DENMARK

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Denmark’s reporting changed in its 2018 annual report. Denmark reported a combination of Authorized and Actual Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons exports, though it reported only Authorized major conventional weapons exports in its 2017 report. It reported Authorized Numbers of small arms exports, and no exports of light weapons, though it reported Actual Numbers of SALW exports in its 2017 report. It also reported Authorized Numbers of exports under voluntary national categories, which it did not do in its 2017 report.

Denmark reported a combination of Authorized and Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports, though it reported Actual Numbers of imports in its 2017 report. It reported a combination of Authorized and Actual Numbers of small arms imports, though it reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports in its 2017 report. It reported Actual Numbers of light weapons imports, though it did not report any light weapons imports in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

• Denmark reported the export of 405 major conventional weapons items: three warships to Ukraine, and 300 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) and 102 missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) to Latvia (the United States was the state of origin for the MANPADS).
• Denmark reported the total export of 6,108 small arms items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (57 per cent) and ‘Others’ (38 per cent). It did not name the importing countries or provide any further information.
• Denmark also reported under voluntary national categories the export of 80 hand grenades to Austria.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

• Denmark reported the import of 43 major conventional weapons items: 32 armoured combat vehicles from Switzerland, and eight missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) and three missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.
• Denmark reported the import of 24,012 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (38 per cent). ‘Others’ categories for both small arms and light weapons (33 per cent), and rifles and carbines (29 per cent).
• Denmark aggregated information on exporting states of SALW, with the exception of Norway in the light weapons ‘Others’ sub-category. It reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

Good practices:
Denmark provided descriptions of some items, including all exports and imports of major conventional weapons, and some small arms imports.
Denmark reported exports of hand grenades under voluntary national categories.
Denmark provided a note with its definitions of the terms ‘export’ and ‘import’ to make clear that reported transfers included in its annual report included only permanent exports and imports of conventional arms and not exports or imports for repair or for ‘national material for use by forces abroad’.

Room for improvement:
Denmark continued to aggregate countries supplying its small arms imports in 2018, reporting the exporting states collectively as ‘Multiple exporting states’, making it impossible in some cases to analyse the number of items from specific source countries.
Denmark did not provide information on final importing states in its reported exports of small arms.
While Denmark provided more information about imports reported under the small arms and light weapons sub-categories ‘Others’, it did not provide details of the final exporting states or types of weapons of exports reported in the small arms sub-category ‘Others’.

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?
No, missed deadline
Was the Annual Report made public?
Yes
Was a ‘nil’ report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?
No
Was data withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons?
No
What type of report was submitted?
ATT reporting template
ATT MONITOR 2020 COUNTRY PROFILES