

2.2 - COUNTRY PROFILES

This section examines the annual reports submitted by States Parties to the ATT covering their exports and imports of conventional arms in 2018. It presents analysis of the reporting and transfer practices of each reporting State Party in the form of country profiles. By disaggregating its analysis by country, the ATT Monitor intends to provide easily comparable and nationally relevant findings to help inform future practice.

Ninety-two States Parties were due to submit an annual report for 2018 to the ATT Secretariat by 31 May 2019.¹ As of 1 February 2020,² 62 had done so,³ of which 52 made theirs publicly available. These reports form the basis of the analysis presented here.

Annual reports are one of the key tools for transparency at the disposal of States Parties. They help to build confidence between countries, and enable States Parties to demonstrate that their arms-trade policies are consistent with their obligations in the ATT. In order for annual reports to fulfil this pivotal role, it is necessary that States Parties complete them in a comprehensive, accurate and public manner.

The ATT Monitor continuously builds on the findings of assessments of each round of annual reporting. The analysis here seeks to supplement and build on the baseline analysis completed by the ATT Monitor in previous reports, which includes an assessment of reporting practices, identification of a baseline of trends, examples of good national practices, and interpretive and practical challenges that are common among States Parties.⁴

METHODOLOGY

All annual reports were downloaded for analysis by 1 February 2020. Any reports submitted subsequently or later amended by a State Party have not been taken into consideration.

Where applicable, State Parties' reports for 2018 were compared to those for 2017 so as to consider the extent to which national reporting practices changed following last year's round of annual reporting under the ATT, and to assess if the common challenges identified had changed. Reporting practices were assessed for each State Party according to key criteria identified in previous ATT Monitor reports. These criteria are:

- Submitting a report as per each State Party's legal obligation under Article 13.3
- Submitting a report on time (within one week of the 31 May 2019 reporting deadline)
- Making a report publicly available (including not withholding data for reasons of commercial sensitivity or national security)
- Completing accurate and non-contradictory information
- Providing data that is clearly disaggregated by weapon type and country⁵
- Providing information that goes beyond the minimum requirements specified in Article 13.3 (for example, reporting on exports/imports of ammunition, voluntary national categories, etc.)

Overall, each State Party is considered on the extent to which its annual report contributes to or undermines the objective of increased transparency in the global arms trade. The analysis is not intended to highlight technical errors or as a 'name and shame' exercise, but to present comparable information that is country-specific in order to inform policymakers and civil society in each State Party, and to help support and build knowledge and capacity among officials responsible for filling in ATT annual reports.

1 States Parties are granted by the ATT Secretariat a seven-day grace period beyond the deadline set out in Article 13 to submit their reports, creating a de facto deadline of 7 June each year.

2 The ATT Monitor establishes 1 February 2020 as the cut-off date for annual reports to be included in this report to ensure adequate time for in-depth analysis.

3 This number includes the annual report submitted by Chile, which was not yet due to submit.

4 See also Control Arms Secretariat (2017). 'ATT Monitor Report 2017'. 11 September 2017. <https://attmonitor.org/en/the-2019-report/>, pp. 33-51.

5 In order to be classified here as having provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import, a State Party must clarify if it was reporting an authorized or actual import or export (or both), provide a number or value for each item and clearly name the final exporting/importing country.

The ATT Monitor takes as its reference for timely reports the practice used in previous ATT Monitor Annual Reports that considers reports to be on time if they are received by the ATT Secretariat website within one week of the legal deadline.⁶ Some States Parties have indicated that their date of submission for their 2018 annual reports was before the 31 May deadline, although these were only made available after the reported date of submission. The reason for the gap between the stated and actual dates of submission is unclear.

The submission of 2018 annual reports marks the first time States Parties had the option of doing so using the new online reporting tool on the ATT Secretariat website. Therefore, the analysis notes how States Parties chose to submit reports as well as any discrepancies between information provided using the online tool and the ATT reporting template (in the case that States Parties submitted using both methods).

When States Parties included values of transfers in their reports, transfer summaries include a monetary value of their imports or exports. All values have been converted to US dollars using the annual conversion rate for each currency for the 2018 calendar year. In some cases, the type of currency used by States Parties to report values was not specified.

Similarly, in some instances, States Parties used country codes to indicate final exporting and importing countries. The ATT Monitor determined which countries such codes referenced using online sources, though it did not verify with each State Party whether or not such determinations are accurate.

In addition to assessing reporting practices, each country profile includes key baseline data relating to the exports and imports described by States Parties in their annual reports. This data includes:

- Total number of export/import partners and their Treaty status (as of 1 February 2020)⁷
- The number and categories of major conventional weapon items reported, if available⁸
- The number and sub-categories of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reported⁹
- The principal trade relationships reported by the State Party¹⁰

This section looks solely at transfer data as reported by each State Party in its ATT annual report. It does not compare the data with other relevant reporting mechanisms or findings by independent experts, media sources, national reports to parliamentary authorities, or think tanks such as the Arms Transfers Database of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).¹¹ Integrating information from such external sources would likely paint a different picture of the global arms trade, particularly in respect of the percentage of trade between countries. In order for the analysis conducted by the ATT Monitor and others to be as accurate as possible, it is critical that States Parties submit clear and comprehensive annual reports and that they consider the fulfilment of their reporting obligations as an opportunity to support the ATT's goal of greater transparency in the global arms trade.



ANNUAL REPORTS ARE ONE OF THE KEY TOOLS FOR TRANSPARENCY AT THE DISPOSAL OF STATES PARTIES. THEY HELP TO BUILD CONFIDENCE BETWEEN COUNTRIES, AND ENABLE STATES PARTIES TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEIR ARMS-TRADE POLICIES ARE CONSISTENT WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS IN THE ATT.

6 A complete list of States Parties that submitted timely 2018 annual reports can be found in the ATT Monitor's preliminary analysis in the ATT Monitor 2019 Annual Report. See Control Arms Secretariat (2019). 'ATT Monitor Report 2019', 26 August 2019. <https://attmonitor.org/en/the-2019-report/>, p. 111.

7 Where applicable, analysis includes the names of non-ATT members and non-UN members to make clear trade relationships that extend beyond the ATT.

8 Categories of major conventional weapons include: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers.

9 Sub-categories of small arms include: revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns and others. Sub-categories of light weapons include: heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems, mortars of calibres less than 75mm and others.

10 Principal trade relationships are determined by totalling either the number or value of transferred items reported by each State Party, depending on which is used in each report. Where States Parties provided both a number and value for transferred items, the ATT Monitor makes clear which was used in determining principle trade relationships.

11 See, for example, SIPRI (2018). 'Arms Transfers Database'. <https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers>.

ALBANIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified - Not ticked
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Albania provided clear, disaggregated information on its exports and imports in 2018.

Albania provided comments on exports and imports reported for 2018, describing the end-use and/or end-user.

Albania provided descriptions of items transferred.



Room for improvement:

Albania indicated on the front page of its 2018 annual report that it used national definitions of categories of arms reported and made reference to the EU Common Military List in Annex 2. It did not, however, provide export or import data under the voluntary national categories section for either exports or imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Albania's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Albania reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports and **Actual Numbers** of small arms imports. It did not report exports or imports of light weapons or major conventional weapons as it did in its 2017 annual report.

Albania provided information on both exports and imports of small arms in its 2018 annual report, though it did not indicate whether it was submitting 'nil' reports by checking the relevant boxes on the front page.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Albania reported exports to one ATT State Party in 2018.
- Albania did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Albania reported one export of 53,100 small arms, all rifles and carbines, to Austria. The state of origin was China.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Albania reported imports from six countries in 2018. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Albania did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Albania reported imports of 7,882 small arms items. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (63 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (31 per cent).
- The main exporters to Albania were Italy (65 per cent of reported import items), Austria (27 per cent) and the Czech Republic (5 per cent).

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

ARGENTINA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	Online ATT reporting tool



Good practices:

Argentina provided descriptions of imports of major conventional weapons and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user.

Argentina reported imports under the small arms 'Others' sub-category and clarified in descriptions that it reported shotguns.

Argentina submitted a publicly available 2018 report after keeping its 2017 report confidential.



Room for improvement:

Argentina provided no descriptions of exports or imports of small arms other than the shotguns that were reported as 'Other' small arms imports.

Argentina excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Argentina submitted a publicly available 2018 report after keeping its 2017 report confidential.

Argentina reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports, as well as imports of major conventional weapons and small arms.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Argentina reported exports to six ATT States Parties and one Signatory in 2018.
- Argentina did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Argentina reported the export of 42,070 small arms items of revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The main importer of small arms from Argentina was the United States (95 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Argentina reported imports from ten ATT States Parties, two Signatories and one non-member (China).
- Argentina reported imports of major conventional weapons from the United States, including five manned combat aircraft and 19 manned attack helicopters.
- Argentina reported the import of 23,467 items of small arms, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (57 per cent), rifles and carbines (25 per cent) and 'Others' (17 per cent).
- The main exporters to Argentina were the United States (34 per cent), Italy (28 per cent) and Brazil (17 per cent). Argentina reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

AUSTRALIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Australia specified that 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' data had been withheld from its report by ticking the relevant box, after not doing so in its 2017 report. It specified in its report where the information was withheld.

Australia provided the number of authorizations (permits granted) along with the number of items in its exports of small arms.

Australia provided data on the import of shotguns and air firearms in the 'Others' small arms sub-category.



Room for improvement:

Australia did not provide comments on reported transfers, with the exception of a clarifying description for aggregated small arms imports. It had provided comments on major conventional weapons transfers in its 2017 report.

Australia aggregated more information in its 2018 report than its 2017 report, including aggregated values for each sub-category of exports. It continued to provide aggregated numbers for each sub-category of small arms imports.

Australia continued to aggregate all states from which it imported small arms and reported them only as 'Various'.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Australia's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Australia reported **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports. It did not report light weapons exports. It reported aggregated values for each export sub-category after providing disaggregated values in its 2017 report.

Australia reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. It provided an aggregated number of each sub-category of small arms imports after providing disaggregated numbers in its 2017 report, and it did not specify whether these were Authorized or Actual transfers. It did not report light weapons imports as it did in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Australia reported imports of 137 items of major conventional weapons from one State Party and one Signatory, covering four categories. Of these, 92 per cent were large-calibre artillery systems, all of which were from the United States.
- The main exporter of major conventional weapons to Australia was the United States (99 per cent). Australia withheld the number of missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) imported from the United States.
- Australia reported the import of 106,065 small arms items, covering three sub-categories: rifles and carbines (51 per cent), 'Others' (37 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (12 per cent). Australia withheld the number of items transferred in one reported import of 'Others'.
- Australia aggregated data for each sub-category of small arms and referred to exporting states as 'Various'.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Australia reported exports to 23 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and six were non-members (Belarus, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Tonga).¹²
- Australia reported the export of 16 major conventional weapons items of armoured combat vehicles and two unmanned combat aircraft.
- Australia's exports of armoured combat vehicles to four countries were worth approximately AU\$6.1m (US\$4.6m), and exports of unmanned combat aircraft to two countries were worth approximately AU\$0.7m (US\$0.5m).¹³
- Australia reported the export of 5,204 items of small arms, worth a total of AU\$2.5m (US\$1.9m),¹⁴ from a total of 1140 export permits granted. Australia did not disaggregate data by weapons sub-category.
- In terms of number of items exported, the main importers of small arms from Australia were New Zealand (54 per cent) and the United States (32 per cent).

¹² Australia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Macao).

¹³ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

AUSTRIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Unspecified – Did not submit a front page

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – Did not submit a front page

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Austria reported the Number and Value of its exports of major conventional weapons and SALW in its 2018 report.



Room for improvement:

Austria did not include the front page of its 2018 report. It is therefore unclear why Austria has not reported on imports, nor if any information has been withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

Austria provided no information on how it defines the term 'export'.

Austria aggregated all SALW sub-categories in its 2018 report, in some cases aggregating SALW, and in some cases reporting on small arms and light weapons separately.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Austria's reporting practice remained the same in its 2018 annual report

Austria reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of exports of major conventional weapons. It reported in some cases **Authorized** and in other cases **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of exports of SALW.

Austria did not report imports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Austria reported exports to 92 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 61 were ATT States Parties, 10 were Signatories and 14 were non-members (Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and Tunisia).¹⁵
- Austria reported the export of ten major conventional weapons items: six armoured combat vehicles to Finland and four to Spain, with a total value of €134,400 (US\$158,677).¹⁶
- Austria reported the export of 2,476,518 SALW items, with a total value of €172.9m (US\$204.1m).¹⁷ Austria aggregated data such that it is impossible to determine the relevant sub-categories of SALW exports.
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Austria were the United States (46 per cent) and Canada (12 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Austria did not report import data in 2018.

¹⁵ Austria also reported arms exports to seven non-UN members (Greenland, Holy See, Hong Kong, Kosovo, Macau, New Caledonia and Taiwan).

¹⁶ The total value of armoured combat vehicles reported by Austria may not reflect the actual value of these items. It is unclear why the total value reported is relatively low. Austria did not specify which currency is used for reported values of transfers. For this analysis, the ATT Monitor has assumed the currency to be euros. Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

¹⁷ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

BAHAMAS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

BARBADOS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.



BELGIUM

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Belgium provided descriptions of all reported exports and imports of major conventional weapons and/or comments describing the end-use and/or end-user, after doing so selectively in 2017.

Belgium provided both numbers and values of reported exports and imports of major conventional weapons, after mostly providing only values in 2017. It also reported additional small arms imports and exports aggregated by exporting/importing countries, which it did not do in 2017.

Belgium continued to report on voluntary national categories in 2018, though it did not indicate it was doing so by checking the relevant box on the front page of its report. These were reported under the EU Common Military List's criterion ML1.¹⁸



Room for improvement:

Belgium reported aggregated numbers and values of small arms exports and imports in addition to transfers reported under voluntary national categories, making it impossible to determine the relevant sub-categories of small arms reported.

Belgium provided very few comments or descriptions in relation to its transfers of small arms.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Belgium reported exports to 61 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 43 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and ten were non-members (Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia).¹⁹
- Belgium reported major conventional weapon exports valued at €23m (US\$27.2).²⁰ It reported two exports of major conventional weapons: 18 armoured combat vehicles to Indonesia (United States was the state of origin), and 63 manned combat aircraft to the United States (France was the state of origin).
- Belgium reported aggregated numbers and values of small arms in 2018 that totalled 1,211 items with a total value of €403,156 (US\$475,981).²¹
- Belgium's reported exports of ML1 items in 2018 totalled €326.7m (US\$385.7m).²²
- In terms of value, the main importers of ML1 items from Belgium were Saudi Arabia (60 per cent), Australia (9 per cent) and Switzerland (8 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Belgium's reporting practice changed in its 2018 report.

Belgium reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapon exports, after only providing **Values** in its 2017 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports aggregated by importing country, after not reporting this information in 2017. It continued to report **Authorized Values** of exports under voluntary national categories.

Belgium reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapon imports, after having provided **Values** in its 2017 report. It reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms imports aggregated by exporting country, after not reporting this information in 2017. It continued to report **Actual Values** of imports under voluntary national categories.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Belgium reported imports from 31 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and six were non-members (China, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia).²³
- The only import of major conventional weapons reported by Belgium was of 94 armoured combat vehicles from the United Kingdom.
- Belgium reported imports of 14,108 small arms items, all of which were aggregated by exporting country except for 12 items of rifles and carbines from the United States. The total value of Belgium's small arms imports was €12.2m (US\$14.4m).²⁴
- In terms of value, the main exporters of small arms to Belgium were Germany (31 per cent), Italy (22 per cent) and the United States (17 per cent).
- Belgium's reported imports of ML1 items totalled €28.2m (US\$33.3m).²⁵ The highest value exporters of ML1 items to Belgium were Japan (48 per cent), the United States (32 per cent) and Turkey (9 per cent).

18 Criterion ML1 includes 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 and accessories, and specially designed components.

19 Belgium also reported exports to one non-UN member in 2018 (Taiwan).

20 Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

23 Belgium also reported imports from one non-UN member in 2018 (Taiwan).

24 Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

25 Ibid.

BELIZE

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

BENIN

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Yes (for exports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Benin provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported imports in 2018.

Benin provided descriptions for each reported import.



Room for improvement:

Benin did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Benin could provide comments on reported transfers to indicate end-use and/or end-users.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Benin submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

This is Benin's first ATT annual report.

Benin submitted a 'nil' report for exports. It reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports and did not report any major conventional weapon imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Benin reported imports from two countries in 2018. One was an ATT State Party and one was a non-member (China).
- Benin reported 2,920 SALW imports in four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (68 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (28 per cent).
- The main exporter to Benin was China (75 per cent).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for imports, but reported import information)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported imports in 2018 after aggregating destination countries in 2017.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided both numbers and values of all exports and imports.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided descriptions of all items exported and imported, as well as some comments.



Room for improvement:

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not specify whether it was reporting Authorized or Actual exports or imports.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's descriptions of small arms imports do not correspond clearly with exporting states, making it difficult to determine which items were imported from which states.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Bosnia and Herzegovina's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided **Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapon and SALW items exported, though it had not reported major conventional weapon exports in its 2017 report. It continued not to specify whether exports were Authorized or Actual transfers.

On the front page of its 2018 report, Bosnia and Herzegovina ticked the relevant box to indicate it was submitting a 'nil' report for imports. However, it reported **Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports but did not specify whether imports were Authorized or Actual transfers.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported exports to six countries in 2018. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 568 major conventional weapons items with a total value of €2.4m (US\$2.83m),²⁶ all of which were large-calibre artillery systems.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 1,459 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Collectively, these exports were worth €189,683 (US\$212,411).²⁷ Most light weapons were indicated to be 'non-perspective, outdated and surplus weapons'.
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Bosnia and Herzegovina were Turkey (92 per cent) and Croatia (5 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported imports from 19 countries in 2018. Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 9,686 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Collectively, these reported imports were worth €5m (US\$5.9m).²⁸ In terms of value, the majority were rifles and carbines (43 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (36 per cent) and assault rifles (13 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Bosnia and Herzegovina were the United States (22 per cent), Serbia (21 per cent) and Italy (11 per cent).

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

BULGARIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Bulgaria provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2018.

Bulgaria provided descriptions and/or comments on all of its reported exports and imports of major conventional weapons.

In some cases, Bulgaria provided in its descriptions of reported imports and exports the number of items transferred per each described weapon-type.



Room for improvement:

Bulgaria excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Bulgaria could provide comments on its exports and imports of SALW.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Bulgaria's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Bulgaria reported **Actual Numbers** of exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Bulgaria reported exports to 35 countries in 2018. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories, and 12 were non-members (Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda and Uzbekistan).
- Bulgaria reported the export of 43 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (53 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (35 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Bulgaria were the United States (35 per cent), Saudi Arabia (28 per cent) and Poland (21 per cent).
- Bulgaria reported the export of 81,270 SALW items in 2018, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (71 per cent), hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (16 per cent) and light machine guns (8 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW exports were India (49 per cent), Saudi Arabia (19 per cent) and the United States (13 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Bulgaria reported imports from 22 countries in 2018. Of these, 19 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories, and one was a non-member (Belarus).
- Bulgaria reported the import of 114 major conventional weapons items: two armoured combat vehicles and 112 large-calibre artillery systems. Of the large-calibre artillery systems, 100 came from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Bulgaria reported imports of 8,235 SALW items in 2018, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (40 per cent), assault rifles (24 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (21 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Bulgaria were Romania (26 per cent), Germany (12 per cent) and Austria (12 per cent).

BURKINA FASO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CABO VERDE

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CHAD

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CHILE

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Chile submitted its first ATT annual report despite not being due to submit until 2020.

Chile provided descriptions of its reported imports of major conventional weapons.



Room for improvement:

Chile did not specify whether it was reporting Authorized or Actual imports.

Chile excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Chile did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

This is Chile's first ATT annual report. It was submitted before its first report was due on 31 May 2021.

Chile submitted a 'nil' report for exports. It reported **Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons but did not specify whether they were Actual or Authorized transfers.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Chile submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Chile reported imports from two countries in 2018. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and one was a Signatory.
- Chile reported the import of 12 items of major conventional weapons: six manned combat aircraft from Brazil and six manned attack helicopters from the United States.

COSTA RICA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Costa Rica provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2018.

Costa Rica reported disaggregated imports of ammunition under voluntary national categories.

Costa Rica provided descriptions for all small arms exports and imports under voluntary national categories, as well as comments for exports.



Room for improvement:

Costa Rica did not indicate on the front page of its report by ticking the relevant box that it was including national definitions of categories of conventional arms reported.

Costa Rica could provide comments on its reported imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Costa Rica's reporting remained the same in 2018.

Costa Rica reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports and imports under voluntary national categories and did not report exports or imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Costa Rica reported an export of one small arms item to Colombia in voluntary national categories. The comment on this transfer specifies that the gmm pistol was transferred along with a private citizen who moved from Costa Rica to Colombia.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Costa Rica reported imports from seven countries in 2018. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Costa Rica reported the import of 4,621 small arms items under voluntary national categories. Of these, the majority were 'pistolas' (87 per cent).
- The main small arms exporters were the United States (82 per cent), Austria (12 per cent) and the Czech Republic (3 per cent).
- Costa Rica reported the import of 16.3m units of ammunition under voluntary national categories.
- The main exporter of ammunition to Costa Rica was the United States (97 per cent).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CROATIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

CYPRUS

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

CZECH REPUBLIC

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Czech Republic provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2018.

Czech Republic provided comments for some major conventional weapons exports describing the end-use and/or end-user.



Room for improvement:

Czech Republic did not provide comments on exports and imports of SALW, as well as on imports of major conventional weapons.

Czech Republic could provide descriptions of exports and imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Czech Republic's reporting remained the same in 2018.

Czech Republic reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports and imports.

Czech Republic reported imports of major conventional weapons in 2018, though it did not do so in 2017.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Czech Republic reported exports to 59 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 34 were ATT States Parties, 12 were Signatories and 12 were non-members (Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Uganda).²⁹
- Czech Republic reported the export of 160 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (54 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (40 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons items from the Czech Republic were Ukraine (44 per cent), Poland (18 per cent) and Cyprus (13 per cent).
- Czech Republic reported the export of 79,383 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (58 per cent), assault rifles (21 per cent) and sub-machine guns (10 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from the Czech Republic were Hungary (33 per cent), the United States (19 per cent) and Slovakia (8 per cent). The largest reported export was for 19,596 revolvers and self-loading pistols to Hungary.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Czech Republic reported imports from eight countries in 2018. Of these, three were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (Belarus and China).
- Czech Republic reported one import of major conventional weapons: nine battle tanks from Serbia.
- Czech Republic reported the import of 3,133 SALW items. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (88 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Czech Republic were Belarus (54 per cent), Canada (11 per cent) and China (9 per cent).

²⁹ In addition, the Czech Republic reported exports to one non-UN member (Hong Kong).

DENMARK

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Denmark provided descriptions of some items, including all exports and imports of major conventional weapons, and some small arms imports.

Denmark reported exports of hand grenades under voluntary national categories.

Denmark provided a note with its definitions of the terms 'export' and 'import' to make clear that reported transfers included in its annual report included only permanent exports and imports of conventional arms and not exports or imports for repair or for 'national material for use by forces abroad'.



Room for improvement:

Denmark continued to aggregate countries supplying its small arms imports in 2018, reporting the exporting states collectively as 'Multiple exporting states', making it impossible in some cases to analyse the number of items from specific source countries.

Denmark did not provide information on final importing states in its reported exports of small arms.

While Denmark provided more information about imports reported under the small arms and light weapons sub-categories 'Others', it did not provide details of the final exporting states or types of weapons of exports reported in the small arms sub-category 'Others'.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Denmark reported the export of 405 major conventional weapons items: three warships to Ukraine, and 300 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) and 102 missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) to Latvia (the United States was the state of origin for the MANPADS).
- Denmark reported the total export of 6,108 small arms items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (57 per cent) and 'Others' (38 per cent). It did not name the importing countries or provide any further information.
- Denmark also reported under voluntary national categories the export of 80 hand grenades to Austria.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Denmark's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Denmark reported a combination of **Authorized** and **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons exports, though it reported only Authorized major conventional weapons exports in its 2017 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports, and no exports of light weapons, though it reported Actual Numbers of SALW exports in its 2017 report. It also reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports under voluntary national categories, which it did not do in its 2017 report.

Denmark reported a combination of **Authorized** and **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports, though it reported Actual Numbers of imports in its 2017 report. It reported a combination of Authorized and Actual Numbers of small arms imports, though it reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports in its 2017 report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of light weapons imports, though it did not report any light weapons imports in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Denmark reported the import of 43 major conventional weapons items: 32 armoured combat vehicles from Switzerland, and eight missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) and three missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.
- Denmark reported the import of 24,012 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (38 per cent), 'Others' categories for both small arms and light weapons (33 per cent), and rifles and carbines (29 per cent).
- Denmark aggregated information on exporting states of SALW, with the exception of Norway in the light weapons 'Others' sub-category. It reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

DOMINICA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports and imports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Dominican Republic reported imports of ammunition under voluntary national categories.



Room for improvement:

Dominican Republic excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Dominican Republic did not include information on exporting countries in its report of ammunition imports under voluntary national categories.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Dominican Republic's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Dominican Republic submitted a 'nil' report for exports and reported both **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of imports of ammunition in voluntary national categories. It did not report small arms imports as it did in its 2017 report.

Dominican Republic indicated the cut-off date for its report to be 24 December 2018. It indicated the cut-off was an unspecified date in December 2017 in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Dominican Republic submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Dominican Republic reported the import of 5,078,000 pieces of ammunition under voluntary national categories. It did not give details of the exporting countries.

EL SALVADOR

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

ESTONIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	No, missed deadline
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Estonia provided a few descriptions and/or comments describing the end-use and/or end-user of imports.



Room for improvement:

Where there was more than one exporting or importing state involved in a small arms export or import, Estonia continued to aggregate all countries together within each weapons sub-category, making it impossible to identify the quantities of small arms that were exported to or imported from each country.

Estonia only provided comments on some imports. It could provide descriptions and/or comments for all reported exports and imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Estonia's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Estonia reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports. Though it did not report any exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons, it indicated its practice was to report **Authorized Numbers**.

Estonia reported **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. Though it did not report any imports of light weapons, it indicated its practice was to report **Authorized Numbers**.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Estonia reported exports to 12 countries in 2018. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Kyrgyzstan).
- Estonia did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Estonia reported the export of 524 small arms items in 2018. These covered three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (60 per cent), rifles and carbines (35 per cent) and 'Others' (4 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Estonia reported imports from 19 countries in 2018. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Estonia reported the import of eight armoured combat vehicles from the Netherlands.
- Estonia reported the import of 1,716 small arms in 2018. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (47 per cent), rifles and carbines (all for civilian use) (37 per cent) and 'Others' (also all for civilian use) (15 per cent).

FINLAND

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Finland provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2018.

Finland provided descriptions of items for major conventional weapons and small arms exports.



Room for improvement:

Finland excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Finland aggregated much of the information it provided for light weapons imports, making it impossible to determine which types of weapons were imported from the exporting states provided.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Finland's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Finland continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports, and it continued not reporting exports of light weapons.

Finland reported **Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons imports and did not indicate whether they were Authorized or Actual transfers, though it reported Actual Numbers of these imports in its 2017 report. Finland did not report small arms imports, though it did in its 2017 report. Instead, it reported **Authorized Numbers** of aggregated light weapons imports and did not specify Actual or Authorized imports for other categories of light weapons, after it did not report light weapon imports in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Finland reported exports to 49 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 39 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and three were non-members (India, Jordan and Uzbekistan).³⁰
- Finland reported exports of five major conventional weapons items, all armoured combat vehicles, from Belgium, Slovakia and Sweden.
- Finland reported the export of 161,289 small arms items, all of which were rifles and carbines.
- The main importing states were Canada (62 per cent), Australia (19 per cent) and Norway (8 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Finland reported imports from 10 countries in 2018.³¹ Of these, five were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and one was a non-member (China).
- Finland reported the import of two large-calibre artillery systems from the Republic of Korea with a total value of €6m (US\$7.1m).³²
- Finland reported the import of 24,138 aggregated light weapons items, most of which were aggregated by exporting states.

³⁰ Finland also reported imports from two non-UN members in 2018 (Kosovo and New Caledonia).

³¹ Finland reported an import of 10,106 aggregated light weapons and listed the exporting state as '10,106'. As a result, the total number of exporting countries to Finland is one more than is included in this analysis.

³² Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

FRANCE

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Unspecified – National reporting template

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – National reporting template

What type of report was submitted?

National reporting template



Good practices:

France included an additional column in its national reporting template to allow for comments on each reported transfer.

France provided descriptions of items for all reported exports and imports. These descriptions named the sub-category of weapons and, in some cases, provided additional details such as calibre. France also provided some comments describing the end-use and/or end-user.

France included a detailed national report as additional information along with the submission of its ATT annual report.



Room for improvement:

France did not specify whether reported exports of attack helicopters were manned or unmanned. Similarly, France did not specify whether reported exports of missiles and missile launchers were missiles or MANDPADs, though this may be inferred from the descriptions provided.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

France's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

France reported **Actual Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW. It reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of SALW, and did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- France reported exports to 31 countries in 2018. Of these, 19 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories, and eight were non-members (Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan).
- France reported the export of 1,433 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (47 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (38 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (13 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from France were Saudi Arabia (42 per cent), India (17 per cent) and Botswana (10 per cent).
- France reported the export of 3,505 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (54 per cent) and assault rifles (45 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from France were the United Kingdom (47 per cent), the Central African Republic (40 per cent) and Gabon (5 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- France reported imports from six countries in 2018. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- France did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- France reported the import of 18,636 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (86 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to France were Germany (91 per cent of items) and Belgium (7 per cent).

GEORGIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

GERMANY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Germany provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import.

Germany included a 'national disclaimer' on the front page of its report further clarifying what kinds of information may or may not be inferred through its reporting of authorized transfers.



Room for improvement:

Germany only provided comments on some SALW imports. It could provide descriptions and/or comments for all reported exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Germany reported exports to 36 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 29 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and three were non-members (Jordan, Pakistan and Qatar).³³
- Germany reported the export of 50 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (52 per cent) and battle tanks (40 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Germany were Jordan (50 per cent) and Singapore (36 per cent).
- Germany reported the export of 44,357 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (66 per cent) and recoilless rifles (23 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Germany were France (44 per cent), Switzerland (18 per cent) and the United States (14 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Germany's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Germany reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons exports and reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports.

Germany reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports, though it reported Authorized Numbers in its 2017 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports.

Germany indicated that information had not been withheld on grounds of commercial sensitivity and/or national security in its 2018 report, though it had withheld information in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Germany reported imports from 13 countries in 2018. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Germany reported the import of 19 major conventional weapons items: 17 battle tanks from the Netherlands and two armoured combat vehicles from Austria.
- Germany reported the import of 5,834 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (87 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Germany were the United Kingdom (86 per cent) and the United States (7 per cent).

³³ Germany also reported exports to two non-UN members in 2018 (Gibraltar and the Holy See).

GHANA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

GREECE

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

GRENADA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

GUATEMALA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

GUINEA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

GUYANA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

HONDURAS

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

HUNGARY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	No, missed deadline
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Hungary provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

Hungary provided descriptions and/or comments describing the end-use and/or end-user for all reported exports and imports.

Hungary provided full names for the countries designated as exporting or importing states after providing undefined country codes in its 2017 report.



Room for improvement:

Hungary could clearly indicate that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant spaces blank.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Hungary reported exports to nine countries in 2018. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Egypt).
- Hungary did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Hungary reported the export of 467 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (89 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Hungary were Slovakia (34 per cent), Croatia (30 per cent) and Romania (24 per cent). The Soviet Union³⁴ was the state of origin for all light weapons exports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Hungary's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Hungary did not report exports of major conventional weapons, though it did in its 2017 report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW exports.

Hungary reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It did not report light weapons imports, though it did in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Hungary reported imports from 12 countries in 2018. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Hungary reported the import of four major conventional weapons items: one battle tank from the Czech Republic (for demilitarization/exhibition) and three armoured combat vehicles from Slovakia (for spare parts). The Soviet Union³⁵ was the state of origin for both transfers.
- Hungary reported the import of a total of 35,466 small arms items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (72 per cent), assault rifles (10 per cent) and sub-machine guns (10 per cent).
- The main exporter of small arms to Hungary was the Czech Republic (90 per cent). Hungary reported different states of origin for two reported small arms imports.

³⁴ In this case, the Soviet Union is a historical state of origin.

³⁵ Ibid.

ICELAND

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

IRELAND

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Ireland provided descriptions and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user for most of its reported transfers.

Ireland reported some Values of small arms exports in addition to the Number of items transferred.



Room for improvement:

Ireland excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Ireland continued to aggregate the final importing countries under some small arms exports and imports sub-categories, so it is impossible to analyse how many items within reported transfers were exported to which specific country.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Ireland's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Ireland did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It reported Authorized Numbers and Values of exports of small arms, though it reported only Numbers of small arms exports in its 2017 report.

Ireland did not report imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons, though it reported light weapons imports in its 2017 report. It reported Authorized Numbers of small arms imports.

Ireland indicated that information had been withheld on grounds of commercial sensitivity and/or national security in its 2018 report, after it did not indicate whether or not information was withheld in its 2017 report. Ireland also changed the definitions of the terms 'export' and 'import' in its 2018 report to include transfer of title in addition to physical transfer of items across a national border, as these terms were defined in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Ireland reported exports to 12 countries in 2018. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Pakistan).³⁶
- Ireland did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Ireland reported the export of 1,267 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (82 per cent) and 'Others' (17 per cent), the latter of which were all sporting shotguns and air and combo guns.
- In some cases, Ireland aggregated information for importing countries for these sub-categories so it is unclear to where these items were exported.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Ireland reported imports from 20 countries in 2018. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Ireland reported the import of 3,662 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (47 per cent) and 'Others' (47 per cent), the latter of which were air guns, shotguns and combo guns.
- In most cases, Ireland aggregated information for exporting countries for these sub-categories so it is unclear from where these items were imported.

³⁶ Ireland reported exports to Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom under four separate 'EU Member States' entries. In its 2017 annual report, Ireland also reported exports to 'EU Member States' but did not specify which countries were involved in the transfers.

ITALY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Italy indicated that each reported export and import was Authorized and provided numbers of items transferred.



Room for improvement:

Italy named all export destinations and import sources for SALW in a separate annex, making it difficult, in most cases, to determine which weapons were transferred to which country.

Italy provided no descriptions or comments describing any reported transfers.

Italy excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons but did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Italy reported the export of 1,082 major conventional weapons items, covering seven categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (46 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (32 per cent) and battle tanks (11 per cent).
- Italy did not report the final importing states for its exports of major conventional weapons.
- Italy reported the export of SALW to 34 countries. Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and 13 were non-members (Algeria, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia). It reported the destinations for its SALW exports in a separate annex so it is unclear which types were transferred to which country.
- Italy reported the export of 81,748 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (64 per cent) and assault rifles (32 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW were Qatar (43 per cent), Mexico (32 per cent) and Pakistan (7 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Italy's reporting practice changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Italy reported **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Italy reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms imports, though it did not report any imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons as it did in its 2017 report.

Italy reported the cut-off date for its report to be 23 May 2019. However, the terms 'export' and 'import' were defined as 'Other – Licenses authorized in 2018'.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Italy did not report the import of any major conventional weapons items.
- Italy reported the import of small arms from two countries in 2018, one ATT State Party and one Signatory. It reported the exporting states for its SALW imports in a separate annex so it is unclear which types were transferred from which country.
- Italy reported the export of 534 small arms, covering two sub-categories: rifles and carbines (58 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (42 per cent).
- The two exporters of small arms to Italy were Switzerland (86 per cent) and the United States (14 per cent).

JAMAICA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Jamaica provided comments on most reported transfers describing the end-use and/or end-user.

Jamaica indicated that exports and imports reported in the small arms 'Others' sub-categories were shotguns.



Room for improvement:

Jamaica aggregated numbers of small arms items exported and imported by weapons sub-categories, making it impossible to analyse how many of each weapon went to each importing or exporting state.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Jamaica's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.³⁷

Jamaica reported Authorized Numbers of small arms exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Jamaica reported exports to 14 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Ecuador and Venezuela).³⁸
- Jamaica did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Jamaica reported the export of 271 small arms items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (74 per cent), rifles and carbines (13 per cent) and 'Others' (shotguns) (11 per cent).
- Jamaica aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Jamaica reported imports from 19 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Ecuador and Venezuela).³⁹
- Jamaica did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Jamaica reported the import of 6,004 small arms items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (68 per cent), sub-machine guns (17 per cent) and 'Others' (shotguns) (10 per cent).
- Jamaica aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple exporting states in all cases.

³⁷ Jamaica submitted a 2017 annual report after the cut-off date for the report to be included in the ATT Monitor 2019 Annual Report. Its 2017 annual report was reviewed ahead of the analysis of its 2018 annual report.

³⁸ Jamaica also reported exports to one non-UN member in 2018 (Cayman Islands).

³⁹ Jamaica also reported imports from two non-UN members in 2018 (Cayman Islands and Montserrat).

JAPAN

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Japan provided clear, disaggregated data for all of its reported exports and imports.

Japan provided descriptions for imports of major conventional weapons.

Japan included both Numbers and Values of its small arms exports after only providing numbers in its 2017 annual report.



Room for improvement:

Japan's use of HS Codes for reporting its small arms exports and imports meant that the data provided did not correspond directly to the categorization within the ATT reporting template, making it difficult to comparatively analyse its transfer data.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Japan's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Japan did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports, though it only provided Numbers in its 2017 report.

Japan reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. It provided **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of its small arms imports. It did not report imports of light weapons.

Japan continued to provide information on small arms exports and imports organized according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS Code) of the World Customs Organization.

Japan indicated the cut-off date for its report to be 31 March 2019.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Japan reported exports to nine countries in 2018. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Japan reported the export of 95,284 small arms items with a total value of ¥6.9m (US\$62,719).⁴⁰
- In terms of value, the main importers of small arms from Japan were the United States (74 per cent) and Belgium (19 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Japan reported imports from 12 countries in 2018. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Japan reported the import of 25 major conventional weapons items, including 15 armoured combat vehicles and 10 manned combat aircraft. The two exporters of major conventional weapons items to Japan were the United States (84 per cent) and Australia (16 per cent).
- Japan reported the import of 2,691 small arms items with a total value of ¥1.7m (US\$15,786).⁴¹
- In terms of value, the main exporters of small arms to Japan were the United States (54 per cent), Sweden (28 per cent) and Italy (12 per cent).

⁴⁰ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

LATVIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Latvia provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2018.

In most cases Latvia provided both the Number and Value of SALW exports and imports.

Latvia specified which currency (euro) is used for reported values of transfers, after not doing so in its 2017 report.



Room for improvement:

Latvia did not provide descriptions of items or comments on any of its exports and did so for only a select few of its imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Latvia reported exports to two ATT States Parties in 2018: three rifles and carbines to Estonia and 154 rifles and carbines to Lithuania.
- The total value of small arms exports was €366,502 (US\$432,706).⁴²

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Latvia's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Latvia did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons, though it reported light weapons in its 2017 report. It reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports.

Latvia reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports and **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Latvia reported imports from 14 countries in 2018. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Latvia reported two imports of major conventional weapons: 23 armoured combat vehicles from the United Kingdom and 31 large-calibre artillery systems from Austria, with the United States as the state of origin for the latter.
- Latvia reported the import of a total of 8,632 SALW items with a total value of €804,658 (US\$950,009),⁴³ covering seven sub-categories. Values were not included for all reported SALW imports. In terms of numbers, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (47 per cent) and assault rifles (31 per cent).
- In terms of numbers, the main exporters of SALW to Latvia were Austria (46 per cent) and Germany (45 per cent). Latvia reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

LESOTHO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

LIBERIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

LIECHTENSTEIN

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Liechtenstein provided descriptions of exports and imports and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user. It noted that all small arms exports and imports were non-commercial.



Room for improvement:

Liechtenstein could clearly indicate that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant spaces blank.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Liechtenstein's reporting practice remained the same in its 2018 annual report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports and **Authorized Numbers** of small arms imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Liechtenstein reported only two exports in 2018: three rifles and carbines to Germany, and one rifle and carbine to Austria. Both were hunting rifles and non-commercial.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Liechtenstein reported imports from four countries in 2018, all of which were ATT States Parties.
- Liechtenstein reported imports of 20 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (70 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (25 per cent).
- The main exporters of small arms to Liechtenstein were Austria (60 per cent), Germany (25 per cent) and France (10 per cent).

LITHUANIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

No, report kept confidential

LUXEMBOURG

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Luxembourg provided descriptions for all reported exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

Luxembourg did not indicate if it reported Authorized or Actual transfers.

Luxembourg aggregated some information on reported exports by small arms sub-category, making it impossible to analyse how many weapons in each subcategory were transferred to the multiple importing states.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Luxembourg reported small arms exports to three countries in 2018. Of these, one was an ATT State Party, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Qatar). Luxembourg was not the state of origin for any of its exports.
- Luxembourg reported the export of six small arms items: four rifles and carbines, and two revolvers and self-loading pistols.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Luxembourg's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Luxembourg reported **Numbers** of small arms exports and did not specify whether they were Actual or Authorized transfers, though it provided this information in its 2017 report. It did not report major conventional weapons or light weapons exports.

Luxembourg reported **Numbers** of small arms imports and did not specify whether they were Actual or Authorized transfers, though it submitted a 'nil' report for imports in its 2017 report. It did not report major conventional weapons or light weapons imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Luxembourg reported small arms imports from two countries, both of which were ATT States Parties.
- Luxembourg reported the export of 337 small arms items, covering three sub-categories: assault rifles (70 per cent), sub-machine guns (18 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (12 per cent).

MADAGASCAR

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	No, report kept confidential

MALI

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

MALTA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

MAURITANIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

MAURITIUS

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	No, report kept confidential

MEXICO

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Mexico provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2018.

Mexico provided descriptions and comments on the transfers for each reported export and import describing the end-use and/or end-user.



Room for improvement:

Mexico excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Mexico's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Mexico submitted a 'nil' report for exports, though it reported small arms exports in its 2017 report.

Mexico reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons, though it did in its 2017 report.

Mexico specified that 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' data had been withheld from its report, after not ticking the box in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Mexico submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Mexico reported imports from ten countries in 2018. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Mexico did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Mexico reported the import of 46,160 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (62 per cent), rifles and carbines (13 per cent) and 'Others' (11 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Mexico were Israel (40 per cent), Italy (20 per cent) and the United States (11 per cent). United States was the state of origin of one reported import of hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers.

MONACO

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Yes (for exports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified - Not ticked
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Monaco clearly indicated in its report where it had zero exports and imports to report.



Room for improvement:

Monaco withheld data on the Numbers and/or Values of its reported imports, along with the exporting states, ultimately providing little information about the transfers.

Monaco did not tick the relevant box on the front page of its report to indicate that information was withheld.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Monaco submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Monaco's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.⁴⁴

Monaco submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Monaco reported **Authorized** imports of small arms and withheld the Number and/or Value of the transfers. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Monaco reported imports of revolvers and self-loading pistols and rifles and carbines. It withheld the Numbers and/or Values of these items, as well as the information on exporting states.

⁴⁴ Monaco submitted a 2017 annual report after the cut-off date for the report to be included in the ATT Monitor 2019 Annual Report. Its 2017 annual report was reviewed ahead of the analysis of its 2018 annual report.

MONTENEGRO

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Unspecified – Not ticked
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Montenegro provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2018, after it did not for all transfers in its 2017 report.

Montenegro provided descriptions and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user for most of its reported exports and imports.

Montenegro provided both Numbers and Values for all reported exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

Montenegro did not tick the relevant boxes on the front page of its report to indicate it was not submitting 'nil' reports for exports and imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Montenegro's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Montenegro reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons, though it did in its 2017 report.

Montenegro reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports. It did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Montenegro reported exports to seven countries in 2018. Of these, five were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Vietnam).
- Montenegro did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Montenegro reported the export of 31,633 items of SALW with a total value of €5.9m (US\$6.9m),⁴⁵ covering three sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these items were revolvers and self-loading pistols (76 per cent) and rifles and carbines (24 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Montenegro were Germany (66 per cent) and Ghana (24 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Montenegro reported imports from 13 countries in 2018. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Vietnam).
- Montenegro did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Montenegro reported the import of 4,440 SALW items with a total value of €3.1m (US\$3.7m),⁴⁶ covering six sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of items were revolvers and self-loading pistols (41 per cent), rifles and carbines (37 per cent), and sub-machine guns (21 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Montenegro were Italy (33 per cent), the Czech Republic (22 per cent) and Austria (17 per cent). Montenegro reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

⁴⁵ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

NETHERLANDS

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Netherlands provided clear, disaggregated information for most of its reported exports and imports.

Netherlands provided descriptions for all exports of major conventional weapons and comments for all imports of major conventional weapons.



Room for improvement:

Netherlands provided only some descriptions of SALW exports and imports. It did not provide comments on any SALW exports and imports.

Netherlands did not indicate whether or not reported imports of rifles and carbines were Actual or Authorized transfers.

Netherlands did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Netherlands's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Netherlands reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports and imports. It did not report exports of light weapons.

Netherlands reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Netherlands reported exports to 27 countries in 2018. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Uganda).
- Netherlands reported the export of 42 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. Of these, 81 per cent were battle tanks (Germany was the state of Origin) and 19 per cent were armoured combat vehicles (Sweden was the state of origin).
- Netherlands reported the export of 2,095 small arms items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (39 per cent), rifles and carbines (38 per cent) and light machine guns (21 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from the Netherlands were Belgium (31 per cent), the United States (15 per cent) and the United Kingdom (10 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Netherlands reported imports from 25 countries in 2018. Of these, 24 were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Netherlands reported the import of 11 armoured combat vehicles: ten from Germany and one from Australia.
- Netherlands reported the import of 24,112 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (68 per cent), and rifles and carbines (23 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to the Netherlands were Austria (63 per cent), Portugal (12 per cent) and Germany (5 per cent).

NEW ZEALAND

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

New Zealand provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import.

New Zealand reported exports and imports under voluntary national categories, and provided extensive information in Annex 2 to clarify specific national definitions of Category VIII weapons (SALW), and of its voluntary national categories.



Room for improvement:

New Zealand did not provide any comments or descriptions on exports or imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

New Zealand's reporting remained the same in its 2018 report.

New Zealand reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports and exports of shotguns under voluntary national categories. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

New Zealand reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports and imports of shotguns under voluntary national categories. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- New Zealand reported exports to 37 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, eight were Signatories and eight were non-members (China, Fiji, Indonesia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Sri Lanka and Tonga).⁴⁷
- New Zealand did not report the export of any major conventional weapons.
- New Zealand reported the export of 1,789 small arms, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (64 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (21 per cent), and shotguns reported under voluntary national categories (12 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from New Zealand were Australia (32 per cent), China (15 per cent) and the United States (12 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- New Zealand reported imports from 28 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and two were non-members (China and Russia).⁴⁸
- New Zealand did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- New Zealand reported the import of 6,221 SALW items, covering 11 sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (41 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (36 per cent) and shotguns reported under voluntary national categories (16 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to New Zealand were the United States (38 per cent), Turkey (14 per cent) and Australia (12 per cent).

⁴⁷ New Zealand also reported exports to three non-UN members (French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Niue).

⁴⁸ New Zealand also reported imports from two non-UN members (Cook Islands and New Caledonia).

NIGER

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

NIGERIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	No, missed deadline
Was the Annual Report made public?	No, report kept confidential



ROCKETS BEING DESTROYED
AS PART OF A UNITED NATIONS
MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED
STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
(MINUSCA) IN 2015.

CREDIT: © UN PHOTO / NEKTARIOS
MARKOGIANNIS

NORWAY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Norway disaggregated the names of the final importing countries for its exports after having provided aggregated information in its 2017 report.

Norway provided descriptions and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user for all of its reported exports and imports, with the exception of voluntary national categories.

Norway reported aggregate exports of ammunition under voluntary national categories.



Room for improvement:

Norway did not provide information on final importing states in its reported aggregate exports of ammunition under voluntary national categories.

Norway excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Norway's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report, though it changed its definition of the term 'import' slightly to only 'physical transfer of items across a national border'.

Norway reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports. It reported **Values** of its exports of ammunition under voluntary national categories but did not specify if Actual or Authorized exports.

Norway reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It did not report imports of light weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Norway reported exports to 15 countries in 2018. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Norway reported the export of 13 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Norway were Chile (38 per cent), Finland (15 per cent) and Poland (15 per cent).
- Norway reported the export of 1,112 SALW, all of which were either rifles and carbines (99 per cent) or portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems.
- The main importers of SALW from Norway were the United Kingdom (56 per cent), Sweden (23 per cent) and Germany (12 per cent).
- Norway also reported the export of NOK949,529 (US\$116,750)⁴⁹ worth of ammunition but did not provide information on importing states.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Norway reported imports from four countries in 2018. Of these, three were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Norway reported the import of eight major conventional weapons items: two armoured combat vehicles from Sweden and six manned combat aircraft from the United States.
- Norway reported the import of 291 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (77 per cent) and rifles and carbines (16 per cent).
- The two exporters of small arms to Norway were Germany (84 per cent) and Austria (16 per cent).

PANAMA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Yes (for exports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Panama provided both a description and comment describing the end-use and/or end-user of its one reported small arms import.



Room for improvement:

Panama aggregated information on exporting states for its one reported small arms import, making it impossible to analyse the breakdown of imports by origin.

Panama did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Panama's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Panama submitted a 'nil' exports report for exports.

Panama reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms imports, though it reported Authorized imports in its 2017 report. Panama did not report any imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Panama submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Panama reported the import of 46 revolvers and self-loading pistols in 2018 from Germany and the United States.



5.56MM AMMUNITION ROUNDS
USED BY THE UK ROYAL MARINE
BOARDING TEAM IN SA80
ASSAULT RIFLES.

CREDIT: © CROWN 2010 /
DAVE JENKINS

PARAGUAY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Paraguay provided descriptions and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user of all of its reported SALW imports.



Room for improvement:

Paraguay aggregated information on exporting states for its one reported import of revolvers and self-loading pistols, making it impossible to analyse the breakdown of imports by origin.

Paraguay did not provide Numbers or Values for its reported imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Paraguay submitted a 2018 annual report after not submitting one for 2017.

Paraguay did not report any exports, though it indicated it was not submitting a 'nil' report for exports on the front page of its report.

Paraguay reported Authorized SALW imports. It did not provide a Number or Value for the reported imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Paraguay did not report any exports in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Paraguay reported imports from seven countries in 2018. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Paraguay did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Paraguay reported SALW imports, covering five sub-categories.

PERU

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

- Peru provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported imports.
- Peru provided Values for all SALW imports, after having done so for a select number in its 2017 report.
- Peru provided descriptions on all reported imports.



Room for improvement:

- Peru reported one import as an Authorized transfer while others were reported as Actual. It could instead provide all Actual transfers or all Authorized transfers so information remains consistent.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Peru's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Peru submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Peru reported mostly **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports, though one reported import was for an **Authorized** transfer. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Peru submitted a 'nil' exports report in 2018.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Peru reported imports from ten countries in 2018. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Peru did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Peru reported the import of 9,693 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these items, the majority were reported in the 'Others' sub-category (97 per cent).
- The main exporters to Peru were Austria (45 per cent), the United States (16 per cent) and Italy (14 per cent).

POLAND

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified - Not ticked
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Poland provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2018.

Poland provided descriptions of items for almost all exports of major conventional weapons.



Room for improvement:

Poland did not specify if 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' data had been withheld from the report.

Poland did not provide descriptions and/or comments for SALW that were exported or for major conventional weapons or SALW that were imported.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Poland's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Poland reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Poland reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It did not report imports of light weapons, though it did in its 2017 report.

Poland indicated that the cut-off date for its 2018 report was 28 May 2019. The cut-off date was 21 June 2018 in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Poland reported exports to 12 countries in 2018. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Iraq).
- Poland reported exports of 187 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (78 per cent) and manned attack helicopters (13 per cent).⁵⁰
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Poland were Ukraine (58 per cent), Bulgaria (21 per cent) and Chile (13 per cent).
- Poland reported the export of 16,624 SALW items in 2018, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (68 per cent), and revolvers and self-loading pistols (30 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Poland were the United States (48 per cent) and Czech Republic (42 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Poland reported imports from 13 countries in 2018. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Poland reported imports of 144 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.).
- The exporters of major conventional weapons to Poland were Ukraine (64 per cent), Serbia (28 per cent) and Norway (8 per cent).
- Poland reported 3,742 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (93 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Poland were the Czech Republic (55 per cent), Slovenia (26 per cent) and Austria (11 per cent).

⁵⁰ Poland submitted two versions of its annual report. The second report includes 20 MANPADs exported to Lithuania that did not appear in the first report submitted to the ATT Secretariat. Totals presented here include the 20 MANPADs.

PORTUGAL

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Portugal provided clear, disaggregated data on all reported exports and imports.
Portugal provided descriptions of items for major conventional weapons exports.



Room for improvement:

Portugal did not provide comments describing the end-use and/or end-user for any of its transfers, and it provided fewer descriptions of items than it did in its 2017 report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Portugal's reporting changed in its 2018 annual report.

Portugal reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons exports. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of most small arms exports, as well as one transaction with **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports. It did not report any exports of light weapons.

Portugal did not report any imports of major conventional weapons, though it did in its 2017 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of some small arms imports, as well as **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of some small arms imports. It did not report any imports of light weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Portugal reported exports to 35 countries in 2018. Of these, 31 were ATT States Parties and four were Signatories.
- Portugal reported the export of 47 major conventional weapons items, with a total value of €2.9m (US\$3.2m),⁵¹ all of which were armoured combat vehicles.
- In terms of value, the two importers of major conventional weapons from Portugal were Guatemala (68 per cent) and Panama (32 per cent).
- Portugal reported the export of 61,613 SALW items, covering three sub-categories: were rifles and carbines (99 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from Portugal were the United States (45 per cent) and Belgium (40 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Portugal reported imports from 20 countries in 2018. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Venezuela).
- Portugal did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Portugal reported the import of 5,035 SALW, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (44 per cent) and revolvers and pistols (42 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW items to Portugal were Austria (26 per cent), Italy (25 per cent) and Germany (19 per cent).

⁵¹ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Republic of Korea provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports.

Republic of Korea provided descriptions of all reported exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

Republic of Korea excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Republic of Korea reported exports to three countries in 2018. Of these, two were ATT Signatories and one was a non-member (Indonesia).
- Republic of Korea reported the export of one major conventional weapon item, a warship to Thailand.
- Republic of Korea reported the export of 1,130 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (38 per cent), sub-machine guns (35 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (18 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from the Republic of Korea were Thailand (62 per cent) and Indonesia (35 per cent).

Reporting practice summary - 2018

This is the Republic of Korea's first ATT annual report.

Republic of Korea reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Republic of Korea reported **Authorized Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Republic of Korea provided its own definitions of the terms 'export' and 'import', indicating in both instances that its data is based on licenses granted (authorized, signing contracts) and not on actual transfers.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Republic of Korea reported imports from three countries in 2018. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and two were Signatories.
- Republic of Korea reported the import of 70 major conventional weapons items: six manned combat aircraft and 64 missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) from the United States.
- Republic of Korea reported the import of 748 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were sub-machine guns (44 per cent) and assault rifles (42 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to the Republic of Korea were Germany (86 per cent) and Turkey (12 per cent).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Republic of Moldova provided descriptions of all reported exports and imports.

Republic of Moldova indicated that it had not withheld data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons after having not provided this information in its 2017 report.



Room for improvement:

Republic of Moldova continued to aggregate data on exporting states for each sub-category of its reported imports of small arms.

Republic of Moldova did not provide comments describing the end-use and/or end-user on any of its transfers after having done so selectively in its 2017 report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Republic of Moldova's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Republic of Moldova reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports, though it only provided Numbers and no Values in its 2017 report. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Republic of Moldova reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports, though it only provided Numbers and did not report any imports of major conventional weapons in its 2017 report. It did not report imports of light weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Republic of Moldova reported one small arms export of 1,600 rifles and carbines to Germany with a total value of MDL17,880 (US\$322,465).⁵² Germany and Russia were the states of origin for this transfer.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Republic of Moldova reported imports from 11 countries in 2018. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russia).
- Republic of Moldova reported the import of 71 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) from Russia and Romania with a total value of MDL2.7m (US\$48.6m).⁵³
- Republic of Moldova reported the import of 2,938 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (77 per cent) and rifles and carbines (20 per cent).
- Information on exporting states of Moldova's imports of small arms was aggregated, so it is impossible to determine the breakdown of quantities among the various exporters.

⁵² Currency conversion via Xe data. Because no annual conversion rate was available for MDL, the exchange rate for the date of submission of Moldova's Annual Report was used (25 May 2019). <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=MDL&date=2019-05-27>.

⁵³ Ibid.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Republic of North Macedonia provided descriptions of all its reported exports and imports after having done so only for light weapons exports in its 2017 report.



Room for improvement:

Republic of North Macedonia aggregated information on final importing and exporting states after having provided clear, disaggregated information in its 2017 report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Republic of North Macedonia's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 report.

Republic of North Macedonia submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Republic of North Macedonia reported both **Authorized** and **Actual Numbers** of small arms imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons or light arms.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Republic of North Macedonia submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Republic of North Macedonia reported imports from nine countries in 2018. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Republic of North Macedonia did not report the import of any major conventional weapons.
- Republic of North Macedonia reported imports of a total of 829 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (76 per cent), and revolvers and self-loading pistols (24 per cent).
- Information on exporting states of Republic of North Macedonia's imports of small arms was mostly aggregated, so it is impossible to determine the breakdown of quantities among the various exporters in most instances. It reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

ROMANIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Romania provided clear, disaggregated data on all reported exports and imports.

Romania provided descriptions of all reported transfers and in some cases comments describing the end-use and/or end-user.



Room for improvement:

Romania aggregated states of origin for many reported SALW imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Romania's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Romania reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports, though it did not report exports of major conventional weapons in its 2017 report.

Romania reported **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons, though it did in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Romania reported exports to 13 countries in 2018. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Afghanistan and Somalia).
- Romania reported the export of 96 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) to the United States.
- Romania reported the export of 54,413 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (55 per cent), assault rifles (21 per cent) and rifles and carbines (20 per cent).
- The main importing countries of SALW from Romania were the United States (87 per cent), Bulgaria (5 per cent) and Czech Republic (3 per cent). Germany and Italy were the states of origin for one reported export of rifles and carbines.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Romania reported imports from 15 countries in 2018. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Romania did not report imports of any major conventional weapons.
- Romania reported the import of 5,979 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (49 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (33 per cent), and hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (10 per cent). Romania reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

SAINT LUCIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

SAMOA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Yes (for both exports and imports)
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified - Not ticked
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Samoa clearly indicated it was submitting 'nil' reports for both exports and imports by checking the relevant boxes on the front page of its report.



Room for improvement:

Samoa did not indicate if it withheld data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons by ticking the relevant boxes on the front page of its report.

Samoa did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Samoa's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.⁵⁴ It submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Samoa submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Samoa submitted a 'nil' report for imports.

SAN MARINO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

SENEGAL

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	No, report kept confidential

⁵⁴ Samoa submitted a 2017 annual report after the cut-off date for the report to be included in the ATT Monitor 2019 Annual Report. Its 2017 annual report was reviewed ahead of the analysis of its 2018 annual report.

SERBIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Unspecified - Not ticked
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

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



Room for improvement:

Serbia only selectively provided descriptions of items for its exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW. Only one description described the end-use and/or end-user of the transfer.

Serbia did not specify if it was providing 'nil' reports by ticking the relevant boxes on the front page of its report, though it provided data for exports and imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Serbia's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Serbia reported **Actual Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Serbia reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Serbia reported exports to 41 countries and territories in 2018.⁵⁵ Of these, 22 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and 13 were non-members (Armenia, Belarus, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Vietnam).⁵⁶
- Serbia reported exports of 23,514 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (63 per cent), and missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (37 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from Serbia were the United Arab Emirates (60 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (35 per cent). The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)⁵⁷ was listed as the state of origin of one transfer of large-calibre artillery systems.
- Serbia reported the export of 81,863 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (77 per cent), portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems (9 per cent), and revolvers and self-loading pistols (7 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Serbia were Saudi Arabia (36 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (32 per cent) and Burkina Faso (7 per cent). Serbia was not the state of origin for a number of SALW exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Serbia reported imports from 18 countries in 2018. Of these, 14 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and three were non-members (China, Iraq and Russia).
- Serbia reported imports of 12 major conventional weapons items: 11 manned combat aircraft from Russia and one warship from Montenegro (the state of origin was Croatia).
- Serbia reported the import of 2,756 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (36 per cent), rifles and carbines (31 per cent), and revolvers and self-loading pistols (25 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Serbia were Belgium (33 per cent) and the United States (16 per cent). Serbia reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

⁵⁵ This total includes one export where Serbia listed itself as the final importing state.

⁵⁶ Serbia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Comoro Islands).

⁵⁷ In this case, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) is a historical state of origin.

SEYCHELLES

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

SIERRA LEONE

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes, for exports and imports

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Sierra Leone indicated it submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports by ticking all of the relevant boxes.



Room for improvement:

Sierra Leone did not provide a cut-off date for its report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Sierra Leone's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Sierra Leone submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Sierra Leone submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Sierra Leone submitted a 'nil' report for imports.

SLOVAKIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Slovakia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import.

Slovakia provided detailed descriptions of major conventional weapons exports and imports. In some cases, it also provided comments describing the end-use and/or end-user.

Slovakia specified the cut-off date for its report.



Room for improvement:

Slovakia provided very few descriptions and comments describing the end-use and/or end-user on reported exports and imports of SALW.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Slovakia's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Slovakia reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Slovakia reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Slovakia reported exports to 52 countries and territories in 2018. Of these, 37 were ATT States Parties, 11 were Signatories and three were non-members (Bolivia, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan).⁵⁸
- Slovakia reported the export of 7,428 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (99 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from Slovakia were Poland (82 per cent) and Cyprus (16 per cent).
- Slovakia reported the export of 37,844 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (87 per cent), assault rifles (6 per cent) and rifles and carbines (4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Slovakia were Thailand (27 per cent), Bolivia (16 per cent) and Israel (10 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Slovakia reported imports from 22 countries in 2018. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and one was a non-member (Belarus).
- Slovakia reported the import of 16,866 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (over 99 per cent).
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Slovakia were the Czech Republic (70 per cent) and Belarus (30 per cent).
- Slovakia reported the import of 19,688 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (36 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (32 per cent) and portable anti-tank guns (30 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Slovakia were Romania (30 per cent), Austria (22 per cent) and Germany (17 per cent).

⁵⁸ Slovakia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Taiwan).

SLOVENIA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	No
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Slovenia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export in 2018 including both Numbers and Values of items transferred.

Slovenia provided descriptions of almost all reported exports and imports, as well as selective comments on transfers.



Room for improvement:

Slovenia only provided comments describing the end-use and/or end-user on a small number of transfers.

Slovenia did not specify which currency is used to report the values of its exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Slovenia reported exports to ten countries and territories in 2018. Of these, six were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and two were non-members (Egypt and Kuwait).⁵⁹
- Slovenia reported exports of 22 major conventional weapons items with a total value of €297,680 (US\$351,452)⁶⁰, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.).
- In terms of value, the two importers of major conventional weapons from Slovenia were Spain (57 per cent) and Germany (43 per cent). It specified in the comment section all items were for 'testing purposes'.
- Slovenia reported the export of 5,118 SALW items with a total value of €2.2m (US\$2.6m),⁶¹ covering five sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (96 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Slovenia were the United States (73 per cent), Poland (16 per cent) and Austria (9 per cent). Austria was the state of origin for a number of these reported exports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Slovenia's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Slovenia reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports. It did not report exports of light weapons, though it did in its 2017 report.

Slovenia reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Slovenia reported imports from five countries in 2018. All five were ATT States Parties.
- Slovenia did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Slovenia reported imports of 350 SALW items with a total value of €600,328 (US\$708,770),⁶² covering seven sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were recoilless rifles (83 per cent) and assault rifles (11 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Slovenia were Sweden (83 per cent) and Poland (11 per cent). Slovenia reported different states of origin for two reported imports of assault rifles from Poland.

⁵⁹ Slovenia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Kosovo).

⁶⁰ Slovenia did not specify which currency is used for reported values of transfers. For this analysis, the ATT Monitor has assumed the currency to be euros. Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

SOUTH AFRICA

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

South Africa provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

South Africa withheld some data from its annual report for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons and did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

South Africa provided no descriptions and only two comments describing the end-use and/or end-user of its exports and imports.

South Africa provided data on exports and imports in the 'Others' categories of small arms but did not provide descriptions of these items.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

South Africa's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

South Africa reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

South Africa reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports, though it did not report major conventional weapons imports in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- South Africa reported exports to 29 countries in 2018. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties, eight were Signatories and eight were non-members (Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nepal, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Uganda).
- South Africa reported exports of 1,123 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (91 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (9 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from South Africa were Saudi Arabia (89 per cent) and the United Arab Emirates (3 per cent).
- South Africa reported the export of 1,278 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (48 per cent), rifles and carbines (36 per cent), and 'Others' (15 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from South Africa were the United Kingdom (22 per cent), Zimbabwe (16 per cent) and Lesotho (12 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- South Africa reported imports from 26 countries in 2018. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and three were non-members (China, Kenya and Russia).
- South Africa reported the import of five major conventional weapons items: four large-calibre artillery systems from Kenya and one armoured combat vehicle from Finland.
- South Africa reported the import of 63,960 SALW items, covering three sub-categories: revolvers and self-loading pistols (81 per cent), rifles and carbines (11 per cent), and 'Others' (8 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to South Africa were the United States (41 per cent), Austria (11 per cent) and China (10 per cent).

SPAIN

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	Unspecified - Not ticked
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified - Not ticked
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Spain provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported exports and imports.



Room for improvement:

Spain did not indicate by ticking the relevant boxes if it was including 'nil' reports for its imports or exports, though it provided data for both.

Spain could provide descriptions of items or comments on its exports and imports.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Spain's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Spain reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports, though it did not report exports of small arms in its 2017 report.

Spain reported **Actual Numbers** of light weapons imports, though it did not report any in its 2017 report. It did not report any imports of major conventional weapons or small arms, though it did report small arms imports in its 2017 report.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Spain reported exports to six countries in 2018. Of these, two were ATT State Parties and four were non-members (Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia).
- Spain reported the export of 21 major conventional weapons items, all of which were large-calibre artillery systems to Saudi Arabia.
- Spain reported the export of 2,952 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems (99 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW exports from Spain were Pakistan (49 per cent), Estonia (34 per cent) and Indonesia (16 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Spain reported imports from two countries in 2018. One was an ATT State Party and one was a Signatory.
- Spain reported the import of 29 light weapons items: five heavy machine guns from the United States and 24 portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems from Germany.

SWEDEN

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?	Yes
Was the Annual Report made public?	Yes
Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?	No
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes
What type of report was submitted?	ATT reporting template and online reporting tool



Good practices:

Sweden made extensive use of 'Section C: Voluntary National Categories' to report data under 19 out of 22 EU Common Military List categories. It reported aggregate **Actual Values** of items exported to individual destinations under each category.⁶³

Sweden provided descriptions of items for exports and imports reported in ATT major conventional weapons and SALW categories.



Room for improvement:

Sweden submitted 2018 reports using both the ATT reporting template and online reporting tool. However, information reported under voluntary national categories was included only in the ATT reporting template and not the online version.

Sweden could provide comments on its exports and imports describing the end-use and/or end-user.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Sweden's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Sweden reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and light weapons exports. It reported **Actual Values** of exports under voluntary national categories. It did not report any small arms exports.

Sweden reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. It did not report imports of SALW.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Sweden reported exports under sections A and B to ten countries. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Sweden reported the export of 14 major conventional weapons items under sections A and B, all of which were armoured combat vehicles to Austria.
- Sweden reported light weapon exports under sections A and B, covering two sub-categories. It kept the amounts of each classified.
- Under voluntary national categories, Sweden also provided data covering 19 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items, which include small arms, it reported exports worth SEK17.3m (US\$2m).⁶⁴ In terms of value, the majority of ML1 exports were to the Netherlands (35 per cent), South Africa (17 per cent) and France (10 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Sweden reported one import of a classified number of missiles and missile launchers (missiles) from the United Kingdom.

⁶³ 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).

⁶⁴ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2018 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

SWITZERLAND

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

No

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT online reporting tool



Good practices:

Switzerland provided clear, disaggregated data on each reported export and import.

Switzerland provided descriptions and comments on exports and imports of major conventional weapons.



Room for improvement:

Switzerland could provide descriptions and/or comments on its SALW exports or small arms imports.

Switzerland indicated on the front page of its report that it used national definitions, though it did not provide information to clarify these definitions in Annex 2 of its 2018 annual report as it did in its 2017 report.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Switzerland's reporting changed slightly in its 2018 annual report.

Switzerland reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons exports. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports.

Switzerland reported **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports, though it did not report imports of major conventional weapons in its 2017 report.

Switzerland reported exports and imports using the ATT reporting template, but provided information in Annex 2 to clarify that it reported exports and imports under UN Registry Categories I-VIII, including a detailed description of its Category VIII definition.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Switzerland reported exports to 46 countries in 2018. Of these, 36 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and six were non-members (India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman and Pakistan).
- Switzerland reported exports of 76 major conventional weapons items: 73 armoured combat vehicles and three large-calibre artillery systems.
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from Switzerland were Denmark (38 per cent), Germany (37 per cent) and Romania (13 per cent).
- Switzerland reported exports of 14,779 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (36 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (26 per cent), and assault rifles (21 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from Switzerland were the United States (61 per cent), Italy (9 per cent) and Germany (8 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Switzerland reported imports from 26 countries in 2018. Of these, 22 were ATT States Parties and four were Signatories.
- Switzerland reported the import of 65 major conventional weapons items: 63 armoured combat vehicles and two battle tanks.
- The main exporter of major conventional weapons to Switzerland was Ireland (92 per cent).
- Switzerland reported the import of 14,561 small arms items in 2018, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (76 per cent), assault rifles (10 per cent) and rifles and carbines (9 per cent).
- The main exporters of small arms to Switzerland were Austria (28 per cent), Germany (27 per cent) and the United States (17 per cent).

TOGO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.

TUVALU

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

No, missed deadline

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports and imports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

No

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Tuvalu indicated it submitted 'nil' reports for exports and imports by ticking the relevant boxes on the front page of its report after having not done so in its 2017 report.

Tuvalu indicated that it did not withhold data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons by ticking the relevant boxes on the front page of its report after having not done so in its 2017 report.



Room for improvement:

Tuvalu did not indicate the calendar year for which it was reporting or provide a cut-off date.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Tuvalu's reporting remained the same in its 2018 annual report.

Tuvalu submitted 'nil' reports for exports and imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Tuvalu submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Tuvalu submitted a 'nil' report for imports.

UNITED KINGDOM

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Unspecified – UNROCA template

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Unspecified – UNROCA template

What type of report was submitted?

UNROCA report



Good practices:

United Kingdom provided clear, disaggregated data for each export of major conventional weapons and SALW.

United Kingdom provided detailed descriptions of items and/or some comments on transfers for many of its exports.



Room for improvement:

United Kingdom provided no data on imports for major conventional weapons or SALW and did not indicate if it submitted a 'nil' report for imports.

United Kingdom did not specify whether the reported exports of attack helicopters were manned or unmanned.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

United Kingdom changed its reporting in its 2018 annual report. It submitted its UNROCA report in place of the ATT reporting template that it used in its 2017 report.

United Kingdom reported **Authorized Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

United Kingdom did not report any imports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- United Kingdom reported exports to 77 countries for 2018. Of these, 49 were ATT States Parties, 13 were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam).
- United Kingdom reported the export of 319 major conventional weapons items, covering eight categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (50 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (32 per cent) and attack helicopters (7 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from the United Kingdom were Saudi Arabia (49 per cent), the United States (18 per cent) and Norway (7 per cent).
- United Kingdom reported the export of 41,307 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (90 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from the United Kingdom were the United States (79 per cent) and Australia (5 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- United Kingdom did not report imports.

URUGUAY

Was an annual report submitted by 31 May 2019?

Yes

Was the Annual Report made public?

Yes

Was a 'nil' report submitted for exports or imports in 2018?

Yes (for exports and imports)

Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?

Yes

What type of report was submitted?

ATT reporting template



Good practices:

Uruguay provided clear, disaggregated data for its one reported small arms import and included a description of the reported items.



Room for improvement:

Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for imports but reported data for one import of small arms.

Reporting practice summary - 2018

Uruguay did not submit a 2017 annual report.

Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for imports but reported **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of one small arms import.

Transfer summary - 2018: Export Data

- Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Transfer summary - 2018: Import Data

- Uruguay reported one import of small arms of 40 rifles and carbines from Austria.

ZAMBIA

Did not submit an ATT Annual Report for 2018.



**UGANDAN SOLDIER SERVING WITH
THE AMISOM HOLDS A ROCKET-
PROPELLED GRENADE OUTSIDE
OF MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.**

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