

2.2 - COUNTRY PROFILES

This section examines the Annual Reports submitted by States Parties to the ATT covering their exports and imports of conventional arms in 2016. It presents analysis of reporting and transfer practices of each reporting State Party in the form of country profiles. By disaggregating its analysis on a country-specific basis, the ATT Monitor intends to provide easily comparable and nationally relevant findings to help inform future practice.

Seventy-five States Parties were due to submit an Annual Report for 2016 to the ATT Secretariat by 31 May 2017.¹ As of 1 February 2018, 50 had done so, of which 47 made theirs publicly available. These reports form the basis of the analysis presented here.

Annual Reports are one of the key tools for transparency at the disposal of States Parties. They help to build confidence between countries, and enable States Parties to demonstrate that their arms trade policies are consistent with their obligations in the ATT (especially Articles 6 and 7). In order for Annual Reports to fulfil this pivotal role, it is necessary that States Parties complete them in a comprehensive, accurate and public manner.

Following the first round of annual reporting on 2015 exports and imports, the ATT Monitor conducted an assessment of reporting practices, identifying a baseline of trends, examples of good national practices, and interpretive and practical challenges that were common among States Parties.² The analysis here seeks to supplement that baseline and to build on the findings of that initial assessment.

METHODOLOGY

All Annual Reports were downloaded for analysis by 1 February 2018. Any submitted subsequently, or amended by a State Party, have not been taken into consideration.

Where applicable, State Parties' reports for 2016 were compared to the ones for 2015, to consider the extent to which national reporting practices changed following the first round of annual reporting under the ATT, and to assess if the common challenges identified after the first year had changed. Reporting practices were assessed for each State Party according to key criteria, identified in previous ATT Monitor reports.

These criteria are as follows.

- Submitting a report as per each State Party's legal obligation under Article 13.3.
- Submitting a report on time (in this case by 31 May 2017).
- Making a report publicly available (including not withholding data for reasons of commercial sensitivity or national security).
- Completing accurate and non-contradictory information.
- Providing data that is clearly disaggregated by weapon type and country.³
- Whether a State Party provides information that goes beyond the minimum requirements specified in Article 13.3 (for example, reporting on exports/imports of ammunition, voluntary national categories, etc.).

Overall, each State Party is considered on the extent to which its Annual Report contributes to or undermines the objective of increased transparency in the global arms trade. The analysis is not intended to highlight technical errors or as a 'name and shame' exercise, but to present comparable information that is country-specific in order to inform more clearly policymakers and civil society in each State Party, and to help support knowledge capacity among officials responsible for filling in ATT Annual Reports.

The ATT Monitor takes as its reference for timely reports the analysis presented in Chapter 2.3 of its 2017 annual report, which lists the 30 States Parties that submitted their ATT Annual Reports for 2016 on the public website of the ATT Secretariat by 7 June 2017; that is, within one week of the legal deadline passing.⁴ Some States Parties have indicated that their date of submission for their 2016 Annual Reports was before the 31 May deadline, although they were only made available after the reported date of submission. The reason for the gap between the stated and actual dates of submission is unclear.

Transfer summaries include a monetary value of States Parties' imports or exports. All values have been converted to US dollars using the conversion rate for each currency on 31 December 2016, the end of the reporting period for 2016 Annual Reports.

1 Consistent with the ATT Monitor 2017, reports are considered on time if they are published on the ATT Secretariat web site as of 7 June 2017 (one week after the deadline set out in Article 13). See Control Arms Secretariat (2017). 'ATT Monitor 2017'. 11 September 2017. https://attmonitor.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/EN-ATT_Monitor-Report-2017_ONLINE-1.pdf, pp. 52-55.

2 Ibid., pp. 33-51.

3 In order to be classified here as having provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import, a State Party must clarify if it was reporting an Authorized or Actual import/export (or both), provide a number or value for each item, and clearly name the final exporting/importing country.

4 Control Arms Secretariat (2017). 'ATT Monitor 2017'. 11 September 2017. https://attmonitor.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/EN-ATT_Monitor-Report-2017_ONLINE-1.pdf, pp. 52-55.

In addition to assessing reporting practices, each country profile includes key baseline data relating to the exports and imports described by States Parties in their Annual Reports. This data includes the following:

- Total number of export/import partners, and their Treaty status (as of 1 February 2018).
- The overall number and categories of major weapon items reported, if available.
- The overall number and sub-categories of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reported.
- The principal trade relationships and major deals reported by the State Party.

This section looks solely at transfer data as reported by each State Party in its Annual Report. It does not compare the data with other relevant reporting mechanisms or findings by independent experts, such as media sources, national reports to parliamentary authorities, or the work of think tanks such as the Arms Transfer Database of the Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Integrating information from such external sources would likely cast a different picture of the global arms trade, particularly the percentage of trade between countries. In order for the analysis conducted by the ATT Monitor and others to be as accurate as possible, it is critical that States Parties submit clear and comprehensive Annual Reports, and that they take reporting as an opportunity to support the ATT's goal of greater transparency in the global arms trade.



TINS OF AMMUNITION STOCKPILED BY ISLAMIC STATE FIGHTERS IN 17 TAMMUZ DISTRICT, WEST MOSUL, PHOTOGRAPHED SHORTLY AFTER THE BUILDING WAS RETAKEN BY IRAQI GOVERNMENT FORCES.

CREDIT: © CONFLICT ARMAMENT RESEARCH

ALBANIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Albania provided comments on transfer of exports and imports reported in 2016, describing the end use/r. For example, the 20,000 AK-47 assault rifles exported to Iraq in 2016 were reported to be a donation to the international coalition against Islamic State.



Room for improvement:

Albania aggregated information in several places in its 2016 Annual Report. For example, when asked to provide information on the 'State of Origin (if not exporter),' in several cases it reported only 'Different Countries.' Similarly under 'Description of Items' for exports of SALW, it reported only 'Different types' on several occasions.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Albania reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for SALW in 2016. It did not report any exports or imports of major weapons in 2016.

Albania's reporting practice has not changed since 2015. The information provided in its 2016 Annual Report did match the check boxes on the front page of its report, whereas in 2015 it checked neither 'yes' nor 'no' for 'nil' reports, but provided data on major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Albania reported exports to three countries in 2016, but was not the country of origin for exports to Austria (different countries) or Bulgaria (China).
- Iraq was the only non-State Party destination for which Albania reported exporting arms in 2016.
- Albania reported exports of 27,088 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. The largest deal was for 20,000 AK-47 assault rifles to international coalition forces in Iraq.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Albania reported imports from seven countries in 2016.
- All imports were from ATT States Parties or Signatories.
- Main importers were Italy (42 per cent of reported import items), Slovakia (21 per cent) and Austria (16 per cent).
- Albania reported imports of 1,730 SALW items in 2016. The largest deal was for 376 semi-automatic rifles from Italy for the civilian market/state police.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

ARGENTINA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

The information Argentina provided in its Annual Report for 2016 matched what it specified in the check boxes on the front page of the report.

With the exception of one transfer (the import of five manned combat aircraft from Spain and the United States), Argentina did not aggregate key data, and it provided clear, specific information on each item and country.



Room for improvement:

Argentina did not report on any voluntary national categories.

It only provided descriptions of major conventional weapons it imported in 2016 but did not provide any descriptions for its exports or its imports of SALW.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Argentina did not change its reporting practice from 2015 to 2016, and reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for SALW and major conventional arms in both years.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Argentina reported exports to seven countries in 2016.
- Of these, three were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Canada and Nicaragua).
- All reported export items were SALW (revolvers and self-loading pistols). In total, Argentina reported the export of 77,517 items in 2016.
- The vast majority of Argentina's reported SALW exports in 2016 were to the United States (97 per cent). The next largest importers were El Salvador and Uruguay (1 per cent each).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Argentina reported imports from eight countries in 2016.
- All importers were ATT States Parties or Signatories.
- Main importers were Brazil (29 per cent), the United States (28 per cent), Italy and Turkey (19 per cent each).
- Argentina imported four large-calibre artillery systems from Italy and five manned combat aircraft from Spain and the United States. All other imported items were SALW, covering three sub-categories.
- Argentina reported imports of 29,278 items of SALW in 2016. The single largest deal was for 5,615 shotguns from Turkey.

AUSTRALIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No, missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Unspecified

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified



Good practice:

Australia provided clear, disaggregated information on its exports of major weapons in 2016, and it included the value, as well as the number, of items transferred.



Room for improvement:

Australia left several boxes un-ticked. For example it did not:

- Include a date of submission,
- Specify if 'commercially sensitive/national-security' related data had been withheld from the report,
- Specify if it was reporting Authorized or Actual imports of major weapons.

Australia aggregated all SALW sub-categories together in its reporting on exports and imports for 2016.

Australia aggregated all states from which it imported SALW in 2016 and reported them only as 'Various'.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Australia reported authorizations of arms exports to 24 destinations in 2016.
- Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and five were non-members (Canada, China, India, Oman and Papua New Guinea).⁵
- The largest export deals of major weapons reported by Australia were 14 armoured combat vehicles, collectively worth US\$15.2m to New Zealand, and two warships to Oman (no value given).
- Australia reported the export of 6,112 SALW in 2016.⁶ The largest recipient was New Zealand (82 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (10 per cent) and China (2 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Australia changed its reporting practice in its 2016 ATT Annual Report from 2015.

- Its definition of the term 'export' expanded from just 'Physical transfer of items across a national border' to include 'Transfer of Control'.
- It reported the **Number** and **Value** of exports of major weapons and of SALW in 2016, having reported only the **Number** in 2015.
- It did not provide descriptions of items or comments on transfers in 2016, after having done so for some categories in its 2015 Annual Report.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- The only imports of major weapons reported by Australia in 2016 were six armoured combat vehicles, and 24 manned attack helicopters from the United States.
- Australia aggregated its imports of SALW in 2016. In total, it reported imports of 97,125 items, covering three sub-categories, including items under 'Other'.

⁵ Australia also reported exports to four non-UN member states (Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Jersey and Norfolk Island).

⁶ There is a minor discrepancy in Australia's report as the cumulative total of SALW exports it reported actually added up to 6,097 items.

AUSTRIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No, missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Unspecified – Austria did not submit a front page

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – Austria did not submit a front page



Good practice:

Austria reported the Number and Value of its exports of major weapons and SALW in its 2016 ATT Annual Report.



Room for improvement:

Austria did not include the front page of its 2016 ATT Annual Report. It therefore is unclear why Austria has not reported on imports, nor if any information has been withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

- Austria provided no information on how it defines the term 'export'.
- Austria aggregated all SALW sub-categories in its 2016 ATT Annual Report.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Austria reported **Actual** exports of major weapons, and **Authorized** exports of SALW. It reported the **Number** and **Value** of all exports.

Austria's reporting practice for its 2016 ATT Annual Report matched its 2015 ATT Annual Report, except that in 2015 it reported Actual and Authorized exports of SALW, but in 2016 it only reported Authorized exports.

For 2015 and 2016, Austria did not report imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Austria reported exports of arms to 90 destinations in 2016. It was not always the country of origin for exports.
- Of these, 54 were ATT States Parties and 13 were Signatories. Another 17 were non-members (Algeria, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uganda).⁷
- Austria reported the export of eight armoured combat vehicles to Germany and three to Finland.
- Austria reported the Authorized export of 88,704,572 SALW in 2016, 99 per cent of which went to the United States.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Austria did not include the front page of its 2016 ATT Annual Report. It therefore is unclear why Austria has not reported on imports, nor if any information has been withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.
- Austria provided no information on how it defines the term 'export'.
- Austria aggregated all SALW sub-categories in its 2016 ATT Annual Report.

BAHAMAS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

BARBADOS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

⁷ Austria also reported arms exports to six non-UN member states: Curacao, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong, Macao, New Caledonia and Vatican City.

BELGIUM

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Belgium reported on voluntary national categories in 2016. These were reported under the EU Common Military List's criteria ML1: Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components. This information was provided in lieu of providing a breakdown of SALW sub-categories.



Room for improvement:

Belgium only reported values for its exports and imports of voluntary national categories.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Belgium made several changes to its reporting practice from its ATT Annual Report for 2015.

- It changed the reporting language, submitting its ATT Annual Report for 2016 in French rather than English.
- It reported **Actual** exports of major weapons in 2016, having reported Authorized exports in 2015.

Belgium provided different types of information depending on the type of transfer.

- **Actual Numbers** of major weapon exports in 2016.
- **Authorized Value** for SALW exports (as voluntary national category).
- **Authorized Numbers** of major weapons imports.
- **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports for 2016, but **Authorized Values** for imports of voluntary national categories.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Belgium reported exports to 63 destinations in 2016.
- Of these, 34 were ATT States Parties, 13 were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia).⁸
- Belgium reported two exports of major weapons for 2016: 26 battle tanks to Poland and six armoured combat vehicles to Austria. It was not the country of origin for either export.
- Belgium's reported Authorized exports of ML1 items in 2016 totalled €218.4m (US\$229.8m).⁹ The most valuable export destinations were the United States (24 per cent of reported value), the United Arab Emirates (22 per cent) and France (11 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Belgium reported imports from 32 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and four were non-members (Canada, China, India and Russia).¹⁰
- The only Authorized imports of major weapons reported by Belgium in 2016 were one armoured combat vehicle from Switzerland and one missile or missile launcher from Ukraine.
- Belgium's reported imports of ML1 items in 2016 totalled €48m (US\$55.5m).¹¹ The highest value importers were Japan (29 per cent), the United States (26 per cent) and Germany (21 per cent).

⁸ Belgium also reported exports to one non-UN member state in 2016 (Taiwan).

⁹ Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=EUR&date=2016-12-31>.

¹⁰ Belgium also reported imports from three non-UN member states in 2016 (Hong Kong, Kosovo and Taiwan).

¹¹ Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=EUR&date=2016-12-31>.

BELIZE

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports and imports, but reported data for both)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided descriptions of items exported and imported in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not specify if it was reporting **Authorized** or **Actual** exports or imports, and left the boxes blank.

Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

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

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Bosnia and Herzegovina made several changes to its reporting practice in its 2016 Annual Report.

- It ticked 'yes' on the front page for Annual Reports of exports and imports (in 2015 it had left the boxes blank). It also ticked 'yes' for 'nil' reports of both exports and imports, even though it did have data to report.
- It provided a detailed national definition of the term 'export' and correctly ticked the 'other' box on the template, whereas in its 2015 Annual Report it provided the same alternative definition but ticked the box specifying 'Physical transfer of items across a national border'.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported exports to six countries in 2016.
- Of these, two were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Pakistan).
- In total, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 1,243 SALW covering four sub-categories. Collectively, these exports were worth €916,120 (US\$963,992).¹²
- Bosnia and Herzegovina grouped together final importing states under each sub-category of SALW so it is impossible to distinguish which countries were destinations for the largest number of arms in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported imports in 2016 from 15 countries and territories.
- Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties, and three were Signatories. None were non-members.¹³
- In total, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 7,312 SALW, covering five sub-categories. Collectively, these reported imports were worth €2.6m (US\$3m).¹⁴ These were impossible to disaggregate by exporting country because it grouped them together in its report.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported imports of SALW from one non-UN member state (Saint Helena).

¹⁴ Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=EUR&date=2016-12-31>.

BULGARIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Was the report made public?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	<input type="checkbox"/> No



Good practice:

Bulgaria provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2016.

Bulgaria provided descriptions of its exports and imports of major weapons and light weapons.

In its 2016 Annual Report, Bulgaria indicated that it did not keep any data confidential because of 'commercial sensitivity or national-security related' reasons, having done so previously for 2015.

Bulgaria provided descriptions of its exports or imports of light weapons sub-categories.



Room for improvement:

Bulgaria did not provide descriptions of its exports or imports of small arms sub-categories.

Bulgaria provided no comments on its transfers in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Bulgaria's reporting practice in its 2016 Annual Report was the same as for its 2015 Annual Report, with the exception of its response provided under 'Scope of report' on the front page of the reporting template (see below).

Bulgaria reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for both major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Bulgaria reported exports to 28 destinations in 2016.
- Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories, and nine were non-members (Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Uzbekistan).
- Of major weapon categories, Bulgaria reported the export of 173 armoured combat vehicles and 1,759 large-calibre artillery systems. The largest reported deal was for 796 120mm and 82mm mortars to Saudi Arabia. It reported the export of 74,496 SALW items in 2016, covering nine sub-categories. The main destinations for SALW exports were: Saudi Arabia (56 per cent), Iraq (26 per cent) and the United States (9 per cent).
- The largest reported SALW export was 36,950 assault rifles to Saudi Arabia.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Bulgaria reported imports in 2016 from 19 countries.
- Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory, and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Of major weapon categories, Bulgaria reported the import of 1,623 large-calibre artillery systems. The largest reported deal was for 1,393 120mm and 82mm mortars from Serbia.¹⁵
- Bulgaria reported 8,498 SALW items in 2016, covering eight sub-categories. The major SALW importers reported were: Romania (27 per cent), the Czech Republic (15 per cent) and Austria (11 per cent).
- The largest reported SALW import was 1,795 hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers from Romania.

¹⁵ Bulgaria appears to have included a large number of artillery imports under the category of 'Combat Aircraft'. The ATT Monitor has assumed this to be a reporting error and has treated these items as imports of 'Large-calibre artillery systems'.

BURKINA FASO

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No, missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Not ticked

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Burkina Faso provided details of items for some of its imports of SALW in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Burkina Faso did not specify if it was reporting Actual or Authorized imports of SALW.

Burkina Faso did not indicate the names of any of the exporting countries, leaving that column blank.

Burkina Faso excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Burkina Faso indicated that the reporting period covered was 24 December 2016 to 31 May 2017.

This was the first Annual Report submitted by Burkina Faso.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Burkina Faso did not report any exports in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Burkina Faso reported the import of a total of 5,243 SALW, covering three sub-categories, 71 per cent of which were reported as 'Other: civil arms'. It did not name the exporting country.

CHAD

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

COTE D'VOIRE

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

COSTA RICA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

CROATIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No, missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports and imports, but reported data for both)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:



Room for improvement:

Croatia ticked the boxes to indicate it had submitted export and import 'nil' reports, but provided data for exports and imports.

Croatia did not name any exporting or importing countries in 2016.

Croatia excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Croatia reported on **Authorized Numbers** of exports for major weapons and SALW, and for imports of SALW. It did not report on imports of major weapons.

Croatia's reporting practice for its 2016 Annual Report was the same as in 2015.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Of major weapon categories, Croatia reported the Authorized export of 195 large-calibre artillery systems in 2016. It did not provide any further information, including the final importing state.
- Croatia reported the Authorized export of 600,422 items of SALW in 2016, 99 per cent of which were revolvers and self-loading pistols.¹⁶ It did not name the importing states or provide any further information.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Croatia did not report imports of major weapons in 2016.
- In total, Croatia reported the Authorized import of 1,645 SALW items, covering three sub-categories; 61 per cent of reported SALW imports were rifles and carbines. It did not name the exporting countries or provide any further information.

¹⁶ There is a minor discrepancy in Croatia's report as the cumulative total of exported SALW items actually came to 599,990 and not 600,422 as reported.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

The Czech Republic provided clear, consistent and disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

The Czech Republic provided comments on some, but not all transfers in 2016.



Room for improvement:

The Czech Republic provided comments only for some transfers (to indicate exports for collection purposes, or imports that were being returned to the manufacturer). These comments did not include details of the end use/r. It provided no descriptions of items being transferred.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

The Czech Republic has not changed its reporting practice for 2016 from 2015. It reported **Actual Numbers** of imports and exports for major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- The Czech Republic reported a total of 59 export destinations in 2016.
- Of these, 36 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Vietnam).¹⁷
- The Czech Republic reported the export of a total of 228 items of major weapons, covering four sub-categories. The largest deal was the export of 110 armoured combat vehicles to Bulgaria.
- In total, the Czech Republic reported the export of 46,714 SALW items in 2016, covering 10 sub-categories. The majority of these were reportedly exported to Slovakia (52 per cent), Burkina Faso (7 per cent) and Rwanda (6 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- The Czech Republic reported imports from 11 countries in 2016.
- Of these, six were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members.
- The Czech Republic did not report imports of major weapons in 2016.
- In total, the Czech Republic reported the import of 3,987 SALW items. The majority of reported SALW imports were from Turkey (44 per cent), Mexico (28 per cent) and Israel (17 per cent).
- Reported SALW imports in 2016 covering eight sub-categories, mostly rifles and carbines (47 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (41 per cent).
- The single largest import deal reported by the Czech Republic in 2016 was for 1,740 rifles and carbines from Turkey.

17 In addition, the Czech Republic reported exports to one non UN-member state (Curacao).

DENMARK

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Denmark provided descriptions of some items, but did so selectively (only for the imports of light weapons).



Room for improvement:

Denmark aggregated all countries relating to its trade in small arms in 2016, reporting them collectively as 'Multiple importing states' and 'Multiple exporting states'. It only provided disaggregated data for its imports of light weapons in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Denmark did not change its reporting practice in 2016 from 2015. It reported **Actual Numbers** of imports and exports for SALW. It did not report data for exports or imports of major weapons in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Denmark reported the total export of 6,537 small arms in 2016, covering three categories. 70 per cent of these reported exports were rifles and carbines. It did not name the importing countries or provide any further information.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Denmark reported the import of 20,370 SALW items in 2016, spanning six sub-categories. As it reported all trade partners for its small arms imports as 'Multiple exporting countries', it is impossible to determine where its imports came from in 2016, but it did report imports of 551 light weapons from two States Parties: 500 heavy machine guns from the United Kingdom and 51 hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers from South Africa.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

EL SALVADOR

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Not ticked



Good practice:

El Salvador reported descriptions of all its imported items in 2016.



Room for improvement:

El Salvador did not specify if it had kept some information confidential for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

El Salvador aggregated the total amounts of items imported under each sub-category, so that it was unclear which exporting country was involved in each transfer.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

El Salvador reported both **Authorized** and **Actual Numbers** of its imports of major weapons in 2016, but just reported Authorized Numbers of its SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- El Salvador submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- El Salvador reported imports from nine countries in 2016. Of these, four were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Of major weapons, El Salvador reported the import of two large-calibre artillery systems from Israel in 2016.
- El Salvador reported the import of 25,268 SALW items in 2016, covering three sub-categories. 74 per cent were revolvers and self-loading pistols, which it further disaggregated into 15,775 semi-automatic pistols, 2,873 revolvers and 100 automatic pistols.

ESTONIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Estonia provided some descriptions of items, but did so selectively, for two of the nine sub-categories of weapons for which it reported export and import data.



Room for improvement:

In all sub-categories where there was more than one exporting or importing state involved, Estonia aggregated all the countries together within each sub-category, making it impossible to analyse which country was involved in each transfer.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Estonia made no changes to its reporting practice for its 2016 ATT Annual Report.

Estonia reported Authorized Numbers of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Estonia reported exports to ten countries in 2016.
- Of these, nine are ATT States Parties and one is a Signatory. None were non-members.
- Estonia reported the Authorized export of a total of 724 SALW items in 2016. These covered four sub-categories, mostly rifles and carbines (52 per cent of reported SALW exports) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (45 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Estonia reported imports from 18 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories. No imports were reported from non-members.
- Of major weapons, Estonia reported the Authorized imports of 14 armoured combat vehicles from the Netherlands.
- Estonia reported the Authorized import of a total of 2,219 SALW items in 2016; 54 per cent of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols.

FINLAND

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes (Date left blank in report)

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Finland provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2016.

Finland provided description of items for major weapon exports and imports, and for SALW imports.



Room for improvement:

Finland ticked 'yes' to providing its national definition of categories of conventional arms, but did not include any information in Annex 2.

Finland excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Finland reported exports to 37 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of these, 30 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and four were non-members (Canada, Indonesia, Turkmenistan, Vietnam).
- For major weapons, Finland reported the export of 40 armoured combat vehicles to the United Arab Emirates, two to South Africa and one to Poland. It noted in comments that all items were manufactured and shipped from Poland.
- In total, Finland reported the export of 1,448 SALW items, all of which were rifles and carbines. Major importing states were the United States (39 per cent), Germany (10 per cent) and France (8 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Finland indicated that it had changed its definition of the terms 'export' and 'import'. In its 2015 Annual Report it ticked 'Physical transfer of items across a national border', but in 2016 it also ticked 'Transfer of title' and 'Transfer of control' as part of its national definition. Its definition of the term 'import' changed from just 'Physical transfer of items across a national border' to include 'Transfer of control' and 'Transfer of title'.

Finland reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports of major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Finland reported imports from four countries. Three were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory. It reported no imports from non-members.
- For major weapons, Finland reported 20 battle tanks from the Netherlands (with Germany as the state of origin), one warship from Italy, and 10 MANPADs from the United States.
- The only SALW import reported by Finland in 2016 was for an unspecified number of portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems from Germany.

FRANCE

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Not specified – France used a national reporting template

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Not specified – France used a national reporting template



Good practice:

Although France used a national reporting template, it provided information in a format for imports and exports that allows for comparison with States Parties that use the formal template.

France provided descriptions of items for all reported exports and imports, which name the broad sub-category of weapons and in some cases provide additional details such as the calibre.



Room for improvement:

Because France used a national template, it did not explain why it reported no data for major weapons imports in 2016, as well as other key information, such as whether data had been withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

France did not change its reporting practice for its 2016 Annual Report. As in 2015, it used a national reporting template.

France reported **Actual Numbers** of imports and exports for SALW and for its reported exports of major weapons. France did not report data for imports of major weapons.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- France reported exports to 42 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, 10 were Signatories, and 14 were non-members (Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Uzbekistan).
- France reported a total of 713 major weapon items exported in 2016, covering six sub-categories. Most items were either armoured combat vehicles (49 per cent) or missiles and missile launchers (46 per cent).
- The largest importers of major weapons from France were Saudi Arabia (39 per cent of items) and India (18 per cent).
- For SALW, France reported the export of a total of 2,778 items in 2016, covering six sub-categories. 59 per cent of France's reported SALW exports in 2016 were revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The largest importers of SALW were Côte d'Ivoire (33 per cent), Mali and Saudi Arabia (18 per cent each). The single largest export deal for SALW reported was for 605 revolvers and self-loading pistols to Côte d'Ivoire.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- France reported imports from seven countries in 2016.
- Of these, six were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- France only reported the import of SALW. In total, France reported the import of 2,504 SALW items in 2016, spanning eight sub-categories.
- The majority of France's reported imports of SALW in 2016 were light machine guns (33 per cent of reported items) or assault rifles (32 per cent).
- The largest exporters of SALW to France in 2016 were Belgium (36 per cent of items), Germany (27 per cent) and Switzerland (27 per cent). The largest single import deal reported by France was for 836 light machine guns from Belgium.

GERMANY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Germany did not withhold sensitive data in 2016, having done so in 2015. Germany provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

In some instances, Germany provided comments on transfers. For example, it indicated that exports to 'Iraq' were for the Kurdistan Regional Government, and exports to 'Yemen' were to the UN mission there.



Room for improvement:

Germany only provided comments on transfers in some selective cases. Germany did not provide any description of items transferred.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Germany's reporting practice in 2016 did not change from 2015.

Germany reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons, and **Authorized Numbers** of exports and imports for SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Germany reported exports to 45 destinations in 2016.
- Of these, 29 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and nine were non-members (Algeria, Canada, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Yemen).¹⁸
- Germany reported the export of 175 items of major weapons in 2016, covering six sub-categories. 47 per cent of these were battle tanks. The largest single reported export of major weapons was 41 battle tanks to Indonesia.
- Germany reported the Authorized export of 30,333 SALW items in 2016, covering seven sub-categories. 69 per cent of exported SALW items were assault rifles and 22 per cent sub-machine guns. The main importing destinations for SALW were Lithuania (25 per cent of reported items), France (24 per cent) and Iraq¹⁹ (13 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Germany reported imports from 12 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 10 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- The only major weapons import reported by Germany was for 24 missiles and missile launchers from Sweden.
- Germany reported the import of a total of 1,150 SALW items in 2016, covering nine sub-categories.
- 57 per cent of Germany's SALW imports were recoilless rifles.
- 61 per cent of Germany's SALW imports were from Belgium, followed by Sweden (11 per cent) and Israel (9 per cent).

¹⁸ Although Iraq and Yemen were listed as the final importing countries, Germany used the 'comments on the transfer' section of its report to clarify that its exports went to the Kurdistan Regional Government and to the UN mission respectively in these cases.

¹⁹ See footnote 18.

GREECE

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Greece submitted an Annual Report for 2016 even though it was not required to do so as it had only recently become a State Party.

Greece provided descriptions of all items it reported and supplied some comments on selective transfers.



Room for improvement:

Greece did not indicate if it was reporting Authorized or Actual imports of major weapons.

Greece excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

This is the first Annual Report submitted by Greece.

Greece did not report exports or imports of SALW. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of major weapons exports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Greece reported exports to three destinations in 2016, all ATT States Parties.
- All reported exports were for missiles and missile launchers.
- In total, Greece reported the export of 30 major weapon items, 50 per cent to Republic of Korea, 27 per cent to Luxembourg, and 23 per cent to Spain.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Greece only reported one import in 2016, 10 aircraft rocket launchers from the Republic of Korea, that were imported for repair.

GRENADA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

GUINEA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

GUYANA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

HUNGARY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Hungary provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export in 2016.

Hungary provided descriptions of items for most exports and imports, and supplied some comments on transfers, including elaborating on the end use/r in some cases.



Room for improvement:

Hungary did not provide comments or specify the end use/r for all exports and imports, but did so selectively.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Hungary reported Authorized exports of major weapons in 2016, having reported Actual exports in its 2015 Annual Report. In both years it reported **Numbers** rather than Values. It reported **Actual Numbers** of its SALW exports and imports. It did not report imports of major weapons.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Hungary reported exports to six destinations in 2016.
- Of these, four were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Democratic Republic of Congo). Hungary was not the state of origin for all exports it reported in 2016.
- Hungary reported only one authorized export of major weapons, a demilitarized self-propelled missile launcher to Germany, originally exported from the Soviet Union.
- Hungary reported the export of a total of 131 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. 59 per cent of reported SALW exports were rifles and carbines. The largest single export was 52 portable anti-tank guns to Republic of Korea, originally exported from the Soviet Union.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Hungary reported imports from 16 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories, and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Hungary reported a total of 2,570 SALW items in 2016, covering five sub-categories. 67 per cent of these reported imports were rifles and carbines, which included those for sporting and hunting purposes.
- The largest exporters of arms to Hungary in 2016 were Germany (42 per cent of reported items), the Czech Republic (23 per cent) and Austria (17 per cent).

ICELAND

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

IRELAND

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (imports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Ireland provided comments on the end use/r for all its exports of SALW in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Ireland indicated that it was reporting 'nil' imports in 2016, but then provided data on SALW imports. It did not indicate if these were Authorized or Actual imports.

Ireland aggregated the final importing countries under each sub-category, so it was impossible to analyse how many items within each sub-category were exported to which specific country.

Ireland excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Ireland reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports of SALW and **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Ireland reported exports to 10 states in 2016.²⁰
- Of these, five were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (Canada and Indonesia).
- Ireland only reported SALW exports in 2016. In total, it reported the export of 965 items, covering three sub-categories.
- 75 per cent of SALW exports reported by Ireland in 2016 were rifles and carbines. It grouped together importing countries for this sub-category so it is unclear to where these items were exported.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Ireland reported imports of SALW from two countries in 2016. Both were States Signatories.
- In total, Ireland reported the import of 21 items of SALW, spanning three sub-categories.

²⁰ Includes Ireland. This is likely a technical reporting error.

ITALY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:



Room for improvement:

Italy named all export destinations and import sources for small arms in a separate annex, making it impossible to determine which weapons were transferred to which country. It did not name exporters or importers involved in the transfer of major weapon categories or for light weapons.

Italy excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

The reported cut-off date for Italy's 2016 Annual Report was 30 May 2017. It changed its definition of the terms 'export' and 'import' in 2016 from 'Physical transfer of items across a national border', defining them instead as 'Other – Licenses authorized in 2016'.

Italy reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW. This was a change to its reporting practice for its 2015 Annual Report, when it reported Actual major weapons imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Italy reported the export of 1,985 items of major weapons in 2016, covering seven sub-categories. The vast majority of reported major weapon export items were either armoured combat vehicles (51 per cent) or missiles and missile launchers (46 per cent). Italy did not report the export destinations for these weapons.
- Italy reported the export of eight light weapons, all hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers. Again, it did not report the import destinations.
- Italy reported exporting 99,106 small arms in 2016 covering four sub-categories. 76 per cent of reported small arms exports were revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- Italy reported the importers of its small arms in 2016, but in a separate annex so it was unclear which sub-categories were transferred to which country. In total, it reported exports of small arms to 34 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties, 10 were Signatories and 13 were non-members (Bolivia, Brunei, Canada, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Vietnam).
- The largest destinations for small arms exports were Mexico (38 per cent), Austria (18 per cent) and Venezuela (10 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- For major weapons, Italy reported the import of seven large-calibre artillery systems and 24 missiles and missile launchers. It did not name the exporting countries involved.
- Italy did not report any imports of light weapons in 2016.
- Italy reported the import of 666 small arms in 2016, covering four sub-categories. 70 per cent of these were sub-machine guns.
- Italy reported the countries from which it imported small arms in 2016, but did not disaggregate which sub-categories were involved. In total, it reported small arms imports from five countries in 2016.
- Four of those countries were ATT States Parties, and one was a Signatory.

JAMAICA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

JAPAN

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes



Good practice:

Japan reported both the Number and Value of its small arms exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

Japan named all export destinations and import sources for small arms in a separate annex, reporting items under sub-categories that did not correspond directly to those provided in the reporting template.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Japan reported small arms exports to 11 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 10 were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- In total, Japan reported the export of 127,201 items of small arms, worth ¥5.2bn (US\$44.5m).²¹
- These small arms were reported under UN Comtrade categories.
- The majority of these small arms were exported to the United States (76 per cent) and Belgium (17 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

As in 2015, Japan provided all details of its imports and exports in an attached list to its 2016 Annual Report, and it did not use the sub-categories provided in the reporting template. It ticked boxes in the template to indicate its reporting practice.

Japan reported **Actual** exports and imports for major weapons and SALW, and reported the **Number** and **Value** of all its imports and exports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Japan reported small arms imports from 12 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 10 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Canada).
- In total, Japan reported the import of 2,553 small arms items, worth ¥426m (US\$3.6m).²²
- The largest reported importers of small arms to Japan were Italy (29 per cent), the United States (26 per cent) and Germany (23 per cent).

²¹ Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=JPY&date=2016-12-31>.

²² Ibid.

LATVIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	Yes (for exports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No



Good practice:

Latvia provided clear, consistent and disaggregated data for each reported import.



Room for improvement:

Latvia did not provide any descriptions of items or any comments on the transfer, and did not report any voluntary national categories.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Latvia submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Latvia reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of major weapons and SALW items in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- In total, Latvia reported imports from 10 countries in 2016.
- Of those, nine were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- The only major weapon import reported by Latvia in 2016 was for 22 armoured combat vehicles from the United Kingdom.
- Latvia reported the import of a total of 746 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. The majority were rifles and carbines (42 per cent) and assault rifles (26 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW into Latvia were the United States (51 per cent) and Germany (33 per cent).

LIBERIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	No – missed deadline
Was the report made public?	No – report kept confidential

LIECHTENSTEIN

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Liechtenstein provided descriptions of items and comments on the transfer for all reported exports and imports. It used its comment section to specify that all exports and imports were non-commercial in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Liechtenstein did not report on voluntary national categories.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Liechtenstein reported only one export in 2016, a hunting rifle to Austria.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Liechtenstein changed its reporting of SALW imports in 2016, reporting them as Authorized rather than Actual as they had in 2015. Liechtenstein reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW exports and **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Liechtenstein reported the import of 18 SALW items in 2016 from three countries, all ATT States Parties.
- These 18 items spanned three sub-categories. 67 per cent were rifles and carbines.



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IN OPPOSITION (SPLA-IO)
FIGHTERS NEAR GWIT, UNITY
STATE, SOUTH SUDAN.

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RESEARCH

LITHUANIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No



Good practice:

Lithuania provided clear, consistent and disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

Lithuania provided some comments on the transfer and descriptions of items but only did so selectively.



Room for improvement:

Lithuania left the majority of its comments and description sections blank, including the entire export report.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Lithuania reported exports to seven countries in 2016, all ATT States Parties.
- Lithuania reported the export of 591 items, all of which were rifles and carbines. 92 per cent of these items were exported to Germany.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Lithuania did not report major weapon exports in 2016, and reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons imports. Lithuania changed its reporting practice for SALW in 2016, reporting export and import **Authorizations**, and **Numbers** and **Values** of its exports and imports.²³ In 2015 Lithuania had reported Actual Numbers of SALW transfers.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Lithuania reported imports from 13 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 11 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- The only major weapon import reported by Lithuania was for eight armoured combat vehicles from Poland.
- Lithuania reported the import of a total of 3,758 SALW items, all of which were rifles and carbines. From Germany (55 per cent), Austria (14 per cent), Czech Republic (12 per cent) and Italy (12 per cent).

LUXEMBOURG

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	Yes (both)

²³ Lithuania did not provide a value for its only reported import of a major weapon item.

FYR MACEDONIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Macedonia provided descriptions of all imported items.



Room for improvement:

Macedonia aggregated all exporting countries within each sub-category, so that it was impossible to analyse how many items were supplied by each.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Macedonia submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Macedonia did not provide any definition of the term 'export' in its 2016 Annual Report. In 2015, it defined export as 'Physical transfer of items across a national border,' 'Transfer of title' and 'Transfer of control.' These three components also made up its definition of the term 'import'.

Macedonia submitted a 'nil' export report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons imports, and reported **Authorized** and **Actual**, and the **Number** of its SALW imports. This was a change in its reporting practice from 2015, when it reported just Authorized SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Macedonia reported the import of arms from 11 countries in 2016.
- Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- The only major weapon import reported by Macedonia was one armoured combat vehicle from Turkey.
- Macedonia reported imports of a total of 1,922 SALW items in 2016. 73 per cent of these were rifles and carbines, and 27 per cent were revolvers and self-loading pistols.

MALI

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

MALTA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

MAURITANIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

MAURITIUS

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified - Not ticked



Good practice:

Mauritius' export and import reports matched what it indicated it would provide in its content page.



Room for improvement:

Mauritius left several boxes un-ticked, and did not specify a national point of contact, a date of submission or if data had been kept confidential for 'commercial sensitivity and/or national security-related' reasons.

Mauritius did not name any final importing or exporting countries in its 2016 Annual Report.

Mauritius provided aggregate totals for its exports and imports of SALW items. It did not indicate which sub-categories were transferred.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

This is Mauritius' first ATT Annual Report. It indicated that it defines the term export as 'Transfer of control,' and the term import as 'Transfer of title.'

Mauritius did not report any exports or imports of major weapons, and it reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Mauritius reported the export of 404 small arms in 2016, but did not indicate the final importing countries or the sub-categories involved.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Mauritius reported the import of 606 small arms in 2016, and of 10 light weapons, but did not specify the exporting countries or the sub-categories involved.

MEXICO

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Mexico provided clear and disaggregated data for each reported import in 2016.

Mexico provided descriptions of items and comments on the transfers for each reported import in 2016, clarifying the end user in each case.



Room for improvement:

Mexico did not report any imports under voluntary national categories, such as ammunition.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Mexico submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Mexico submitted a 'nil' report for exports, as it did in 2015. Mexico reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons imports and SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Mexico reported imports from 12 countries in 2016.
- Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and three Signatories.
- For major weapons, Mexico reported the imports of 36 armoured combat vehicles, nine attack helicopters and six combat aircraft, all from the United States.
- Mexico reported the import of a total of 41,894 SALW items in 2016, covering eight sub-categories. 62 per cent of those were revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The largest exporters of SALW to Mexico in 2016 were Austria (34 per cent of items), Italy (17 per cent) and Israel and the United States (16 per cent each).

MONTENEGRO

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Unspecified – Montenegro did not submit a front page

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – Montenegro did not submit a front page



Good practice:

Montenegro provided descriptions for its exports and imports in its 2016 Annual Report.

Montenegro provided comments on the transfers for reported exports, and for its imports of major weapons (but not SALW), including providing indication of the use of end-user certificates.



Room for improvement:

Montenegro did not provide any comments on the transfer for its imports of SALW.

Montenegro alternated between reporting values as US dollars and euros depending on the transfer, making it difficult to provide an accurate overall amount.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

In its Annual Report for 2015, Montenegro provided additional information under the 'Other' category for its national definition of the terms 'export' and 'import'. This information was not provided for 2016. It did not provide any information in 2016 for its definition of the term 'import'.

Montenegro reported **Authorized** exports and imports of major weapons and SALW in its 2016 Annual Report.²⁴ It provided the **Numbers** of items exported and imported, and their **Values**,²⁵ for major weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Montenegro reported exports to 11 countries in 2016. Of those, four were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and four (Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Timor-Leste and Tunisia) were non-members.
- Montenegro reported the export of 11,524 major weapon items. The vast majority of these were missiles and missile launchers. 64 per cent of its major weapon exports were to Iraq.
- Montenegro reported the export of 50,316 items of SALW in 2016, spanning four sub-categories. Although these exports covered eight destinations, 99 per cent of them were revolvers and self-loading pistols to Germany.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Montenegro reported imports from five countries in 2016, four of whom were ATT States Parties and one a Signatory.
- The only import of major weapons reported by Montenegro were 5,300 missiles and missile launchers from Serbia.
- Montenegro reported the import of 2,702 items of SALW in 2016, spanning two sub-categories. 79 per cent of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols from the Czech Republic.

²⁴ For its major weapons exports, Montenegro ticked both the 'Actual' and 'Authorized' boxes for two categories under which it provided data, but only 'Authorized' for its exports of MANPADs.

²⁵ Montenegro did not provide a value for one of its major weapons exports but did for all others. The reason for this is unclear.

NETHERLANDS

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

The Netherlands provided clear and disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

The Netherlands provided descriptions for selected items of imports and exports in 2016.

The Netherlands did not report on voluntary national categories in its 2016 Annual Report, but it did provide details and links to its national report as well as monthly data on export licenses.



Room for improvement:

The Netherlands did not include comments on the transfers.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

The Netherlands indicated that it had changed its definition of the term 'export' to 'Physical transfer of items across a national border' in 2016. In 2015 it also indicated that 'Transfer of title' was part of its definition.

The Netherlands reported on **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW in 2016. This is the same reporting practice as for 2015.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- The Netherlands reported exports to 30 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Canada and Jordan).²⁶
- The Netherlands reported the export of 87 major weapon items, covering four categories. It indicated it was not the state of origin for most reported major weapon exports.
- The Netherlands reported the export of 2,132 SALW items in 2016, covering six sub-categories.
- The vast majority of reported SALW exports were either revolvers and self-loading pistols (50 per cent), or rifles and carbines (41 per cent).
- The majority of the Netherlands' exports of SALW were to Belgium (50 per cent), the United Kingdom (14 per cent) and Germany (10 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- The Netherlands reported imports from 22 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one a non-member (Canada).
- For major weapons, the Netherlands reported the import of 12 armoured combat vehicles, one battle tank and five large-calibre artillery systems.
- In total, the Netherlands reported the import of 10,600 SALW, spanning seven sub-categories.
- The majority of SALW imports were revolvers and self-loading pistols (63 per cent).
- The major exporters of SALW to the Netherlands were Austria (44 per cent), Belgium (18 per cent) and Germany (16 per cent).

²⁶ The Netherlands also reported exports to non-UN members Bonaire, Curacao and St Martin, territories partly or wholly under its sovereignty.

NEW ZEALAND

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

New Zealand provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

New Zealand reported exports and imports under voluntary national categories, and provided extensive information in Annex 2 to clarify specific national definitions of Category VIII weapons, and of its voluntary national categories reported in 2016.



Room for improvement:

New Zealand did not provide any comments on transfers in 2016.

New Zealand reported one of its final importing countries simply as 'Other', without providing any further explanation.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

New Zealand reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons exports and imports in 2016, and **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports and imports.

New Zealand did not change its reporting practice, except that in 2015, when it had no major weapons exports to report, it indicated that its practice was to report Authorized exports, not Actual. In its 2015 Annual Report, it indicated that its small arms exports were 'Small arms categories ML1 and ML901'. It did not make the same declaration in its 2016 report.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- New Zealand reported exports to 30 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and seven were non-members (Canada, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Oman, Papua New Guinea and Tonga).²⁷
- The only major weapons export reported by New Zealand was 41 missiles and missile launchers to Peru.
- New Zealand reported the export of 1,368 SALW items in 2016, covering six sub-categories. The majority of these were rifles and carbines (68 per cent). The majority of exports were to Australia (37 per cent) and Papua New Guinea (12 per cent).
- Under Section C: Voluntary National Categories, New Zealand also reported the export of two maritime anti-submarine warfare helicopters and 466 shotguns.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- New Zealand reported imports from 46 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of these, 26 were ATT States Parties, eight were Signatories and nine were non-members (Canada, China, Fiji, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia and Vietnam).²⁸
- New Zealand did not report imports of major weapons.
- In total, New Zealand reported the import of 33,708²⁹ SALW items, spanning eight sub-categories. The vast majority were rifles and carbines (83 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to New Zealand were the United States (43 per cent), Finland (27 per cent) and China (5 per cent).
- Under Section C: Voluntary National Categories, New Zealand also reported the import of 7,458 shotguns; 46 per cent of these were from Turkey, 22 per cent from Italy and 19 per cent from the United States.

²⁷ New Zealand also reported exports to five non-UN members (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Macau, New Caledonia and Niue).

²⁸ New Zealand also reported imports from French Polynesia, New Caledonia and 'Other'.

²⁹ There is a minor discrepancy in New Zealand's reporting of its imports of 'Rifles and carbines'. It reported an aggregate of 28,125 items but total imports add up to 28,123.

NIGER

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

NIGERIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

NORWAY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Norway provided selective descriptions of items and comments on transfers in 2016.

Norway reported aggregate exports of ammunition under voluntary national categories. It was the only ATT State Party to report any data for ammunition in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Norway aggregated the names of the final importing countries for its SALW and ammunition exports, and it did not name any exporting countries in 2016, making it impossible to analyse the source or destination for its arms transfers.

Norway excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Norway's reporting practice in 2016 was identical to that in 2015. However, in 2016 it indicated that it had decided to withhold some data on the grounds of 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons, which it had not done in its 2015 reporting.

Norway reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Norway reported exports to two countries in 2016. One was a State Party and one was a Signatory.
- Norway reported the export of one missile and missile launcher to the United States, and of 690 assault rifles to Estonia. It aggregated the final importing states for all other reported exports (of SALW).
- Norway also reported the export of NOK609m (US\$70.4m)³⁰ worth of ammunition in 2016, but reported the final importing countries as 'Various' without clarification.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Norway reported the import of 58 armoured combat vehicles and 113 small arms (spanning three sub-categories), but it did not report any of the exporting countries.

PANAMA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

No – report kept confidential

PARAGUAY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Paraguay provided descriptions of items and comments on transfers for all items reported in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Paraguay did not indicate it was providing a 'nil' report for exports, but reported no data for exports for major weapons or SALW.

In several cases Paraguay aggregated different exporting countries under the same sub-category of SALW imports, so it was unclear how many items were supplied by each.

Paraguay did not provide numbers or values for some sub-categories where it reported imports of SALW.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Paraguay did not report any exports or imports of major weapons, or any exports of SALW. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports. In its 2015 Annual Report, it did not clarify if it was reporting Numbers of items, or their Value, for its SALW imports, leaving both boxes blank. In 2016, it provided Numbers for some sub-categories but not others.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Paraguay did not report any exports in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Paraguay reported imports of SALW from seven countries in 2016. Of those, three were ATT States Parties and four Signatories.
- Paraguay reported the import of 8,020 semi-automatic pistols and 89 revolvers, as well as of 3,926 rifles and carbines. It aggregated the exporting countries, making it unclear how many weapons were provided by each. Paraguay also reported imports in three other sub-categories but did not provide numbers of items or a value amount.

POLAND

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – Not ticked



Good practice:

Poland provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported exports and imports in 2016.
Poland provided descriptions of items for all major weapons exports.



Room for improvement:

Poland did not specify if 'commercially sensitive/national-security' related data had been withheld from the report.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Poland indicated that the cut-off date for its report was 10 August 2017.

Poland reported **Actual Numbers** of exports for major weapons and SALW as well as for imports of SALW. It did not report imports of major weapons but indicated that its reporting practice was to report Numbers.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Poland reported exports to 22 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and six were non-members (Bhutan, Canada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan and Vietnam).
- Poland reported exports of 224 items of major weapons, spanning five sub-categories. The majority were MANPAD missiles (34 per cent), battle tanks (27 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (23 per cent).
- Poland reported the export of 12,276 SALW items in 2016, spanning 10 sub-categories. 90 per cent were rifle and carbines.
- 90 per cent of SALW exports were to the Czech Republic, 4 per cent to the United Kingdom and 2 per cent to Iraq.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Poland reported imports from four countries in 2016. Three were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Poland reported 3,322 items of SALW, spanning seven sub-categories.
- 78 per cent of reported imports of SALW items were revolvers and self-loading pistols. 72 per cent were from Austria and 25 per cent from Germany.

PORTUGAL

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No



Good practice:

Portugal provided clear, disaggregated data on all reported exports and imports in 2016.

Portugal reported descriptions of items for major weapons exports.



Room for improvement:

Portugal did not provide any descriptions of items for SALW exports or imports, and did not provide any comments on transfers in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Portugal reported exports to 36 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 28 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and three were non-members (Canada, Kuwait and Tunisia).
- Portugal reported the export of 101 major weapons, including 92 armoured combat vehicles: 48 to Tunisia, 41 to Guatemala and three to Honduras, as well as nine combat aircraft to Romania.
- Portugal reported the export of 70,447 SALW items in 2016, covering two sub-categories: revolvers and self-loading pistols and rifles and carbines.
- The main importers of SALW items from Portugal were the United States (58 per cent), Belgium (30 per cent) and Spain (5 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Portugal used different reporting approaches for different types of arms transfers in its 2016 Annual Report. It reported **Actual** exports of major weapons, and reported the **Number** of exported items and their **Values**, but only reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports. It did not report any major weapons imports in 2016, and reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports. This is a change in reporting practice from 2015 when it reported Actual exports and imports of SALW items, with both the Number of items and their Values.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Portugal reported imports from 19 countries in 2016.
- Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Portugal reported the import of 3,075 SALW items in 2016, spanning two sub-categories: revolvers and self-loading pistols and rifles and carbines.
- The main exporters of SALW items to Portugal were Germany (25 per cent), Italy (24 per cent) and Belgium (13 per cent).

MOLDOVA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Moldova provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

Moldova reported comments on the end use/r for each sub-category of imports and exports.



Room for improvement:

Moldova only provided a description of items being transferred in one instance.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Moldova reported the export of one revolver or self-loading pistol, and one rifle or carbine, both to Germany.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

This is Moldova's first ATT Annual Report. It did not report exports or imports of major weapons. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Moldova reported imports from eight countries in 2016. Of these, six were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Russia).
- All imported items were SALW. 85 per cent were revolvers and self-loading pistols, and 15 per cent were rifles and carbines.
- The main exporters of SALW items to Moldova were Austria (38 per cent), the Czech Republic (27 per cent) and Slovakia (13 per cent).

ROMANIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No



Good practice:

With the exception of one transfer of rifles and carbines, Romania provided clear, disaggregated data on all reported exports and imports in 2016.

Romania selectively provided descriptions of items and comments on some transfers in 2016, including comments on the end use/r.



Room for improvement:

Romania did not provide comments on all transfers or report descriptions of all items exported and imported in 2016.

Romania aggregated the exporting countries for one import of rifles and carbines. This was the only transfer for which it was impossible to analyse which arms went to which country.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Romania reported exports to 13 countries in 2016.
- Of those, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Iraq and Saudi Arabia).
- The only major weapons export reported by Romania was for seven large-calibre artillery systems to the United States.
- Romania reported the export of 38,820 SALW items in 2016, spanning seven sub-categories. The majority were either assault rifles (54 per cent) or rifles and carbines (23 per cent).
- The main countries that Romania reported exporting SALW to were the United States (64 per cent), Iraq (29 per cent) and Bulgaria (3 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Romania reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW. Its reporting practice in 2016 was identical in 2016 to 2015.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Romania reported imports from 17 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 14 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russia).
- The only major weapon import reported by Romania was for nine combat aircraft from Portugal (with the United States listed as the state of origin).
- Romania reported the import of 2,729 SALW items in 2016, spanning seven sub-categories. The majority of these were rifles and carbines (61 per cent) or revolvers and self-loading pistols (32 per cent).

SAINT LUCIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

SAMOA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

SAN MARINO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

SENEGAL

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

No – report kept confidential

**SOLDIERS CONDUCT SAFETY CHECKS
AND PREPARE A UH-60 BLACK HAWK
FOR AIR ASSAULT TRAINING AT MIHAIL
KOGALNICEANU AIR BASE, ROMANIA.**

CREDIT: © U.S. ARMY /
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SERBIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Unspecified – Not ticked

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Serbia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

Serbia included descriptions of items for all major weapons exports and imports, as well as some comments on the transfers.



Room for improvement:

Serbia did not specify if it was providing a 'nil' report in its contents page, but as it provided data for exports and imports in 2016 it should have selected 'no' for both boxes.

Serbia did not provide descriptions of items for its exports and imports of SALW.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Serbia reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW. Its reporting practice was identical in 2016 and 2015.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Serbia reported exports to 40 countries and territories in 2016.
- Of those, 19 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Oman, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Turkmenistan).
- Serbia reported exports of 2,758 major weapons in 2016, spanning three sub-categories.³¹ 99 per cent of reported major weapons exports were for large-calibre artillery systems. The majority were to Saudi Arabia (69 per cent), Bulgaria (18 per cent) and the United Arab Emirates (6 per cent).
- Serbia reported the export of 62,187 items of SALW in 2016, spanning 10 sub-categories. The majority were either rifles and carbines (37 per cent), or revolvers and self-loading pistols (25 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Serbia were the United States (57 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (23 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Serbia reported imports from 19 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 16 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russia).
- Serbia reported imports of 1,250 major weapons in 2016, covering two sub-categories. Two items were attack helicopters from Russia, all the others were large-calibre artillery systems from Bosnia and Herzegovina (70 per cent of items), Croatia (16 per cent), Slovenia (12 per cent) and Montenegro (2 per cent).
- Serbia reported the import of 3,524 items of SALW in 2016, spanning seven sub-categories. 26 per cent were assault rifles, and 25 per cent were portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems.
- The main exporters of SALW to Serbia in 2016 were Bulgaria (38 per cent of reported items), Montenegro (23 per cent), the Czech Republic (9 per cent) and Slovakia (8 per cent).

³¹ Serbia indicated in the comments section that its export of large-calibre artillery systems to Nigeria actually took place in 2015 but was not included in that year's report because of a technical error. They have been retained in this analysis.

SIERRA LEONE

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Yes (for exports and imports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Sierra Leone provided clear, disaggregated data for each import reported in 2016.

Sierra Leone provided a description of items for each reported import in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Sierra Leone indicated a 'nil' report and an Annual Report for imports. As it provided some import data for 2016, it should have selected 'no' for an import 'nil' report.

Sierra Leone ticked 'Other' as part of its national definition of the term 'import' but it did not provide any further description.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Sierra Leone submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Sierra Leone reported **Actual Numbers** of imports for major weapons and SALW in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Sierra Leone reported imports from one country (China) in 2016.
- The only major weapon import reported by Sierra Leone in 2016 was for 10 armoured combat vehicles, which it clarified in its comments section was for the UN peacekeeping mission MINUSMA.
- Sierra Leone reported the import of 2,291 items of SALW in 2016, spanning four sub-categories. The majority were assault rifles (46 per cent) and sub-machine guns (44 per cent).

SLOVAKIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Slovakia reported publicly in 2016, having kept its 2015 Annual Report confidential.

Slovakia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2016.

Slovakia provided detailed descriptions of items for each export and import of major weapons in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Slovakia did not specify the cut-off date for its report.

Slovakia did not provide descriptions of SALW items imported or exported in 2016, except for the sub-category 'mortars of calibres of less than 75mm'. It did not provide any comments on transfers.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Slovakia reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW.

Slovakia indicated that it defined the terms 'export' and 'import' as 'Physical transfer of items across a national border'.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Slovakia reported exports to 48 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 30 were ATT States Parties, eight were Signatories and 10 were non-members (Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Uzbekistan and Vietnam).
- Slovakia reported the export of 5,488 major weapons, spanning four sub-categories. 94 per cent of reported items were missiles and missile launchers. Most went to Serbia (86 per cent), Israel (7 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (4 per cent).
- Slovakia reported the export of 59,879 items of SALW in 2016, covering nine sub-categories. The majority were either revolvers and self-loading pistols (61 per cent), or sub-machine guns (36 per cent).
- The majority of exports of SALW from Slovakia were to Mexico (24 per cent), Iraq (19 per cent) and the Czech Republic (19 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Slovakia reported imports from 20 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 15 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (Canada and Russia).
- Slovakia reported the import of 294 major weapons in 2016. Two were missiles and missile launchers and the majority were either large-calibre artillery systems (56 per cent) or armoured combat vehicles (44 per cent of reported items).
- Slovakia reported the import of 40,064 SALW items in 2016, covering nine sub-categories. The majority were sub-machine guns (42 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (33 per cent), or rifles and carbines (23 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Slovakia were the Czech Republic (69 per cent), Germany (7 per cent) and Austria (6 per cent).

SLOVENIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No



Good practice:

Slovenia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export in 2016.

Slovenia provided descriptions of all items reported in 2016, and some selective comments on transfers, specifying the end use/r.

Slovenia indicated it made some data confidential for a reason other than 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related'. In 2015 it had ticked neither the 'yes' nor the 'no' box, leaving this unclear.



Room for improvement:

Slovenia only provided comments on some transfers and did not do so for the majority of cases.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Slovenia reported **Actual** exports of both major weapons and SALW, and for its SALW imports, and reported the **Number** of items and their **Values**. It did not report data for major weapons imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Slovenia reported exports to seven countries in 2016.
- Of those, six were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- For major weapons, Slovenia reported exports of 164 large-calibre artillery systems worth €346,000 (US\$432,136) to Serbia and to the United States.³² It specified in the comment section that the export to the United States was a donation for the armed forces of Kurdistan Regional Government in Iraq.
- Slovenia reported the export of 12,779 SALW items in 2016, worth €3.2m (US\$3.4m), spanning four sub-categories.³³ The majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (66 per cent).
- Almost all the items were exported to the United States (65 per cent) or Austria (34 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Slovenia reported imports from three countries in 2016.
- All reported imports were SALW items from ATT States Parties.
- In total, Slovenia reported imports of 237 items, worth €423,230 (US\$445,346) and spanning four sub-categories.³⁴
- The majority of imported items were rifles and carbines (66 per cent).
- Germany was the largest exporter of SALW to Slovenia in 2016, responsible for 76 per cent of items. They were followed by Belgium (21 per cent) and Austria (3 per cent).

³² Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=EUR&date=2016-12-31>.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

SOUTH AFRICA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

South Africa provided detailed descriptions of items for every reported export and import in 2016.

South Africa provided comments on all transfers in 2016, specifying the end use/r in each case.



Room for improvement:

South Africa did not provide a cut-off date for its report, and it did not provide definitions for the terms 'export' or 'import'.

South Africa reported its SALW exports as an aggregate, and it did not indicate whether they were Authorized or Actual exports. South Africa also did not name any of the final importing countries for its SALW exports.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

South Africa reported **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons. It reported **Numbers** of SALW exports (and did not specify whether it was reporting Authorized or Actual exports), and it did not report any SALW imports in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- South Africa reported exports to eight countries in 2016.
- Of those, two were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (Algeria and Saudi Arabia).
- South Africa reported exports of 152 major weapons, 93 per cent of which were armoured combat vehicles. The remaining 7 per cent were missiles and missile launchers.
- 36 per cent of South Africa's major weapons exports went to Singapore, 16 per cent to Angola and 16 per cent to the United Arab Emirates.
- South Africa reported the export of 1,495 SALW items, but did not specify the final importing countries or the sub-categories involved.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- South Africa reported the import of eight armoured combat vehicles from Finland and of 50 missiles and missile launchers from China in 2016. No other imports were reported.

SPAIN

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

Unspecified – Not ticked

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – Not ticked



Good practice:

Spain provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported exports and imports in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Spain left several key boxes un-ticked:

- It did not specify it was not including 'nil' reports for its imports or exports.
- It did not specify if 'commercially sensitive/national-security related' data had been withheld from the report.

Spain provided no descriptions of items or comments on transfers.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Spain reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major weapons and SALW in 2016. It did not report major weapons imports in 2015 and so its reporting practice for this category before was unknown, but otherwise its practice is the same.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Spain reported exports to eight countries in 2016.
- Of those, five were ATT State Parties, one was a Signatory and two were non-members (Indonesia and Pakistan).
- Spain reported the export of 152 major weapons, all of which were large-calibre artillery systems. 90 per cent were to Italy.
- Spain reported the export of 3,198 SALW items, six mortars of calibres less than 75mm to Belgium and 3,192 portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems, 80 per cent of which to Indonesia.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Spain reported imports from three countries in 2016. Of those, two were ATT States Parties and one non-member (Brunei Darussalam).
- The only major weapons import reported by Spain was 108 battle tanks from Germany.
- For SALW, Spain reported the imports of three mortars of calibres less than 75mm from Brunei Darussalam and one from Norway.

SWEDEN

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

No – missed deadline

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes



Good practice:

Sweden made extensive use of 'Section C: Voluntary National Categories' to report data under 25 categories in the EU Common Military List. It reported **Actual** exports of these items and the aggregate values of its exports to each importing country.³⁵

Sweden provided descriptions of items for all exports reported in Sections A and B, and for its sole reported import.



Room for improvement:

Sweden withheld some data from its Annual Report for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons. It did indicate what information it had kept classified.

Sweden did not provide any comments on transfers in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Sweden reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons exports and imports. It reported **Actual Numbers** of light weapons exports, but reported **Values** for small arms (under voluntary national categories). It did not report SALW imports in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Sweden reported exports of arms under UN Registry Categories I-VIII to 12 countries in 2016.
- Of those, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one (Canada) was a non-member.
- For major weapons, Sweden reported the export of 82 armoured combat vehicles to Norway, one combat aircraft to Hungary, and an unspecified number of missiles and missile launchers to Brazil, Ireland and Lithuania.
- Sweden reported light weapon exports to seven countries but kept the amounts of each classified.
- Under voluntary national categories, Sweden also provided data covering 25 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items, which include small arms, it reported exports worth SEK18m (US\$2m).³⁶ The majority of ML1 exports by value were to United Arab Emirates (38 per cent), Netherlands (35 per cent) and Lithuania (11 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Sweden only reported one import in 2016, an unspecified number of missiles and missile launchers from the United Kingdom.

³⁵ Of the items reported by Sweden under voluntary national categories, only ML1 items (smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less) will be considered for analysis here, as Sweden indicated in its report that these items corresponded to Small Arms (aggregated).

³⁶ Currency conversion via XE, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2016. <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=SEK&date=2016-12-31>.

SWITZERLAND

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

Switzerland provided clear, disaggregated data on each reported export and import in 2016.

Switzerland provided some selective descriptions of items and some comments on transfers.



Room for improvement:

Switzerland did not provide comments on transfers in most cases in 2016 and did not clarify the end use/r.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Switzerland reported exports to 52 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 36 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and 10 were non-members (Canada, China, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam).
- Switzerland reported exports of five major weapons in 2016, all armoured combat vehicles.
- In total, Switzerland reported exports of 14,857 SALW items, spanning seven sub-categories.
- The majority of SALW items exported by Switzerland were hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (30 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (28 per cent), and rifles and carbines (18 per cent).
- The largest final importing countries reported by Switzerland for SALW items were the United States (35 per cent), France (34 per cent) and Slovakia (8 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Switzerland reported **Actual Numbers** of major weapons exports and imports in 2016. This was a change in reporting practice from 2015, when it reported Authorized exports and did not indicate its reporting practice for major weapons imports.

Switzerland reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports and imports,³⁷ same as in 2015.

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Switzerland reported imports from 26 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 22 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Switzerland reported imports of 102 major weapons in 2016. Two were large-calibre artillery systems from Austria and Spain, and the rest were missiles and missile launchers from the United States.
- Switzerland reported the import of 33,073 SALW items in 2016, covering seven sub-categories.
- 81 per cent of reported SALW imports were revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The majority of reported SALW imports were from Austria (44 per cent), the United States (23 per cent) and Germany (16 per cent).

TUVALU

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2016.

³⁷ For all categories except imports of heavy machine guns, for which Switzerland reported actual imports rather than authorizations.

UNITED KINGDOM

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?

Yes

Was the report made public?

Yes

Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No



Good practice:

The United Kingdom provided clear, disaggregated data for each export of major weapons and SALW in 2016.

The United Kingdom provided descriptions of items and comments on transfers for many, but not all, of its exports.



Room for improvement:

The United Kingdom did not indicate it was providing a 'nil' report for imports, but provided no data on imports for major weapons or SALW in 2016.

The United Kingdom did not provide comments on all reported transfers, and it did not comment on the end use/r for transfers that were not for collection/display/private use.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

The United Kingdom used the official reporting template in 2016 for the first time. It ticked the 'Other' box for its definition of the term 'export', elaborating that 'UK data is based on licenses granted, not actual transfers'. It did not define the term 'import'.

The United Kingdom reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports of major weapons and SALW in 2016. It did not report imports.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- The United Kingdom reported Authorized exports to 73 countries in 2016.
- Of those, 45 were ATT States Parties, 12 were Signatories and 16 were non-members (Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka).
- The United Kingdom reported authorizing the export of 442 major weapons in 2016, spanning seven sub-categories. 42 per cent were missiles and missile launchers, and 36 per cent were large-calibre artillery systems. Most were for Saudi Arabia (45 per cent), India (33 per cent) and the United States (5 per cent).
- The United Kingdom reported the Authorized export of 36,140 SALW items in 2016, spanning eight sub-categories. 78 per cent were rifles and carbines.
- The main reported destinations for SALW items were the United States (61 per cent), Austria (6 per cent), Oman and the United Arab Emirates (4 per cent each).

Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- The United Kingdom did not report imports in 2016.

URUGUAY

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?	Yes
Was the report made public?	Yes
Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?	Yes (for both exports and imports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes



Good practice:



Room for improvement:

Uruguay provided 'nil' reports for its exports and imports in 2016, but also ticked 'yes' to indicate it was providing an 'Annual report on exports of conventional arms' and an 'Annual report on imports of conventional arms'.

Transfer summary - 2016: Export Data

- Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Reporting practice summary - 2016

Uruguay had not defined the term 'export' in its 2015 Annual Report, but in its 2016 report indicated that its definition was 'Physical transfer of items across a national border,' 'Transfer of title' and 'Transfer of control'. It indicated that its national definition of the term 'import' had not changed ('Physical transfer of items across a national border').


Transfer summary - 2016: Import Data

- Uruguay reported no data for imports in 2016.



A U.S. MARINE PLACES UNSERVICEABLE AMMUNITION INTO A DETONATION PIT AT CAMP SHORABAK, AFGHANISTAN.

CREDIT: © U.S. MARINE CORPS / SGT. LUCAS HOPKINS



**SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
ABOUT TO BE DESTROYED BY
THE UN MINE ACTION SERVICE
(UNMAS) IN SAKÉ, DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.**

CREDIT: © UN PHOTO /
ABEL KAVANAGH