

O Štokholmskoj konvenciji u BiH

Cilj Štokholmske konvencije o postojećim organskim zagađujućim supstancama (u daljem tekstu: POPs supstance) prvenstveno je zaštita ljudskog zdravlja i okoliša od opasnih hemikalija prepoznatih kao POPs supstance. Konvencija konkretno identificira i uključuje određenu listu POPs supstanci u svoje anekse, čime se ograničava ili eliminiše njihova proizvodnja, upotreba, trgovina, skladištenje i ispuštanje. Konvencija je usvojena u maju 2001. godine u Štokholmu i stupila je na snagu tri godine kasnije, odnosno 17. maja 2004. godine, kada je 50 država u svijetu ratificiralo njen tekst. Bosna i Hercegovina je ratificirala Konvenciju 30. marta 2010. godine, obavezavši se na ispunjenje obaveza Konvencije [Ugovori01 \(sluzbenilist.ba\)](#). U kontekstu evropskih integracija, članovi 8., 70. i 108. Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju BiH sa Evropskom unijom propisuju obavezu usklađivanja zakonodavstva BiH sa pravnom stečevinom EU. Time se podrazumijeva i prilagođavanje EU Uredbi br. 2019/1021 o POPs supstancama kojom se implementira Štokholmska konvencija o POPs-ima u Evropskoj uniji. U odnosu na inicijalni tekst Štokholmske konvencije, EU Uredba br. 2019/1021 implementira POPs Protokol LRTAP Konvencije ([Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants \(POPs\) | UNECE](#)), te usklađuje određene definicije i terminologije sa REACH Uredbom br. 1907/2006 ([Uredba \(EZ\) br. 1907/2006 Evropskog parlamenta i Vijeća od 18. prosinca 2006. o registraciji, evaluaciji, autorizaciji i ograničavanju kemikalija \(REACH\) i osnivanju Evropske agencije za kemikalije te o izmjeni Direktive 1999/45/EZ i stavljanju izvan snage Uredbe Vijeća \(EEZ\) br. 793/93 i Uredbe Komisije \(EZ\) br. 1488/94 kao i Direktive Vijeća 76/769/EEZ i direktiva Komisije 91/155/EEZ, 93/67/EEZ, 93/105/EZ i 2000/21/EZ Tekst značajan za EGP \(europa.eu\)](#)) i EU Okvirnom direktivom o otpadu br. 2008/98/EC ([CL2008L0098HR0030020.0001_cp 1..1 \(europa.eu\)](#)). Osim toga, ažurira listu supstanci navedenih u Aneksu A. Konvencije, obzirom da su neke od novih POPs supstanci bile ograničene u skladu sa Aneksom XVII REACH Uredbe.

Bosna i Hercegovina se pridržava Strategije usklađivanja s pravnom stečevinom Evropske unije u području zaštite okoliša/životne sredine EAS BiH (engl. *Environmental Approximation Strategy*) koja je usvojena na nivou Vijeća ministara BiH 2017. godine. Isti dokument prilagođen entitetima i BDBiH usvojen je na vladama entiteta i BDBiH. U međuvremenu, pripremljena je nova Strategija zaštite okoliša ESAP BiH koja još uvijek nije usvojena na nivou Vijeća ministara BiH, ali je usvojena od strane entitetskih/BDBiH vlada, te se pretpostavlja da će usvajanje na državnom nivou uslijediti uskoro.

U skladu sa ustavnim nadležnostima, primjenjuju se relevantni pravni propisi kako na nivou BiH, tako i na nivou entiteta i BDBiH kojima se reguliraju POPs supstance i povezani opasni otpad, a koje je neophodno blagovremeno nadograđivati u skladu sa izmjenama Konvencije i njenih aneksa. Zaključkom Vijeća ministara Bosne i Hercegovine, usvojenom na 66. sjednici dana 16. 05. 2002. godine, za nacionalnu fokalnu tačku za koordinaciju saradnje sa međunarodnim tijelima i organima Štokholmske konvencije imenovano Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa BiH.

Prema članu 7. Konvencije, svaka država potpisnica, uključujući Bosnu i Hercegovinu, mora pripremiti Nacionalni Implementacijski Plan (NIP) koji detaljno opisuje korake potrebne za implementaciju. U aprilu 2016. godine, Bosna i Hercegovina je dostavila svoj NIP Sekretarijatu Štokholmske konvencije ([Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans \(NIPs\) \(pops.int\)](#)) koji je neophodno ažurirati svakih pet godina.

Slijedeći korake navedene u NIP-u, započeta je implementacija projekta "Ekološki prihvatljivo upravljanje postojećim organskim zagađujućim supstancama (POPs) u industriji i sektoru upravljanja

otpadom u BiH" ([POPs Project | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](https://www.undp.org)). POPs projekt imao je za cilj smanjiti rizik po zdravlje ljudi i okoliš sprečavanjem oslobađanja nenamjernih POPs i prelaskom sa POPs na ne-POPs hemikalije u plastičnoj industriji. U okviru projekta pravilno je odloženo najmanje 50 tona POPs otpada. Komponente projekta uključivale su izgradnju kapaciteta, implementaciju principa zelene hemije, upravljanje PCB-ima i POPs supstancama, te postupanje s COVID-19 otpadom. Projekt je postigao značajne rezultate, kao što su brojne obuke, zbrinjavanje otpada i pružanje smjernica za zelenu hemiju. Projekt, financiran od strane Švedske, planiran je za razdoblje od 2019. do 2023. godine i uključivao je saradnju sa različitim državnim institucijama. UNDP je odigrao ključnu ulogu u podršci bh. institucijama pružajući bitnu tehničku podršku i olakšavajući prijenos znanja, omogućavajući im učinkovitu implementaciju aktivnosti u okviru POPs projekta. U tom kontekstu, napor je rezultirao značajnim dokumentima kojima se definisala spremnost institucija u Bosni i Hercegovini u ispunjenju obaveza preuzetih potpisivanjem Konvencije, kao što su Analiza pravne i institucionalne spremnosti za provođenje Štokholmske konvencije (<https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/publications/gap-analysis-legal-and-institutional-readiness-stockholm-convention-implementation>) i Mapa puta za provedbu Štokholmske konvencije (<https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/publications/gap-analysis-legal-and-institutional-readiness-stockholm-convention-implementation>).

Konvencija zahtijeva od država potpisnica redovno izvještavanje Sekretarijatu Konvencije o svakoj pojedinačnoj POPs supstanci prepoznatoj od strane Konvencije za prethodno četverogodišnje razdoblje, što čini Nacionalni Izvještaj (NiR) ([Stockholm Convention - Country Profiles \(pops.int\)](https://www.pops.int)). U pripremi za treći NiR, uz pomoć UNDP projekta u Bosni i Hercegovini, izrađena je inventarizacija i popis POPs supstanci u Bosni i Hercegovini, sa naglaskom na opremu koja sadrži ili je sadržavala polihlorirane bifenile (PCBs), bilo da su povučeni iz upotrebe ili se još uvijek koriste. Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa Bosne i Hercegovine je fokalna tačka odgovorna za podnošenje Nacionalnog Izvještaja Sekretarijatu Konvencije. Ministarstvo nadzire trgovinu POPs hemikalijama (uvoz i izvoz), te su u skladu sa nadležnostima pripremljeni priručnici za carinske ispostave u Bosni i Hercegovini kako bi se spriječio uvoz i/ili izvoz zabranjenih POPs hemikalija.

Štokholmska konvencija blisko surađuje s Bazelskom konvencijom o kontroli prekograničnih kretanja opasnog otpada i njihovog odlaganja, pružajući smjernice o postupanju s otpadom koji sadrži jednu ili više POPs supstanci (<https://www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalMatters/DevelopmentofTechnicalGuidelines/TechnicalGuidelines/tabid/8025/Default.aspx>). Kako bi osigurali učinkovitu provedbu Štokholmske konvencije, ključno je podizanje svijesti o važnosti njene pravilne primjene u Bosni i Hercegovini. Potrebna je kontinuirana edukacija ne samo za institucionalne kapacitete, već i za širu javnost o štetnom utjecaju ovih supstanci. U skladu sa navedenim, u toku projekta pripremljen je brojni edukativni i informativni materijal.

Federalno ministarstvo okoliša i turizma

Nadležnosti Federalnog ministarstva okoliša i turizma, definisane su članom 20a. Zakona o federalnim ministarstvima i drugim tijelima federalne uprave, Federalno ministarstvo okoliša i turizma obavlja upravne, stručne i druge poslove iz nadležnosti Federacije koji su relevantni za Konvenciju, a odnose se na ekološku zaštitu vazduha, vode i zemlje, izradu strategije i politike zaštite okoliša, standard kvaliteta vazduha, vode i zemlje, te ekološko praćenje i kontrolu vazduha, vode i zemlje.

FMOIT je nadležan za donošenje podzakonske legislative o okolišu i otpadu, a na osnovu Zakona o upravljanju otpadom ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 33/03, 72/09 i 92/17) i Zakona o zaštiti okoliša ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 33/03, 38/09, 15/21). FMOIT izdaje Okolinske dozvole u okviru kojih uređuje emisije supstanci, vodi Registar postrojenja i zagađivača FBiH (PRTR) (koji ne sadrži podatke o emisijama POPs supstanci u vazduh, vode, zemljište, kao u slučaju RS). Novim Zakonom o hemikalijama („Sl. novine FBiH”, br. 77/20) regulisana je nadležnost Federalnog ministarstva zdravstva u oblasti POPs hemikalija.

Ministarstva u Vladi Federacije relevantna za provođenje Konvencije su Federalno ministarstvo okoliša i turizma, Federalno ministarstvo zdravstva, Federalno ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva, Federalno ministarstvo prometa i komunikacija, Federalno ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Federalno ministarstvo energije, rudarstva i industrije, Federalno ministarstvo rada i socijalne zaštite, kao i Federalna uprava za inspeksijske poslove. Federalno ministarstvo okoliša i turizma naznačeno je kao koordinirajuća institucija u NIP-u iz 2016. godine. FMOIT zajedno sa Federalnim ministarstvom zdravstva koje je nadležno za sektor hemikalija u FBiH provodi aktivnosti kojima se implementira Štokholmska konvencija u FBiH. Kada je u pitanju prilagođavanje pravnih propisa odredbama Štokholmske konvencije, FBiH još uvijek nije uskladila svoje zakonodavstvo sa EU Uredbom 2019/1021 i time uredila pravni okvir koji se tiče upravljanja POPs supstancama, obzirom da nije usvojila čitav set podzakonskih akata koji su predviđeni Zakonom o hemikalijama.

U skladu sa obavezama koje ima Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa BiH koje se tiče izvještavanja prema Sekretarijatu, FMOIT aktivno učestvuje i daje svoj doprinos prilikom pripreme četverogodišnjih izvještaja, ali i drugih aktivnosti koje se odnose na implementaciju ove Konvencije u FBiH.

Obzirom na podijeljene nadležnosti između ova FMOIT i Federalnog ministarstva zdravstva, te značajne uloge Federalnog ministarstva poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva njihova zajednička saradnja i sinergija aktivnosti kada je u pitanju Štokholmska konvencija moraju rezultirati velikim brojem pravnih propisa kojima se uređuje ovo pitanje.

U cilju implementacije Konvencije, na nivou Federacije na snazi su brojni pravni propisi kako slijedi:

Nivo/Institucija**Pravni propisi na snazi****FBiH**

- | Nivo/Institucija | Pravni propisi na snazi |
|---|--|
| FBiH | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Federalno ministarstvo okoliša i turizma● Federalno ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova● Federalno ministarstvo pravde● Federalno ministarstvo finansija● Federalno ministarstvo energije, rudarstva i industrije● Federalno ministarstvo prometa i komunikacija● Federalno ministarstvo rada i socijalne politike● Federalno ministarstvo zdravstva● Federalno ministarstvo obrazovanja i nauke● Federalno ministarstvo trgovine● Federalno ministarstvo prostornog uređenja● Federalno ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva● Federalno ministarstvo razvoja, poduzetništva i obrta | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Zakon o hemikalijama ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 77/20)● Zakon o vodama ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 70/06)● Nacrt Zakona o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o vodama - pripremljen (2017)● Zakon o zaštiti okoliša ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 33/03 , 38/09, 15/21)● Zakon o zaštiti zraka ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 33/03 i 4/10)● Zakon o upravljanju otpadom ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 33/03, 72/09 i 92/17)● Zakon o poljoprivrednom zemljištu ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 52/09)● Odluka o zabrani ili ograničenju uvoza, proizvodnje, trgovine i upotrebe određenih opasnih industrijskih hemikalija u FBiH ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 52/16 i 47/19)● Pravilnik o metodologiji praćenja stanja poljoprivrednoga zemljišta ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 38/11)● Pravilnik o utvrđivanju dozvoljenih količina štetnih i opasnih tvari u zemljištu i metode njihovog ispitivanja ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 96/22)● Odluka o karakterizaciji površinskih i podzemnih voda, referentnim uvjetima i parametrima za procjenu statusa voda i praćenje voda ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 01/14)● Pravilnik o donošenju najboljih raspoloživih tehnika kojima se postižu standardi kvaliteta okoliša („Službene novine FBiH“, broj 92/07)● Pravilnika o graničnim vrijednostima emisije u zrak iz postrojenja za sagorijevanje ("Službene novine FBiH", broj 3/13)● Pravilnik o monitoringu emisije zagađujućih materija u zrak ("Službene novine FBiH", br. 9/14, 97/17) |

- Pravilnik o monitoringu kvaliteta zraka („Službene novine FBiH“, broj 12/05 i 9/16)
- Pravilnik o načinu praćenja kvalitete zraka i definiranju vrsta zagađivača, vrijednosti ograničenja i drugih standarda kvalitete zraka (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 1/12 i 50/19, 03/21)
- Pravilnik o registrima postrojenja i zagađivanja (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 82/07)
- Pravilnik o utvrđivanju dozvoljenih količina štetnih i opasnih tvari u zemljištu i metode njihovog ispitivanja. (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 96/22)
- Pravilnik o uvjetima za rad postrojenja za spaljivanje otpada ("Službene novine FBiH", br. 12/05, 102/12)
- Uredba koja reguliše obvezu izvještavanja operatera i proizvođača otpada o sprovođenju programa nadzora praćenja i vođenja evidencije prema uslovima iz dozvole ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 31/06)
- Uredba o opasnim i štetnim tvarima u vodama (Službene novine FBiH br. 43/07)
- Uredba o uslovima ispuštanja otpadnih voda u okoliš i sisteme javne kanalizacije (“Službene novine FBiH”, br. 96/20)
- Pravilnik o postupanju s otpadom koji se ne nalazi na popisu opasnog otpada ili čiji sadržaj je nepoznat (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 9/05)
- Pravilnik o građevinskom otpadu ("Službene novine FBiH“ br. 93/19)
- Pravilnik o kategorijama otpada sa listama (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 09/05)
- Pravilnik o prekograničnom kretanju otpada ("Službeni glasnik FBiH", br. 25/19 i 19/21)
- Pravilnik o upravljanju ambalažom i ambalažnim otpadom (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 88/11, 28/13, 8/16, 54/16, 103/16 i 84/17, 27/23)
- Pravilnik o upravljanju medicinskim otpadom (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 77/08)
- Pravilnik o upravljanju otpadom od električnih i elektroničkih proizvoda (“Službene novine FBiH” br. 87/12, 107/14, 8/16, 79/16 i 12/18, 23/23)
- Pravilnik o uvjetima za rad postrojenja za spaljivanje otpada ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 12/05, 102/12)

- Pravilnik o životinjskom otpadu i drugim neopasnim materijalima prirodnog porijekla koji se mogu koristiti u poljoprivredne svrhe ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 8/08)
- Uredba o selektivnom prikupljanju, pakovanju i označavanju otpada ("Službene novine FBiH" br. 38/06)
- Uredba o vrstama financijskih garancija kojima se osigurava prekogranični transport opasnog otpada ("Službene novine FBiH", broj 41/05)

Stockholm Convention in BiH

The goal of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (hereinafter: POPs substances) is primarily the protection of human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals recognized as POPs substances. The Convention specifically identifies and includes a specific list of POPs substances in its annexes, thereby limiting or eliminating their production, use, trade, storage and discharge. The convention was adopted in May 2001 in Stockholm and entered into force three years later, on May 17 2004, when 50 countries in the world ratified its text. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Convention on March 30 2010, committing to fulfill the obligations of the Convention ([Ugovori01 \(sluzbenilist.ba\)](http://Ugovori01.sluzbenilist.ba)). In the context of European integration, Articles 8, 70 and 108 of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between BiH and the European Union prescribe the obligation to harmonize BiH legislation with the EU acquis. This implies adaptation to EU Regulation No. 2019/1021 on POPs substances implementing the Stockholm Convention on POPs in the European Union. In relation to the initial text of the Stockholm Convention, EU Regulation no. 2019/1021 implements the POPs Protocol of the LRTAP Convention ([Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants \(POPs\) | UNECE](http://Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) | UNECE)), and harmonizes certain definitions and terminologies with REACH Regulation No. 1907/2006 ([CL2008L0098HR0030020.0001 cp 1..1 \(europa.eu\)](http://Uredba (EZ) br. 1907/2006 Evropskog parlamenta i Vijeća od 18. prosinca 2006. o registraciji, evaluaciji, autorizaciji i ograničavanju kemikalija (REACH) i osnivanju Europske agencije za kemikalije te o izmjeni Direktive 1999/45/EZ i stavljanju izvan snage Uredbe Vijeća (EEZ) br. 793/93 i Uredbe Komisije (EZ) br. 1488/94 kao i Direktive Vijeća 76/769/EEZ i direktiva Komisije 91/155/EEZ, 93/67/EEZ, 93/105/EZ i 2000/21/EZ Tekst značajan za EGP (europa.eu) and EU Framework Directive on waste No. 2008/98/EC (<a href=)). In addition, it updates the list of substances listed in Annex A of the Convention, considering that some of the new POPs substances were restricted in accordance with Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation.

Bosnia and Herzegovina adheres to the EAS BiH Environmental Approximation Strategy, which was adopted at the level of the Council of Ministers of BiH in 2017. The same document adapted to the entities and the BDBiH was adopted by the governments of the entities and the BDBiH. In the meantime, a new ESAP BiH Environmental Protection Strategy has been prepared, which has not yet been adopted at the level of the BiH Council of Ministers, but has been adopted by the entity/BDBiH governments, and it is assumed that the adoption at the state level will follow soon.

In accordance with constitutional competences, relevant legal regulations are applied both at the BiH level, as well as at the entity and BDBiH levels, which regulate POPs substances and related hazardous waste, and which must be updated in a timely manner in accordance with the amendments to the Convention and its annexes. By the conclusion of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted at the 66th session on May 16, 2002, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina was appointed as the national focal point for coordinating cooperation with international bodies and bodies of the Stockholm Convention.

According to Article 7 of the Convention, each signatory state, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, must prepare a National Implementation Plan (NIP) detailing the steps required for implementation. In April 2016, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its NIP to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention ([Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans \(NIPs\) \(pops.int\)](http://Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) (pops.int))), which must be updated every five years.

Following the steps detailed in the NIP, a project titled "Environmentally Sound Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Industrial and Waste Management Sector in BiH" ([POPs Project | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)) has been prepared. The POPs project aims to reduce health and environmental risks by preventing the release of unintentional POPs (U-POPs) and shifting from POPs to non-POPs chemicals in the plastic industry. It also involves the proper disposal of at least 50 tons of POPs waste. Project components include capacity building, U-POPs prevention, green chemistry implementation, PCBs and POPs management, and COVID-19 waste handling. The project has achieved various milestones, such as legal readiness assessments, training programs, waste disposal, and green chemistry guidelines. Future goals include enhancing laboratory capabilities, expanding green chemistry principles, and developing an information system for Ozone Depleting Substances. The project, funded by Sweden, is set to run from 2019 to 2024 and involves collaboration with various governmental partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNDP has played a pivotal role in supporting Bosnian and Herzegovinian institutions by providing essential technical support and facilitating the transfer of knowledge, empowering them to effectively implement and manage the POPs project. In that light the effort resulted in two significant readiness documents for BiH institutions (GAP analysis <https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/publications/gap-analysis-legal-and-institutional-readiness-stockholm-convention-implementation> and Roadmap <https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/publications/gap-analysis-legal-and-institutional-readiness-stockholm-convention-implementation>).

The Convention requires signatory states to regularly report to the Convention Secretariat on each individual POPs substance identified by the Convention for the preceding four-year period, which constitutes the National Report (NiR) [Stockholm Convention - Country Profiles \(pops.int\)](#). In preparation for the third NiR, with assistance from the UNDP project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an inventory was conducted, and a list of POPs substances in Bosnia and Herzegovina was prepared, with a focus on equipment containing or having contained polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), whether retired or still in use. The focal point for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for submitting the National Report to the Convention Secretariat. The Ministry oversees the trade of POPs chemicals (import and export), and manuals for customs offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina were prepared accordingly to prevent the import and/or export of prohibited POPs chemicals.

The Stockholm Convention closely cooperates with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, providing guidance on the handling of waste containing one or more POPs chemicals <https://www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalMatters/DevelopmentofTechnicalGuidelines/TechnicalGuidelines/tabid/8025/Default.aspx>. To ensure the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention, raising awareness about the importance of its proper implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is crucial. Continuous education is needed not only for institutional capacities but also for the broader public regarding the harmful nature of these chemicals.

Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The competencies of the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism are defined in Article 20a. of the Law on Federal Ministries and Other Bodies of Federal Administration, the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism performs administrative, professional and other tasks within the

jurisdiction of the Federation that are relevant to the Convention, and relate to the environmental protection of air, water and land, the development of environmental protection strategies and policies, air, water and land quality standards, and environmental monitoring and control of air, water and land.

FMOIT is responsible for enacting secondary legislation on the environment and waste, based on the Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 33/03, 72/09 and 92/17) and the Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 33/03, 38/09, 15/21). FMOIT issues Environmental Permits within which it regulates emissions of substances, maintains the Registry of Facilities and Polluters of FBiH (PRTR) (which does not contain data on emissions of POPs substances into air, water, soil, as in the case of RS). The new Law on Chemicals (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 77/20) regulates the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Health in the field of POPs chemicals.

The ministries in the Government of the Federation relevant to the implementation of the Convention are the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry, the Federal Ministry of Labor and of social protection, as well as the Federal Administration for Inspection Affairs. The Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism is designated as the coordinating institution in the 2016 NIP.

FMOIT, together with the Federal Ministry of Health, which is responsible for the chemicals sector in FBiH, conducts activities implementing the Stockholm Convention in FBiH. When it comes to adapting legal regulations to the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, the FBiH has not yet harmonized its legislation with EU Regulation 2019/1021 and thus regulated the legal framework concerning the management of POPs substances, given that it has not adopted the entire set of by-laws provided for by the Law on Chemicals . In accordance with the obligations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding reporting to the Secretariat, FMOIT actively participates and contributes to the preparation of four-year reports, as well as other activities related to the implementation of this Convention in FBiH. Considering the shared competences between this FMOIT and the Federal Ministry of Health, and the significant role of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, their joint cooperation and synergy of activities when it comes to the Stockholm Convention must result in a large number of legal regulations governing this issue.

In order to implement the Convention, numerous legal regulations are in force at the level of the Federation as follows:

Level/Institution	Legal acts in force
FBiH	
Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Chemicals ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 77/20)
Federal Ministry of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Water ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 70/06)
Federal Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Water - prepared (2017)
Federal Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 33/03, 38/09, 15/21)
Federal Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Air Protection ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 33/03 and 4/10)
Federal Ministry of Transport and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 33/03, 72/09 and 92/17)
Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Agricultural Land ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 52/09)
Federal Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision on prohibition or restriction of import, production, trade and use of certain dangerous industrial chemicals in FBiH ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 52/16 and 47/19)
Federal Ministry of Education and Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the methodology of monitoring the state of agricultural land ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 38/11)
Federal Ministry of Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on determination of permitted amounts of harmful and dangerous substances in the soil and methods of testing them ("Official Gazette of the FBiH" No. 96/22)
Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision on the characterization of surface and underground waters, reference conditions and parameters for water status assessment and water monitoring ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 01/14)
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on adoption of the best available techniques that achieve environmental quality standards ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number 92/07)
Federal Ministry of Development, Entrepreneurship and Crafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on air emission limit values from combustion plants ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number 3/13)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on monitoring the emission of pollutants into the air ("Official Gazette of FBiH", no. 9/14, 97/17)

- Rulebook on air quality monitoring ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number 12/05 and 9/16)
- Rulebook on how to monitor air quality and define the types of pollutants, limit values and other air quality standards ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 1/12 and 50/19, 03/21)
- Rulebook on plant and pollution registers ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 82/07)
- Rulebook on determination of permitted amounts of harmful and dangerous substances in the soil and methods of their testing. ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 96/22)
- Rulebook on conditions for the operation of waste incineration plants ("Official Gazette of FBiH", no. 12/05, 102/12)
- Decree regulating the reporting obligation of operators and producers of waste on the implementation of the program of supervision, monitoring and record keeping according to the conditions of the license ("Official Gazette of the FBiH" No. 31/06)
- Rulebook on dangerous and harmful substances in water (Official Gazette of FBiH No. 43/07)
- Rulebook on conditions for discharge of waste water into the environment and public sewage systems ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", No. 96/20)
- Rulebook on handling waste that is not on the list of hazardous waste or whose content is unknown ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 9/05)
- Rulebook on construction waste ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 93/19)
- Rulebook on waste categories with lists ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 09/05)
- Rulebook on cross-border movement of waste ("Official Gazette of FBiH", no. 25/19 and 19/21)
- Rulebook on packaging and packaging waste management ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 88/11, 28/13, 8/16, 54/16, 103/16 and 84/17, 27/23)
- Rulebook on medical waste management ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 77/08)
- Rulebook on the management of waste from electrical and electronic products ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 87/12, 107/14, 8/16, 79/16 and 12/18, 23/23)
- Rulebook on conditions for the operation of waste incineration plants ("Official Gazette of FBiH" no. 12/05, 102/12)

- Rulebook on animal waste and other non-hazardous materials of natural origin that can be used for agricultural purposes ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 8/08)
- Rulebook on selective collection, packaging and labeling of waste ("Official Gazette of FBiH" No. 38/06)
- Rulebook on the types of financial guarantees that ensure the cross-border transport of hazardous waste ("Official Gazette of FBiH", number 41/05)

