

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 15 July 2025 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1575 \(2004\)](#), [1639 \(2005\)](#), [1722 \(2006\)](#), [1785 \(2007\)](#), [1845 \(2008\)](#), [1895 \(2009\)](#), [1948 \(2010\)](#), [2019 \(2011\)](#), [2074 \(2012\)](#), [2123 \(2013\)](#), [2183 \(2014\)](#), [2247 \(2015\)](#), [2315 \(2016\)](#), [2384 \(2017\)](#), [2443 \(2018\)](#), [2496 \(2019\)](#), [2549 \(2020\)](#), [2604 \(2021\)](#), [2658 \(2022\)](#), [2706 \(2023\)](#) and [2757 \(2024\)](#), I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 4 July 2025 from the Vice-President of the European Commission and High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Kaja Kallas, transmitting the sixtieth report on the activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex). The report covers the period from 1 September 2024 to 25 February 2025.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* António **Guterres**



## **Annex**

In accordance with Security Council resolution [1575 \(2004\)](#) and the subsequent resolutions in which the Council requested that States members of the European Union, acting through or in cooperation with the European Union, report to the Council on the activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, please find enclosed the sixtieth such report (see enclosure).

*(Signed)* Kaja **Kallas**

## Enclosure

### **Report of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. The present report on the activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR-Althea) covers the period from 1 September 2024 to 25 February 2025.

2. The Security Council, in its resolutions [1575 \(2004\)](#), [1639 \(2005\)](#), [1722 \(2006\)](#), [1785 \(2007\)](#), [1845 \(2008\)](#), [1895 \(2009\)](#), [1948 \(2010\)](#), [2019 \(2011\)](#), [2074 \(2012\)](#), [2123 \(2013\)](#), [2183 \(2014\)](#), [2247 \(2015\)](#), [2315 \(2016\)](#), [2384 \(2017\)](#), [2443 \(2018\)](#), [2496 \(2019\)](#), [2549 \(2020\)](#), [2604 \(2021\)](#), [2658 \(2022\)](#), [2706 \(2023\)](#) and [2757 \(2024\)](#), requested that States members of the European Union, acting through or in cooperation with the European Union, report to the Council on the activities of EUFOR at six-monthly intervals. The present report is the sixtieth such report.

#### **II. Security situation**

3. The overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained calm, without imminent threats to the safe and secure environment.

4. The commitment of the political leadership to the strategic goal of European integration brought tangible results and contributed to the European Council's decision, on 21 March 2024, to open accession negotiations. The reform dynamic stalled between April and late 2024, among political controversies and the campaign for the local elections in October. Two laws (on personal data protection and on border control) were adopted in late January 2025.

5. Following the devastating floods and landslides on 3 October 2024, the European Union provided emergency assistance through the Civil Protection Mechanism, with the participation of 10 member States, as well as through EUFOR-Althea.

6. The local elections, held in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 6 October 2024 on the basis of the State-level election law, were managed in a competitive and efficient way, addressing some long-standing recommendations by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

7. The Republika Srpska entity continued with legislation and initiatives that ran counter to the European Union path of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including secessionist rhetoric and undermining the constitutional order of the country.

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina is fully aligned with European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy declarations and decisions, demonstrating its clear commitment to the European Union path. However, the implementation of restrictive measures continues to pose a challenge.

#### **III. Activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

9. EUFOR remained fully operational and continued to implement its mandate.

10. **Core task.** EUFOR continued to implement its core task consisting of supporting the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in maintaining a safe and secure environment.

11. **Support of and cooperation with the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities.** EUFOR continued to engage with and support the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities in all areas pertaining to its mandate, especially by overseeing the implementation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina master plan on ammunition, weapons and explosives and humanitarian demining, where progress remained limited.

12. **Implementation of the master plan.** EUFOR continued to coordinate, support and monitor all related activities attached to the three phases of the plan and to the establishment of sustainable life cycle management. Regarding the first phase, namely the reduction of the ammunition stockpile of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 89.95 tons of obsolete ammunition, representing 30.96 per cent of the objective set for 2024, have been destroyed. There was no progress regarding the reduction of the stockpile of small arms and light weapons – the second phase of the master plan – as there was no disposal of such arms and weapons. EUFOR completed the marking and registration of the Brčko District and Posavina Canton law enforcement agencies and will continue to mark and register the small arms and light weapons stockpile and evidence material of other such agencies. Regarding the third phase of the master plan, namely the reduction of heavy weapons and vehicles, the decision-making process by the Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina to evaluate the disposal method is still ongoing.

13. **Humanitarian demining.** Very limited progress was shown towards the implementation of the national mine action strategy. As of December 2024, the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina still contained 826.23 km<sup>2</sup> of mine-suspected areas. Only 9.12 per cent of the annual objective of 142.4 km<sup>2</sup> had been demined (some 6.12 km<sup>2</sup> during the reporting period). The draft revised mine action strategy for the period 2018–2025 is expected to be adopted by the Council of Ministers in March.

14. **Monitoring and inspection of weapons and ammunition storage sites of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, defence industry factories and the export, import and movement of weapons, ammunition and military equipment.** This continued, with no irregularities observed. EUFOR noted that the overall safety conditions of the sites continued to deteriorate. EUFOR, in close cooperation with the European Union Special Representative, continued to engage with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in order to address the discontinuation of the transmission of weekly reports on import/export licences for weapons and military equipment.

15. **Collective training.** EUFOR continued to plan, organize, coordinate and conduct collective training with the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (at the company or battalion level) in order to enhance their operational capability.

16. **Operation rehearsal.** EUFOR conducted its yearly operation rehearsal, a level-2/3 exercise, “Quick Response 2024”, from 24 August to 16 September to train its in-theatre troops and over-the-horizon reserve forces in order to enhance their interoperability and rehearse operational plans.

#### IV. Renewal of the mandate

17. On 1 November 2024, the Security Council unanimously renewed the authorization of EUFOR-Althea for a period of 12 months (resolution [2757 \(2024\)](#)).

## **V. Outlook**

18. EUFOR-Althea will continue to adapt and evolve, having in mind that stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not entrenched and that the security situation could be impacted by several internal and external factors of concern. EUFOR tasks will remain under regular review by the Council of the European Union.

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