SLOVENIA

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? No

What reporting template was used? ATT reporting template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2015 ✓ 2016 ✓ 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓


REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Slovenia’s reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Slovenia reported Actual Numbers and Values of SALW exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons as it did in its 2018 report, and instead reported light weapons exports after not doing so in 2018.

Slovenia reported Actual Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It reported imports of major conventional weapons though it did not in its 2018 report, and it did not report light weapons as it did in 2018.
Slovenia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export and both numbers and values of items transferred.

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

Slovenia indicated clearly that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Slovenia reported imports from nine countries in 2019. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Slovenia reported the import of one major conventional weapon item, a large-calibre artillery system from Spain. Slovenia listed itself as the state of origin.

Slovenia reported imports of 783 SALW items with a total value of €91,057 (US$101,968), covering four sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (82 per cent), rifles and carbines (16 per cent) and assault rifles (2 per cent).

In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Slovakia (40 per cent), the Czech Republic (38 per cent) and Austria (7 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Slovenia reported exports to 17 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and three were non-members (Egypt, Oman and Pakistan).

- Slovenia did not report exports of any major conventional weapons items.

- Slovenia reported the export of 3,368 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. It did not report values for all transfers but reported a total of €872,590 (US$977,144) covering four sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (82 per cent) and heavy machine guns (18 per cent).

- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Slovenia were the United States (42 per cent), Serbia (15 per cent) and Austria (15 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Slovenia reported imports from nine countries in 2019. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

- Slovenia reported the import of one major conventional weapon item, a large-calibre artillery system from Spain. Slovenia listed itself as the state of origin.

- Slovenia reported imports of 783 SALW items with a total value of €91,057 (US$101,968) covering four sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (82 per cent), rifles and carbines (16 per cent) and assault rifles (2 per cent).

- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Slovakia (40 per cent), the Czech Republic (38 per cent) and Austria (7 per cent).

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

2 Slovenia did not specify which currency it used to report the values of its exports and imports. For this analysis, the ATT Monitor has assumed the currency to be euros. Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm.

3 Ibid.