

AUSTRALIA

Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2018?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2017?

Unspecified – Not ticked

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

Unspecified – Not ticked



Good practices:

Australia provided clear, disaggregated information on its exports of major conventional weapons in 2017, and provided the Value, as well as the Number, of most items transferred.

Australia provided the number of authorizations (permits granted) along with the number of items in its exports of SALW.

Australia provided two comments on transfers of armoured combat vehicles in 2017, after not providing comments or descriptions on any of its transfers in 2016.



Room for improvement:

Australia did not specify if 'commercially sensitive/national-security' related data had been withheld from the report, although it withheld the number of reported imports in some cases.

Australia aggregated small arms exports by final importing state in 2017, so it is not possible to know what types of small arms were exported to each country.

Australia aggregated all states from which it imported small arms in 2017 and reported them only as 'Various'.

Reporting practice summary - 2017

Australia's reporting practice changed in some respects in its 2017 Annual Report from 2016. In both years, Australia reported the **Authorized Number** and most **Values** of exports of major conventional weapons and of SALW.

Australia provided **Actual Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons in 2017. It provided **Numbers** of small arms imports but did not specify whether these were Authorized or Actual imports. It reported **Actual** imports of lights weapons in 2017. In 2016, Australia provided Actual Numbers of small arms imports. It provided Numbers of imports of major conventional weapons but did not specify whether these were Authorized or Actual imports.

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Australia reported exports to 32 countries and territories in 2017. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and seven were non-members (Canada, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands).¹
- Australia reported the export of 18 major conventional weapons items, spanning four categories.
- The largest export transfers of major conventional weapons items reported by Australia were 10 armoured combat vehicles, worth AU\$20m (US\$15.3m) to Fiji. Seven of these vehicles were delivered to Lebanon for end-use by Fiji.
- Australia reported the export of 5,871 SALW in 2017, worth a total of AU\$2.4m (US\$1.9m),² from a total of 177 export permits granted. Australia did not disaggregate data by weapons sub-category.
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Australia were the United States (64 per cent). In terms of number of permits granted, the main recipient was New Zealand (33 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Australia reported imports of major conventional weapons from two countries, including one warship from Spain, 16 manned combat aircraft from the United States, and an unknown number of missiles and missile launchers, also from the United States.
- Australia reported the import of 102,613 SALW items in 2017, spanning four sub-categories, including 'Others'. Australia aggregated data for each sub-category of SALW and referred to exporting states as 'Various'.

1 Australia also reported exports to two non-UN members (Jersey and Macao).

2 Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2017 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.