

SENEGAL

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:

Senegal made its 2017 Annual Report public, after it kept its 2016 Annual Report confidential.

Senegal included descriptions of all imported items.



Room for improvement:

Senegal aggregated data on exporting states in its reporting of some SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Senegal submitted a 'nil' exports report for 2017.

Reporting practice summary - 2017

For 2017, Senegal submitted a 'nil' exports report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Senegal kept its 2016 report confidential, but it has changed its definition of the term 'import' from its last publicly available Annual Report in 2015 from 'Physical transfer of items across a national border' to its own definition in 2017.

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Senegal reported imports from six countries in 2017.
- Of these, two were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (China).
- Senegal reported the import of 74 major conventional weapons items. Of these, 92 per cent were armoured combat vehicles and 8 per cent were large-calibre artillery systems.
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons items to Senegal were France (53 per cent), China (24 per cent) and Israel (15 per cent).
- Senegal reported the import of 2,322 SALW items in five sub-categories. Of these, 61 per cent were revolvers and self-loading pistols, 21 per cent assault rifles and 17 per cent rifles and carbines.
- Because Senegal aggregated some data on exporting states, it is impossible to determine the main SALW exporters to Senegal.