutions, reflecting the best international practices and trends in public finance transparency. Given that the state-level government has so far undertaken few significant activities or initiatives in this area, the introduction of the practice of publishing documents prescribed by the Policy of Proactive Transparency in BiH Institutions, together with the preparation and publication of the Budget for Citizens, is expected primarily to raise citizens' awareness and enhance government accountability. At the same time, it is expected to significantly improve the international rating of BiH institutions in terms of budget transparency, measured primarily by the Open Budget Index, which will also contribute to increased trust of citizens, donors and civil society organisations.</p>
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The relevance of this measure for OGP values is reflected in the following facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By implementing this measure/obligation, budget information intended specifically for citizens will continue to be published, the quality of published information will be improved in line with the needs of the target group, and the availability and accessibility of information to the public will be enhanced; • This obligation will contribute to the creation of preconditions and a favourable environment for the public's ability to influence the decision-making process. By achieving greater transparency and a stronger sense of public oversight, it is also expected to enhance the accountability of civil servants to the public for their actions.
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The purpose of these activities is to enhance the transparency of the budget process by guiding the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina to publish the Budget for Citizens in accordance with the guidelines</p>

	<p>set out in the Manual for the Preparation of the Budget of BiH Institutions for Citizens, as well as by publishing proactive data on planning and execution of budgets of BiH institutions in an open format, thereby improving the level of budget transparency and availability of data.</p> <p>The activities provided by the Public Financial Management Reform Strategy in the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2025 would be carried out within the capacities of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to further improve the quality of the Budget for Citizens, and given the specific competences of state-level institutions, the engagement of donors is also possible, particularly in organising workshops that ensure the participation of citizens and representatives of non-governmental organisations.</p>	
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:
Ensure the public availability of budget data by publishing all key budget documents in open and easily searchable formats.	1 July 2025	31 August 2027
Carry out activities aimed at including new budget beneficiaries in the preparation and publication of the Budget for Citizens, and provide guidance to BiH institutions on publishing documents in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Freedom of Access to Information.	1 July 2025	31 August 2027
Contact information		
Responsible person in the implementing institution	1. Halida Pašić 2. Vanja Božović	
Position, Department	1. Head of Section for the Preparation of the Budget of BiH Institutions 2. Head of Section for Budget Planning and Execution Analysis of BiH Institutions	
E-mail and telephone	1. hpasic@mft.gov.ba 2. vbozovic@mft.gov.ba	

Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	CSOs and multilateral working groups

Template for obligations/measures		
Title and number of the obligation: 9. Establishment of an electronic register of budgetary allocations from the budget of BiH institutions		
Start date and end date of the obligation: 30 June 2025 – 4 May 2026		
Lead implementing agency/institution	Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption	
Description of the obligation		
Which public issue will this obligation address?	Lack of transparency in public institutions often leads to insufficient accountability, potential misuse of resources and a loss of citizens' trust in institutions. A lack of transparency facilitates corrupt practices, undermines citizens' trust, leads to poor governance and hinders citizens' ability to be informed and participate in the democratic process.	
What is the obligation?	Developing and implementing mechanisms for transparent use of public funds. Improving the availability of information on the work of institutions through the development of online platforms or portals, allowing citizens easy access to information on decision-making, budget expenditures and other relevant data.	
How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?	Creating a more transparent, accountable and participatory public sector will lead to better management of public resources, reduced corruption, increased trust in the institutions and more active participation of citizens in public life and democratic processes.	
Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?	This obligation refers to the key principles and values that the OGP advocates and promotes and is a continuation of the measure from the Action Plan (2022 - 2024), which focused on establishing criteria for the allocation of financial resources from the budget of BiH institutions.	
Additional information	This measure is contextually linked to specific activities: 1.4.5, 1.4.6, and 1.4.7 of Strategic Program 1.4: Responsible Management of Public Finances from the Action Plan for the Implementation of the BiH Anti-Corruption Strategy (2024–2028).	
Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:
Establishment of an electronic register of budgetary allocations from the budget of BiH institutions	30 May 2025	6 October 2026

Gathering information and ensuring full functionality of the register	6 October 2025	4 May 2026
Contact information		
Responsible person in the implementing institution	- Vladica Babić, Assistant Director - Mevludin Džindo, Assistant Director	
Position, Department	- Assistant Director, Sector for the Prevention of Corruption - Assistant Director, Sector for the Coordination of Fight against Corruption	
E-mail and telephone	- vladica.babic@apik.ba , 057 322 549 - mevludin.dzindo@apik.ba , 057 322 555	
Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	Institutions of BiH	
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	International organisations active in the field of anti-corruption	

Template for obligations/measures	
Title and number of the obligation: 10. Institutionalisation of public communication on the corruption prevention system	
Start date and end date of the obligation: 10 June 2025 – 31 August 2027	
Lead implementing agency/institution	Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption
Description of the obligation	
Which public issue will this obligation address?	<p>Low recognition of the overall corruption prevention system in BiH: The Agency the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption (the Agency) and anti-corruption bodies in BiH are not sufficiently recognised among citizens and other key actors in the fight against corruption. Greater recognition helps strengthen public trust in the institutions and their activities.</p> <p>Poor communication with the public: Insufficient or ineffective communication between the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH may result in citizens not being adequately informed about initiatives, actions and results of the fight against corruption. Institutionalization of communication can ensure continuous and clear information-sharing with the public.</p> <p>Ineffective media presence: The Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH are not sufficiently visible in the media, which can affect public perception and understanding of their work and importance.</p>

	<p>Repositioning in the media can help improve the image of the institutions and their influence. Increased media presence can also enhance the accountability of the overall system towards citizens and other actors, thereby fostering greater transparency in the work.</p> <p>Raising awareness of the fight against corruption: Educating and informing the public about corruption-related challenges and measures to combat it are crucial for mobilising community support for anti-corruption initiatives.</p>
<p>What is the obligation?</p>	<p>Improve the communication and media presence of the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH in order to increase recognition, transparency and public trust in the work of the Agency.</p>
<p>How does the obligation contribute to resolving the public issue?</p>	<p>By implementing strategic communication activities, the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH will become more widely recognised as key institutions in the fight against corruption. Regular media presence and active communication through social networks will make the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH more visible and accessible to citizens.</p> <p>Institutionalization of communication will ensure continuous and clear information-sharing with the public. Regular publication of information and reports, as well as the organisation of media campaigns and public events, will keep citizens informed about ongoing efforts and achievements in the fight against corruption.</p> <p>Repositioning the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in the media will enable stronger media coverage and a more active role in public debate, improving their image, reputation and accountability towards citizens.</p> <p>Educational campaigns, informative materials and cooperation with the media will raise public awareness about corruption and measures to counter it, foster a culture of zero tolerance for corruption and ensure support for anti-corruption initiatives.</p> <p>Journalist training and enhanced cooperation with the media will contribute to more accurate and higher-quality reporting on corruption, improving the quality of information available to the public and strengthening overall support for anti-corruption efforts.</p>
<p>Why is this obligation relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>This obligation refers to the key principles and values that OGP advocates and promotes.</p>

Additional information	This measure is contextually linked to specific activities: 1.5.4, 1.5.5 and 3.1.5 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the BiH Anti-Corruption (2024–2028).
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Objectives/activities	Start date:	End date:
Development of a comprehensive Communication Strategy of the Agency	10 March 2025	30 June 2025
Establishment of a specialized team of the Agency and anti-corruption bodies in BiH, tasked with public relations and media promotion (e.g. timely publication of key information and press releases, strengthening the Agency's presence on social networks, organisation and launch of media campaigns, organisation of press conferences, round tables and other media events, enhancing cooperation with media outlets and providing training for journalists).	30 June 2025	15 June 2026
Contact information		
Responsible person in the implementing institution	Jasmina Kulenović	
Position, Department	Head of the Support Section	
E-mail and telephone	jasmina.kulenovic@apik.ba , 057 322 554	
Institutions and other actors involved in the implementation	Anti-corruption offices in BiH	
NGOs, private sector, multilateral working groups	International organisations active in the field of anti-corruption	

Pursuant to the above-mentioned, it is proposed that the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, upon consideration of the Proposal of the Action Plan of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the implementation of the Open Government Partnership Initiative 2025–2027, adopt the following

CONCLUSION

1. The Action Plan of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the implementation of the Open Government Partnership Initiative 2025–2027 is hereby adopted and its implementation is assigned to the competent institutions.