

ITALY

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – On time	
Was the 2020 annual report made public?	Yes	
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Yes	
What reporting template was used?	ATT online reporting tool and annex tables	
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Italy's reporting practice changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

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

Italy reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports. It did not report light weapons imports in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Italy made clear it reported authorized exports and imports, and it 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 excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons but did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Italy did not report the final importing states for its exports of major conventional weapons.
- Italy reported the export of 774 major conventional weapons items, covering seven categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (33 per cent), battle tanks (30 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (25 per cent).
- Italy reported the export of SALW to 42 countries. Of these, 22 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Egypt, Turkmenistan and Vietnam). It reported the destinations for its SALW exports in a separate annex so it is unclear which weapon types were transferred to which country.
- Italy reported the export of 48,353 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (44 per cent), assault rifles (26 per cent) and rifles and carbines (18 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW to Italy were Austria (17 per cent), Mexico (15 per cent) and Thailand (14 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: 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 2019, 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 import of 7,664 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (39 per cent), light machine guns (39 per cent) and rifles and carbines (19 per cent).
- The two exporters of SALW to Italy were the United States (87 per cent) and Switzerland (13 per cent).