



ATT MONITOR COUNTRY PROFILES METHODOLOGY

Country profiles are developed as part of analysis presented in ATT Monitor Annual Reports (see the relevant section of the ATT Monitor website).

Publicly available ATT annual reports form the basis of analysis. All annual reports are downloaded for analysis by 1 February each year. Any reports submitted subsequently or later amended by a State Party have not been included.

Where applicable, State Parties' reports were compared with reports from the previous year so as to consider the extent to which national reporting practices changed. Reporting practices were assessed for each State Party according to key criteria:

- Submitting a report as per each State Party's legal obligation under Article 13.3
- Submitting a report on time (within one week of the 31 May reporting deadline)
- 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 country¹
- Providing 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 intends to present comparable information that is country-specific in order to inform policymakers and civil society in each State Party, and to help support and build knowledge and capacity among officials responsible for filling in ATT annual reports.

The ATT Monitor takes as its reference for timely reports the seven-day grace period granted to States Parties by the ATT Secretariat to submit their reports, creating a de facto deadline of 7 June each year. Some States Parties have indicated that their date of submission for their ATT annual reports was before the 31 May deadline, although these 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.

The submission of 2018 annual reports marks the first time States Parties had the option of doing so using the new online reporting tool on the ATT Secretariat website. Therefore, ongoing analysis notes how States Parties chose to submit reports as well as any discrepancies between information provided using the online tool and the ATT reporting template (in the case that States Parties submitted using both methods).

¹ 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 or export (or both), provide a number or value for each item and clearly name the final exporting/importing country.

When States Parties included values of transfers in their reports, transfer summaries include a monetary value of their imports or exports. All values have been converted to US dollars using the annual conversion rate for each currency for the relevant calendar year. In some cases, the type of currency used by States Parties to report values was not specified.

Similarly, in some instances, States Parties used country codes to indicate final exporting and importing countries. The ATT Monitor determined which countries such codes referenced using online sources, though it did not verify with each State Party whether or not such determinations are accurate.

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:

- Total number of export/import partners and their Treaty status (as of 1 February)²
- The number and categories of major conventional weapon items reported, if available³
- The number and sub-categories of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reported⁴
- The principal trade relationships reported by the State Party⁵

This section looks solely at transfer data as reported by each State Party in its ATT annual report. It does not compare the data with other relevant reporting mechanisms or findings by independent experts, media sources, national reports to parliamentary authorities, or think tanks such as the Arms Transfers Database of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).⁶ Integrating information from such external sources would likely paint a different picture of the global arms trade, particularly in respect of 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 consider the fulfilment of their reporting obligations as an opportunity to support the ATT's goal of greater transparency in the global arms trade.

² Where applicable, analysis includes the names of non-ATT members and non-UN members to make clear trade relationships that extend beyond the ATT.

³ Categories of major conventional weapons include: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers.

⁴ Sub-categories of small arms include: revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns and others. Sub-categories of light weapons include: heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems, mortars of calibres less than 75mm and others.

⁵ Principal trade relationships are determined by totalling either the number or value of transferred items reported by each State Party, depending on which is used in each report. Where States Parties provided both a number and value for transferred items, the ATT Monitor makes clear which was used in determining principle trade relationships.

⁶ See, for example, SIPRI (2018). 'Arms Transfers Database'. <https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers>.