| 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? | Yes (for exports) |
| Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons? | No |

**Good practices:**

- Peru submitted its first ATT Annual Report.
- Peru provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported imports in 2017.
- Peru provided descriptions for most, but not all, SALW imports in 2017, as well as details of small arms imported listed under the category 'Others', mainly in the form of both Authorized and Actual Numbers of items with some values and descriptions included.

**Room for improvement:**

- Peru went back and forth in reporting Actual Numbers and Authorized numbers within the same sub-categories of SALW.

**Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data**

- Peru submitted a 'nil' exports report in 2017.

**Reporting practice summary - 2017**

This is Peru’s first ATT Annual Report.

Peru defined the term ‘import’ as ‘Physical transfer of items across a national border’. It provided either Authorized or Actual Numbers, or both, for SALW imports. It also provided some Values of SALW imports.

Peru submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

**Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data**

- Peru reported imports from 11 countries in 2017. Of which, eight were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Canada).
- Peru did not report imports of major conventional weapons in 2017.
- Peru reported the import of 11,535 SALW items in 2017. Of these items, 95 per cent were in the sub-category ‘Others’. Within the ‘Others’ subcategory, 76 per cent of imports were semi-automatic pistols.
- The main exporters to Peru were Austria (42 per cent), Brazil (16 per cent) and Czech Republic (11 per cent).