

## SWEDEN

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



### Good practices:

Sweden made extensive use of 'Section C: Voluntary National Categories' to report data under the EU Common Military List categories (with exports included under 18 of those 22 categories). It reported aggregate **Actual Values** of items exported to individual destinations under each category.<sup>1</sup>

Sweden provided descriptions of items for all exports reported in Sections A and B (under ATT major conventional weapons and SALW categories), and for its sole reported import.



### Room for improvement:

The report does not clarify the relationship between items reported under Sections A and B and items reported under Section C (voluntary national categories).<sup>2</sup> There are also exports noted under ML6 in Section C to 11 other countries, which are not referred to in Section A.<sup>3</sup>

Sweden did not provide any comments on transfers in 2017.

### Reporting practice summary - 2017

Sweden's reporting practice remained the same for 2017 as for 2016. It reported **Actual Numbers** of items exported and imported, however the number of items is sometimes withheld and described as 'classified'. For 2017, of two reported exports of major conventional weapons, Sweden reported **Numbers** in one case and not the other. Sweden reported **Numbers** of light weapon exports, but reported **Values** for small arms (listed under voluntary national categories). It did not report any SALW imports in 2017.

### Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Under Sections A and B, Sweden reported exports of arms to 6 countries in 2017. Of these, 4 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (India).
- For major conventional weapons, in Section A Sweden reported exports to two countries, spanning two categories. It reported an export of 10 armoured combat vehicles to Norway, but marked the quantity of the export of MANPADS missiles to Brazil as 'classified'.
- Sweden reported light weapon exports to four countries but kept the amounts of each classified.
- Under Section C (voluntary national categories), Sweden also provided data covering 18 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items, which include small arms, it reported exports worth SEK10.6m (US\$1.2m).<sup>4</sup> The majority of ML1 exports by value were to South Africa (21 per cent), Belgium (19 per cent) and United Kingdom (16 per cent).

### Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Sweden reported only one import in 2017 from one ATT State Party, an unspecified number of missiles and missile launchers from United Kingdom.

1 Of the items reported by Sweden under voluntary national categories, only ML1 items (smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less) are considered for analysis here, as Sweden indicated in its report that these items corresponded to Small Arms (aggregated).

2 For example, in Section C under ML6 (ground vehicles) there is reference to export to Norway valued at SEK 486,623,123 (US\$58.8m). This may or may not refer to the 10 armoured combat vehicles identified as exported to Norway in Section A.

3 There may be ATT-compliant reasons for this. For example, the other exports under ML6 may be for vehicles of a type that does not strictly fit within Article 2.1 (b) of the Treaty ('armoured combat vehicles'). An explanation to clarify this relationship would be helpful.

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