

SWEDEN

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 reporting template and online reporting tool	
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

Sweden's reporting remained the same in its 2019 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, though the amount was classified. It did not report imports of SALW.

**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 values of items exported to individual destinations under each category.¹

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

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Sweden could provide comments describing the nature of its exports and imports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Sweden reported exports under sections A and B to nine countries in 2019. Of these, six were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (India).
- Sweden reported the export of 18 major conventional weapons items under sections A and B, which were armoured combat vehicles to Austria. It also reported exports of missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) to Brazil, Lithuania and Singapore. It kept the numbers of each classified.
- Sweden reported exports of light weapons under sections A and B, covering two sub-categories to Australia, India, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. It kept the numbers 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 SEK14.5m (US\$1.5m).² In terms of value, the majority of ML1 exports were to Germany (15 per cent), South Africa (13 per cent) and the United Kingdom (13 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Sweden reported imports from one ATT State Party in 2019.
- Sweden reported one import of a classified number of missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United Kingdom.

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

2 Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.