

MONTENEGRO

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| Was an Annual Report submitted by 31 May 2018? | Yes |
| 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? | No |



Good practices:

Montenegro provided descriptions and comments for most of its exports and imports in its 2017 Annual Report.

Montenegro provided descriptions for exported and imported items reported under the sub-category 'Others', which included grenades and mines.



Room for improvement:

Montenegro did not specify a cut-off date for its report.

Montenegro aggregated the final importing and exporting states in some cases, making it impossible to determine to where the items were exported or from whom they were imported.

Montenegro alternated between reporting values as US dollars and Euros depending on the transfer, making it difficult to identify the overall value of its exports.

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Montenegro reported exports to 11 countries in 2017. Of these, five were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (Democratic Republic of the Congo and Saudi Arabia).
- Montenegro reported one export of major conventional weapon items, six large-calibre artillery systems to Saudi Arabia.
- Montenegro reported the export of 73,991 items of SALW spanning seven sub-categories, including the category 'Others'. In terms of numbers of items, 94 per cent of exports were from the 'Others' sub-category, where one export of hand grenades to United Arab Emirates accounted for 67 per cent of reported SALW exports, and exports of mines to Saudi Arabia accounted for 27 per cent of items.

Reporting practice summary - 2017

Montenegro's reporting practices changed slightly between 2017 and 2016. In 2017 it reported **Actual Numbers** for its exports of major conventional weapons. It reported both **Actual Numbers** and **Values** for its exports and imports of SALW.¹ It did not report any imports of major conventional weapons. In its previous report for 2016, Montenegro had reported a combination of Authorized and Actual numbers and values for some exports and only numbers and values for other exports and all imports.

Montenegro provided information for its definition of the terms 'export' and 'import' in its 2017 Annual Report that it did not provide in its 2016 report. In 2017, it defined 'export' as the 'Physical transfer of items across a national border', as it did in 2016. However, it added its definition of 'import' as 'Other', indicating import to mean 'Approved quantities'.

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Montenegro reported imports from ten countries in 2017. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Montenegro did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Montenegro reported the import of 8,251 SALW items in 2017, spanning four sub-categories, including 'Others'. In terms of numbers of items, 50 per cent of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols, and 31 per cent were reported in the sub-category 'Others', including destructive mines from Serbia accounting for 19 per cent of Montenegro's SALW imports.
- The total value of reported SALW imports was €4m (US\$4.5m).²

1 Montenegro did not provide a value for three of its exports of SALW, but did for all others. The reason for this is unclear.

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