BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2018? Yes

Was the Annual Report made public? Yes

Was a ‘nil’ report submitted for exports or imports in 2017? Yes (for exports and imports, but reported data for both)

Was data withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons? No

Good practices:

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided both Numbers and Values of SALW exports and imports.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided descriptions of items exported and imported in 2017.

In its 2017 Annual Report, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that it did not keep any data confidential because of ‘commercial sensitivity or national-security related’ reasons, having done so previously for 2016.

Room for improvement:

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not specify if whether it was reporting Authorized or Actual exports or imports.

Bosnia and Herzegovina grouped together the final exporting and importing states and just provided the overall number and value of items transferred.

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported exports to six countries in 2017. Of these, two were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Egypt).
- Bosnia and Herzegovina did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 109 SALW covering five sub-categories. Collectively, these exports were worth €204,018 (US$229,906).1
- Bosnia and Herzegovina grouped together final exporting states under each sub-category of SALW, so it is impossible to distinguish which countries were destinations for the greatest number of arms in 2017.

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported imports in 2017 from 15 countries and territories. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties, and two were Signatories. None were non-members.
- In total, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 3,419 SALW, covering seven sub-categories. Collectively, these imported arms were worth €2m (US$2.3m).2 These were impossible to disaggregate by exporting country because it grouped them together in its report.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina grouped together final importing states under most sub-categories of SALW, so it is impossible to distinguish from which countries the largest number of arms were imported in 2017.

1 Bosnia and Herzegovina did not specify which currency it used for reported values of transfers. For this analysis, the ATT Monitor has assumed the currency to be euros. Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2017 annual conversion rate. https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm.

2 Ibid.