### FYR Macedonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2017?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was the report made public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was a nil report submitted for exports or imports in 2016?</td>
<td>Yes (for exports)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was data withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons?</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
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#### 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.

#### 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: Export Data
- Macedonia submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

#### 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.