

SERBIA

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:

Serbia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import in 2017.



Room for improvement:

Serbia did not specify if it was providing a 'nil' report in its contents page, but as it provided data for exports and imports in 2017 it should have selected 'no' for both boxes.

Serbia did not provide descriptions of items for its exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW in 2017, after providing descriptions for most major conventional weapons exports and imports in 2016.

Reporting practice summary - 2017

Serbia reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports for major conventional weapons and SALW. Its reporting practice was identical in 2017 and 2016.

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Serbia reported exports to 35 countries and territories in 2017. Of those, 15 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and 14 were non-members (Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Myanmar, Oman, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam).¹
- Serbia reported exports of 6,999 major conventional weapons items in 2017, spanning three categories. Of these, 57 per cent were for missiles and missile launchers and 42 per cent were for large-calibre artillery systems. The majority were to Saudi Arabia (59 per cent) and Iraq (28 per cent).
- Serbia reported the export of 77,352 SALW items in 2017, spanning 12 sub-categories, including 'Others' for both small arms and light weapons. The majority were either assault rifles (31 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (28 per cent) or portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems (19 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Serbia were the United States (39 per cent), Saudi Arabia (22 per cent) and United Arab Emirates (14 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Serbia reported imports from 19 countries in 2017. Of those, 16 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russia).
- Serbia reported imports of 158 major conventional weapons in 2017, covering three categories. Of these, 49 per cent were large-calibre artillery systems and 47 per cent were armoured combat vehicles. The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Serbia were Croatia and Hungary (32 per cent each), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (29 per cent).
- Serbia reported the import of 11,527 SALW items in 2017, spanning ten sub-categories, including 'Others'. Of these, 61 per cent were portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems, 15 per cent were revolvers and self-loading pistols and 12 per cent were rifles and carbines.
- The main exporters of SALW to Serbia in 2017 were Bulgaria (35 per cent of reported items), Montenegro (31 per cent) and Macedonia (17 per cent).

¹ Serbia also reported exports to one non-UN member (New Caledonia).