

3.2 – COUNTRY PROFILES

This section examines the annual reports submitted by States Parties to the ATT covering their exports and imports of conventional arms in 2019. 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-seven States Parties were due to submit an annual report for 2019 to the ATT Secretariat by 31 May 2020.¹ As of 1 February 2021, 56 had done so,² of which 45 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 and commitments in the ATT. In order for annual reports to fulfil this pivotal role, it is necessary that States Parties complete them in a timely, 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 included an assessment of reporting practices, identification of a baseline of trends, examples of good national practices, and interpretive and practical challenges that were common among States Parties.



IN ORDER FOR ANNUAL REPORTS TO FULFIL THIS PIVOTAL ROLE, IT IS NECESSARY THAT STATES PARTIES COMPLETE THEM IN A TIMELY, COMPREHENSIVE, ACCURATE AND PUBLIC MANNER.

METHODOLOGY

All annual reports were downloaded for analysis by 1 February 2021.³ Any reports submitted subsequently or later amended by a State Party have not been taken into consideration. Each profile takes stock of States Parties' compliance with Article 13.3 reporting obligations for each year a report was due and indicates whether reports were made publicly available.

Where applicable, State Parties' reports for 2019 were compared to those for 2018 so as to consider the extent to which national reporting practices changed following last year's round of annual reporting under the ATT. 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 2020 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 country⁴
- 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 completing ATT annual reports.

1 States Parties are granted by the ATT Secretariat a seven-day grace period beyond the 31 May deadline set out in Article 13 to submit their reports, creating a de facto deadline of 7 June each year.

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

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

4 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 name clearly the final exporting/importing country.

The ATT Monitor considers reports to be on time if they are received by the ATT Secretariat within one week of the 31 May reporting deadline. Some States Parties have indicated that the date of submission for their 2019 annual reports was before the reporting deadline, although the reports were made available after the reported date of submission. The reasons for the gaps between the stated and actual dates of submission have not been verified with States Parties.

The submission of 2018 annual reports marked the first time States Parties had the option of doing so using the new online reporting tool on the ATT Secretariat website. The ATT Monitor has since noted in country profiles how States Parties choose 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 OECD data annual conversion rate for each currency for the 2019 calendar year, unless otherwise indicated. In some cases, the type of currency used by States Parties to report values was not specified. Each case is noted in relevant profiles.

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 2021)⁵
- The number and categories of major conventional weapon items reported, if available⁶
- The number and sub-categories of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reported⁷
- The principal trade relationships reported by the State Party⁸

Each profile also takes stock of States Parties' reporting practice over the last five years by indicating whether an ATT annual report was submitted (✓) or not submitted (✗), for reporting years in which reports were due (only years in which reports were due to be submitted are listed in each profile). Annual reports submitted before a State Party's first report was due are noted as well (*). Each profile also indicates whether reports were made publicly available (✓) or kept private (✗) for each year a report was submitted.

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).⁹ 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. States Parties or other ATT stakeholders may reach out to the ATT Monitor to help clarify any information presented in the profiles below.

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

6 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.

7 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.

8 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 principal trade relationships.

9 See, for example, SIPRI (2021). 'Arms Transfers Database'. <https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers>.

ALBANIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – On time

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

ARGENTINA

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

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Argentina's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Argentina continued to report **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports. It did not report major conventional weapons or light weapons exports.

Argentina continued to report **Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports but did not specify if they were authorized or actual transfers, as it did in its 2018 report. It reported **Actual Numbers** of most of its small arms imports but did not specify if the numbers represented authorized or actual transfers in a few instances. It did not report imports of light weapons.



GOOD PRACTICES

Argentina provided descriptions of most exports and imports, as well as comments on some imports describing the nature of its transfers.

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



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

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

Argentina did not specify the exporting state in some of its reported imports.

Argentina could provide comments describing the nature of more of its reported exports and imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Argentina reported exports to ten countries in 2019. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Bolivia).
- Argentina did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Argentina reported the export of 29,645 small arms items, all of which were aggregated by importing country and described as semi-automatic pistols.
- The main importers of small arms from Argentina were the United States (86 per cent) and Paraguay (7 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Argentina reported imports from ten countries in 2019. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories. It did not specify the exporting state in some cases.
- Argentina reported the import of six major conventional weapons items: five manned combat aircraft from France and one manned attack helicopter from the United States.
- Argentina reported the import of 11,545 items of small arms, covering six sub-categories, including semi-automatic pistols reported as small arms (aggregated). Of these, the majority were semi-automatic pistols (45 per cent), rifles and carbines (30 per cent) and 'others' (small arms) (25 per cent).
- The main exporters of small arms to Argentina were the United States (23 per cent), Turkey (19 per cent) and Brazil (15 per cent). Argentina reported different states of origin for one small arms import.

AUSTRALIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
Was the 2020 annual report made public?	Yes
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified – Not indicated
What reporting template was used?	UNROCA template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Australia's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report. It submitted its UNROCA report in place of the ATT reporting template that it used in its 2018 report.

Australia continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports, though it did not report values of major conventional weapons exports as it did in its 2018 report. It did not report exports of light weapons.

Australia reported **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It did not report actual imports of major conventional weapons or specify whether its small arms imports were actual or authorized as it did in its 2018 report.

Australia continued to provide aggregated numbers of exports and imports of small arms, though its 2019 report aggregated small arms numbers by importing/exporting state, rather than by weapon sub-category as it did in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Australia provided descriptions and comments for all reported imports of major conventional weapons and small arms.

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

Australia provided notes on overall volumes of reported sub-categories of small arms exports and imports, as well as comments that describe the types of firearms included in its report (for example, blank-firing firearms).



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Australia continued to provide aggregated numbers of exports and imports of small arms, making it impossible to determine either importing/exporting states or weapons sub-categories.

Australia did not specify whether reported imports of combat aircraft were manned or unmanned, per UN Register definitions of weapons categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT.¹⁰

Australia could provide descriptions and comments describing the nature of more of its reported exports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Australia reported exports to 28 countries in 2019. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and eight were non-members (Belarus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands).
- Australia reported the export of 29 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. These were combat aircraft (86 per cent), warships (7 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (3 per cent) and battle tanks (3 per cent).
- The main importer of major conventional weapons from Australia was Canada (79 per cent).
- Australia reported the export of 7,486 items of small arms,¹¹ worth AU\$3.4m (US\$2.4m),¹² from 162 export permits granted.¹³ Australia did not disaggregate data by weapons sub-category.
- In terms of numbers of items, the main importers of small arms from Australia were New Zealand (83 per cent), China (4 per cent) and the United States (4 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Australia reported imports from three countries in 2019. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory. It only provided information on exporting countries for transfers of major conventional weapons.
- Australia reported the import of 142 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (89 per cent) and combat aircraft (11 per cent).
- The main exporter of major conventional weapons to Australia was the United States (97 per cent). Australia withheld the number of missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) imported from the United States.
- Australia reported the import of 96,964 small arms items, all of which were aggregated according to firearm type.

¹⁰ For example, the UN Register definitions of weapons categories include combat aircraft that are: (a) manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defense or reconnaissance missions; or (b) unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. For more information, see ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (2019). 'Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT'. ATT/CSP5/WGTR/2019/CHAIR/533/Conf. Rep.Rev1. <https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k>, p. 25.

¹¹ There is a slight discrepancy between the number for exports of small arms items by Australia totaled from its reported exports (7,486 items) and the total it provides at the end of the report (7,496). The reason for this discrepancy is unknown.

¹² Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

¹³ There is a discrepancy between the number provided by Australia for permits issued (164) and for the number of permits granted provided with its detailed reporting of small arms exports (162). The reason for the discrepancy is unknown.

AUSTRIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

Yes

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

Unspecified – Not indicated

What reporting template was used?

ATT reporting template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Austria's reporting practice remained the same in its 2019 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 2019.



GOOD PRACTICES

Austria reported the number and value of its exports of major conventional weapons and SALW in its 2019 report.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Austria did not include the front page of the ATT reporting template with its 2019 report. It is therefore unclear why Austria has not reported on imports, or if any information has been withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

Austria aggregated all SALW sub-categories in its 2019 report, in some cases aggregating SALW together and in some cases reporting on small arms and light weapons separately.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Austria reported exports to 88 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 56 were ATT States Parties, 11 were Signatories and 14 were non-members (Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Turkmenistan).¹⁴
- Austria reported the export of five major conventional weapons items: two armoured combat vehicles to Germany, two to the United Kingdom, and one to the Czech Republic, with a total value of €119,000 (US\$133,259).¹⁵
- Austria reported the export of 2,707,631 SALW items, with a total value of €180.3m (US\$201.9m).¹⁶ 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 (51 per cent), Switzerland (10 per cent) and Norway (6 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Austria did not report import data in 2019.

¹⁴ Austria also reported arms exports to seven non-UN members (Aruba, Holy See, Hong Kong, Kosovo, Macau, New Caledonia and Taiwan).

¹⁵ 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 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>

¹⁶ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

BAHAMAS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		No
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015	X
	2016	X
	2017	X
	2018	X
	2019	X
Were submitted reports made publicly available?		

BARBADOS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		No
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2016	X
	2017	X
	2018	X
	2019	X
Were submitted reports made publicly available?		

A US AIR FORCE F-16 FIGHTING
FALCON AT GRAF IGNATIEVO
AIR BASE IN BULGARIA.

CREDIT: © NATO



BELGIUM

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 online reporting tool

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Belgium's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Belgium did not report exports of any major conventional weapons items, as it did in its 2018 report. It reported **Authorized Values** of small arms exports aggregated by importing country but did not include numbers as it did in its 2018 report. It did not report exports under voluntary national categories as it did in its 2018 report.

Belgium reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapon imports, after having provided **Actual Numbers** in its 2018 report. It reported mostly **Authorized Values** of small arms imports aggregated by exporting country, and in other cases **Actual Numbers** of imports of small arms items reported under relevant weapons sub-categories. It had provided both actual numbers and values of small arms imports in its 2018 report.

Belgium reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of light weapons items, after not reporting any imports of light weapons in its 2018 report. It did not report imports under voluntary national categories as it did in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Belgium reported more imports of SALW items disaggregated by weapon sub-category in its 2019 report than in 2018.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Belgium reported aggregated values of small arms exports and imports, making it impossible to determine the relevant sub-categories of small arms reported.

Belgium did not report numbers of small arms exports and imports along with values, as it did in its 2018 report.

Belgium did not report additional SALW exports or imports under voluntary national categories, as it did in its 2018 report.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Belgium reported exports to 57 countries in 2019. Of these, 40 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and 11 were non-members (Algeria, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Russia and Tunisia).
- Belgium did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Belgium reported aggregated values of small arms in 2019 with a total value of €164.6m (US\$184.3m).¹⁷
- In terms of value, the main importers of small arms items from Belgium were the United States (32 per cent), France (15 per cent) and Portugal (7 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Belgium reported imports from 27 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 22 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (India).¹⁸
- The only import of major conventional weapons reported by Belgium was of three large-calibre artillery systems from Germany, worth €32,000 (US\$35,834).¹⁹
- Belgium reported imports of small arms items aggregated by exporting state, with a total value of €41.5m (US\$46.5m).²⁰ It also reported imports of 11 small arms items of rifles and carbines from the United States.
- Belgium reported imports of 3,479 light weapons items from Germany and Norway.
- In terms of value, the main exporters of small arms to Belgium were Japan (40 per cent), the United States (20 per cent) and Germany (10 per cent).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Belgium also reported imports from one non-UN member in 2019 (Taiwan).

¹⁹ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

²⁰ Ibid.

BELIZE

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

BENIN

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?

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Benin's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Benin submitted a 'nil' report for exports. It reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports, after not reporting imports of any major conventional weapon items in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Benin provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported imports.

Benin provided descriptions for each reported import.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Benin could provide comments on the nature of reported transfers.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Benin submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Benin reported imports from one ATT State Party in 2019.
- Benin reported the import of 30 major conventional weapons items: 30 armoured combat vehicles from China.
- Benin reported the import of 16,110 SALW items in six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (69 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (25 per cent), all of which were exported by China.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
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

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Bosnia and Herzegovina's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to provide **Numbers** and **Values** for exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW items. It continued not to specify whether exports were authorized or actual transfers.

Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that it excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons, after indicating in its 2018 report that no information had been withheld.



GOOD PRACTICES

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided both numbers and values of all reported 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 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

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported exports to eight countries in 2019. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 307 major conventional weapons items with a total value of €358,317 (US\$401,251),²¹ the majority of which were large-calibre artillery systems (96 per cent).
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 13,550 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. These exports were worth €4.2m (US\$4.7m).²² Some SALW were indicated to be 'non-perspective, outdated and surplus weapons'.
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Bosnia and Herzegovina were Austria (73 per cent) and Slovakia (16 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported imports from 15 countries in 2019. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 34 major conventional weapons items, all of which were armoured combat vehicles from the United States.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 4,601 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. These reported imports were worth €2.1m (US\$2.4m).²³ In terms of value, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (68 per cent), heavy machine guns (16 per cent) and rifles and carbines (11 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Bosnia and Herzegovina were the United States (22 per cent), Slovakia (17 per cent) and the Czech Republic (16 per cent).

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

BRAZIL

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

BULGARIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

BURKINA FASO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No²⁴

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

²⁴ Burkina Faso submitted its 2019 annual report to the ATT Secretariat ahead of the reporting deadline. However, the report was not posted to the ATT Secretariat website and made available before the 1 February cut-off date for ATT Monitor country profile analysis. The reasons for the delay are unknown.

CABO VERDE

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

CAMEROON

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

CHAD

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

CHILE

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
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	<div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?	<div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Chile's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Chile reported **Actual Numbers** of exports of small arms items, after having submitted a 'nil' report for exports in its 2018 report. It did not report exports of any major conventional weapons items.

Chile reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of small arms items but did not specify whether one transfer was actual or authorized. It did not report imports of any major conventional weapons items as it did in its 2018 report.

* Report submitted before it was due

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Chile provided descriptions of all its reported exports and imports.

Chile provided a cut-off date for its report, as well as definitions of the terms 'export' and 'import', after not doing so in its 2018 report.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Chile did not specify whether it was reporting authorized or actual imports for all of its reported transfers.

Chile 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**

- Chile reported exports to one ATT State Party in 2019.
- Chile reported the export of 12 small arms items, all of which were assault rifles exported to Canada.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Chile reported imports from three countries in 2019. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and two were Signatories.
- Chile reported the import of 29 small arms items: 18 revolvers and self-loading pistols from Austria and Israel, and 11 sub-machine guns from the United States.

COSTA RICA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		No
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"/>

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

CROATIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

CYPRUS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



**AN M113 AS4 ARMoured PERSONNEL
CARRIER OF THE AUSTRALIAN
ARMY AT CULTANA TRAINING AREA,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

CREDIT: © COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE / CPL RODRIGO
VILLABLANCA

CZECH REPUBLIC

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 online reporting tool

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

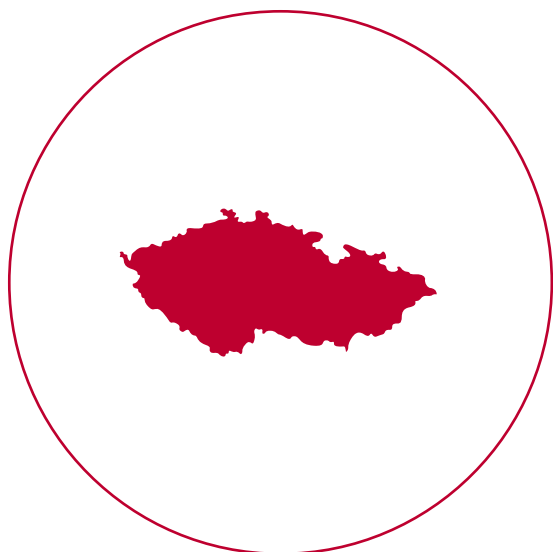
2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Czech Republic's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

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



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Czech Republic provided comments describing the nature of some major conventional weapons exports and SALW imports.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Czech Republic could provide more comments on exports and imports of SALW and on imports of major conventional weapons.

Czech Republic could provide descriptions of exports and imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Czech Republic reported exports to 57 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 35 were ATT States Parties, 11 were Signatories and 10 were non-members (Bolivia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda).²⁵
- Czech Republic reported the export of 64 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories: large-calibre artillery systems (41 per cent), battle tanks (36 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (23 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons items from the Czech Republic were Uganda (34 per cent), Ukraine (25 per cent) and Slovakia (22 per cent).
- Czech Republic reported the export of 77,169 SALW items, covering 11 sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (33 per cent), assault rifles (28 per cent) and sub-machine guns (22 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from the Czech Republic were Hungary (34 per cent), Malaysia (13 per cent) and the United States (10 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Czech Republic reported imports from 12 countries in 2019. Of these, six were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and three were non-members (Ethiopia, Jordan and Pakistan).
- Czech Republic reported the import of 65 major conventional weapons items: 25 battle tanks from Serbia and 40 armoured combat vehicles from Jordan.
- Czech Republic reported the import of 9,787 SALW items. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (83 per cent), 'others' (light weapons) (10 per cent) and assault rifles (3 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Czech Republic were Ethiopia (79 per cent), Bulgaria (10 per cent) and the United States (3 per cent).

²⁵ In addition, the Czech Republic reported exports to one non-UN member (Hong Kong).

DENMARK

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
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?	Were submitted reports made publicly available?
2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Denmark's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Denmark continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons as it did in its 2018 report.

Denmark continued to report a combination of **Authorized** and **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of light weapons imports after reporting actual numbers of items of light weapons imports in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Denmark reported exports of hand grenades and imports of mortar bombs under 'others' (light weapons) categories.

Denmark 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.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

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

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



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Denmark did not provide information on importing countries in most cases.
- Denmark reported the export of 1,923 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (55 per cent) and 'others' (small arms) (33 per cent).
- Denmark named the final importing state of SALW only in the case of exports of 10 hand grenades to Germany, reported as 'others' (light weapons).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Denmark did not provide information on exporting countries in many cases.
- Denmark reported the import of 130 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (56 per cent), large-calibre artillery systems (28 per cent) and unmanned combat aircraft (15 per cent).
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Denmark were Switzerland (84 per cent) and France (15 per cent).
- Denmark reported the import of 18,071 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (49 per cent), 'others' (small arms) (39 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (11 per cent).
- Denmark reported the import of 380 mortar bombs from Spain, reported as 'others' (light weapons).

DOMINICA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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?

Unspecified – Not indicated

What reporting template was used?

ATT reporting template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Dominican Republic's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Dominican Republic continued to submit a 'nil' report for exports.

Dominican Republic reported both **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of imports of small arms, as well as additional imports under voluntary national categories, including ammunition. It did not report imports of small arms items in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Dominican Republic reported imports under voluntary national categories, including ammunition, and provided more information on exporting countries than it did in its 2018 report.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Dominican Republic did not indicate, by ticking the relevant box on the front page of its report, whether it had excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons, as it did in its 2018 report.

Dominican Republic aggregated the final exporting countries for reported imports in most small arms and voluntary national categories and sub-categories, so it is impossible to determine how many items were imported from which specific country.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Dominican Republic submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Dominican Republic reported imports from eight countries in 2019. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Dominican Republic reported imports of 1,153 small arms items covering two categories: 'Others (small arms) (60 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (40 per cent).
- Dominican Republic reported the import of 1,173,650 small arms items under voluntary national categories, including 1,155,000 pieces of ammunition from Italy, Spain and the United States.

EL SALVADOR

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline																		
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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

El Salvador submitted a 2019 annual report after not submitting a 2018 report.

El Salvador submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

El Salvador reported **Authorized Numbers** of imports of small arms items.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

El Salvador submitted a 'nil' report for exports indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in 2019.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

El Salvador aggregated the final exporting countries for its reported imports, so it is impossible to determine how many items within reported transfers were exported to which specific country.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- El Salvador submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- El Salvador reported imports from seven countries in 2019. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- El Salvador reported the import of 4,346 small arms items: 4,059 revolvers and self-loading pistols and 287 rifles and carbines.

ESTONIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

FINLAND

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

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Finland's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Finland reported **Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons items but did not specify whether they were authorized or actual transfers as it did in its 2018 report. It continued to report **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports. It reported **Numbers** of light weapons exports but did not specify whether they were authorized or actual transfers, after having not reported light weapons in its 2018 report.

Finland continued to report **Numbers** of imports of small arms items and did not indicate whether they were authorized or actual transfers. It aggregated information according to item descriptions and did not identify exporting states as it did in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Finland provided descriptions of all items of small arms imports and major conventional weapons exports, and provided descriptions and comments for all light weapons exports.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Finland aggregated the information it provided for all of its small arms imports according to item descriptions while reporting the exporting states as 'All', so it is impossible to determine the exporting states.

Finland 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**

- Finland reported exports to 42 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 34 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (India and Uzbekistan).²⁶
- Finland reported the export of two major conventional weapons items: two armoured combat vehicles to Sweden.
- Finland reported the export of 192,879 SALW items, the majority of which were 'others' (light weapons) (98 per cent), which were civilian firearms used for hunting and sporting purposes.
- The main importing states were the United States (83 per cent) and Australia (8 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Finland did not specify exporting states in its reported imports in 2019.
- Finland did not report the import of any major conventional weapons.
- Finland reported the import of 114,840 small arms items, all of which were aggregated according to item descriptions, including rifles, shotguns, silencers and other accessories.

²⁶ Finland also reported imports from two non-UN members in 2019 (Greenland and New Caledonia).

FRANCE

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?	Unspecified – Not indicated																				
What reporting template was used?	National reporting template																				
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	2015	✓	2016	✓	2017	✓	2018	✓	2019	✓	Were submitted reports made publicly available? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	2015	✓	2016	✓	2017	✓	2018	✓	2019	✓
2015	✓																				
2016	✓																				
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2015	✓																				
2016	✓																				
2017	✓																				
2018	✓																				
2019	✓																				



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

France's reporting remained the same in its 2019 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.



GOOD PRACTICES

France provided clear, disaggregated data for every reported export and import in 2019.

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 nature of its transfers.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

France did not specify whether reported exports of combat aircraft and attack helicopters were manned or unmanned, per UN Registry Definitions of Categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT²⁷.

France could provide comments on more of its exports and imports describing the nature of its transfers.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- France reported exports to 27 countries in 2019. Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories, and eight were non-members (Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia).
- France reported the export of 1,542 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (51 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (44 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from France were Saudi Arabia (37 per cent), Egypt (20 per cent) and Qatar (14 per cent).
- France reported the export of 321 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (87 per cent), heavy machine guns (5 per cent) and hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from France were Cameroon (31 per cent), the United States (29 per cent) and Canada (12 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- France reported imports from eight countries in 2019. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- France did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- France reported the import of 16,589 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (73 per cent), hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (16 per cent) and light machine guns (5 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to France were Germany (89 per cent of items) and Belgium (5 per cent).

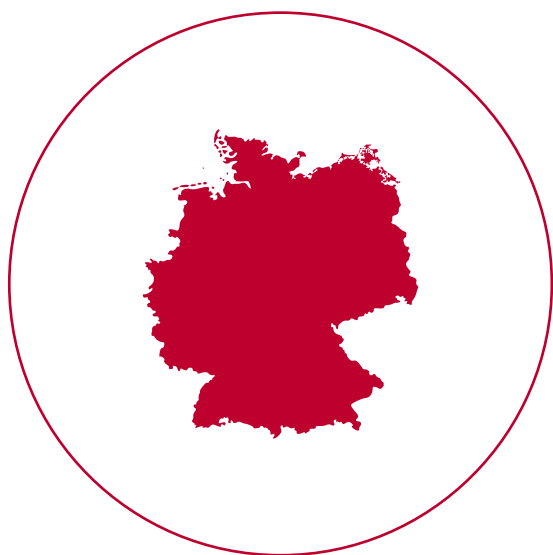
²⁷ For example, the UN Register definitions of weapons categories include combat aircraft that are: (a) manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defense or reconnaissance missions; or (b) unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. For more information, see ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (2019). 'Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT'. ATT/CSP5/WGTR/2019/CHAIR/533/Conf. Rep.Rev1. <https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k>, p. 25.

GEORGIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		Yes – On time
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?		2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

GERMANY

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	<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

Germany's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

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

Germany did not report imports of major conventional weapons, as it did in its 2018 report. It continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports.



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Germany provided descriptions of reported major conventional weapons exports in addition to comments on some SALW imports.

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 could provide descriptions and/or comments describing the nature of all reported exports and imports.

Germany could indicate 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.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Germany reported exports to 31 countries in 2019. Of these, 27 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Jordan and Qatar).
- Germany reported the export of 38 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (45 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (26 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (18 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Germany were Lithuania (29 per cent), Republic of Korea (26 per cent) and Jordan (24 per cent).
- Germany reported the export of 48,848 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (82 per cent) and recoilless rifles (9 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Germany were France (29 per cent), Norway (23 per cent) and the United States (14 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Germany reported imports from 16 countries in 2019. Of these, 14 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Germany did not report the import of any major conventional weapons items in 2019.
- Germany reported the import of 101,693 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (99 per cent).
- The main exporter of SALW to Germany was the United Kingdom (98 per cent).

GHANA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

GREECE

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

GRENADA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

GUATEMALA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

GUINEA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

GUYANA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

HONDURAS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2018 ☒

HUNGARY

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
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
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	Were submitted reports made publicly available?
2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Hungary's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Hungary reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and small arms exports, though it did not report exports of major conventional weapons in its 2018 report.

Hungary reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports. It reported light weapons imports, though it did not in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

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

Hungary provided descriptions and/or comments describing the nature of nearly 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 first three years of reporting.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Hungary could indicate 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.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Hungary reported exports to 15 countries in 2019. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Oman).
- Hungary reported the export of 15 major conventional weapons items: one armoured combat vehicle to Poland and 14 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) to France.
- Hungary reported the export of 3,221 small arms items, covering two sub-categories: revolvers and self-loading pistols (80 per cent) and rifles and carbines (20 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Hungary were the United States (78 per cent), Croatia (9 per cent) and Romania (6 per cent).
- Hungary was not the state of origin for many of its reported exports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Hungary reported imports from 20 countries in 2019. Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Hungary reported the import of 18 major conventional weapons items: four attack helicopters from Germany, 14 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from Bulgaria (for re-export)²⁸ and a classified number of missiles and missile launchers (MANPADs) from France.
- Hungary reported the import of 4,749 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (59 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (35 per cent) and portable anti-tank guns (3 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Hungary were Germany (25 per cent), Austria (23 per cent) and the United States (16 per cent).

ICELAND

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

²⁸ The 14 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) reported as imports from Bulgaria for re-export were also reported as exports by Hungary and are included in the total above.

IRELAND

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline																				
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																				
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Ireland's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Ireland continued not to report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It reported **Numbers** and some **Values** of exports of small arms items, though it did not specify if transfers were actual or authorized as it did in its 2018 report.

Ireland continued not to report imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It reported **Numbers** of imports of small arms items, though it did not specify if transfers were actual or authorized as it did in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Ireland provided descriptions 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 continued to exclude 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 determine how many items within reported transfers were exported to which specific country.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Ireland reported exports to 15 countries in 2019. Of these, 14 were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Ireland did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Ireland reported the export of 1,369 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (80 per cent) and 'others' (small arms) (17 per cent), the latter of which were mostly sporting shotguns.
- 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 - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Ireland reported imports from 21 countries in 2019. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Pakistan).
- Ireland reported the import of 3,970 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were 'others' (54 per cent), which were shotguns, airguns and combo guns, and rifles and carbines (42 per cent).
- Ireland aggregated information for exporting countries for these sub-categories so it is unclear from where these items were imported.

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"/>
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	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).

JAMAICA

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Jamaica's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

Jamaica reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports and imports.



GOOD PRACTICES

Jamaica provided comments describing the nature of most of its reported transfers.

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



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Jamaica aggregated numbers of exports and imports of small arms items by weapons sub-categories, making it impossible to determine how many of each weapon were transferred to each importing state or from each exporting state.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Jamaica reported exports to ten countries and territories in 2019. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.²⁹
- Jamaica did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Jamaica reported the export of 192 small arms items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (44 per cent), assault rifles (23 per cent) and 'others' (small arms) (19 per cent), which were described as shotguns.
- Jamaica aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Jamaica reported imports from 14 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.³⁰
- Jamaica did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Jamaica reported the import of 6,475 small arms items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (55 per cent), rifles and carbines (32 per cent) and 'others' (small arms) (11 per cent), described as shotguns.
- Jamaica aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple exporting states in all cases.

²⁹ Jamaica also reported exports to two non-UN members in 2019 (Aruba and Cayman Islands).

³⁰ Jamaica also reported imports from two non-UN members in 2019 (Aruba and Cayman Islands).

JAPAN

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 online reporting tool and annex tables

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Japan's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

Japan again did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It continued to report **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports.

Japan continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. It continued to report **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of its SALW imports.

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

**GOOD PRACTICES**

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

Japan provided descriptions for all of its reported exports and imports.

Japan included both numbers and values of its SALW exports and imports.

**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.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Japan reported exports to 13 countries in 2019. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and two were non-members (Egypt and Kuwait).
- Japan reported the export of 106,233 small arms items with a total value of ¥5.1m (US\$46.5m).³¹
- In terms of value, the main importers of small arms from Japan were the United States (61 per cent) and Belgium (30 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Japan reported imports from 15 countries in 2019. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Japan reported the import of 11 major conventional weapons items, all of which were armoured combat vehicles from the United States.
- Japan reported the import of 5,039 SALW items with a total value of ¥1.7m (US\$15.6m).³²
- In terms of value, the main exporters of small arms to Japan were Sweden (36 per cent), the United States (36 per cent) and Italy (13 per cent).

KAZAKHSTAN

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2019 ☒

³¹ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

³² Ibid.

LATVIA

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Latvia's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

Latvia again did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons. It reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports.

Latvia continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports and **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW imports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Latvia provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2019.

Latvia provided both the number and value of SALW exports and imports.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Latvia could provide descriptions and/or comments describing the nature of more of its reported exports and imports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Latvia reported exports of 112 small arms items, all of which were rifles and carbines to Lithuania, with a total value of €226,321 (US\$253,439).³³

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Latvia reported imports from ten countries in 2019. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Latvia reported the import of 18 major conventional weapons items, all of which were armoured combat vehicles from the United Kingdom.
- Latvia reported the import of 4,210 SALW items with a total value of €859,587 (US\$962,583),³⁴ covering nine sub-categories. Values were not included for all reported SALW imports. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (49 per cent), rifles and carbines (20 per cent) and assault rifles (19 per cent).
- In terms of numbers of items, the main exporters of SALW to Latvia were Austria (49 per cent) and Germany (39 per cent).

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

LESOTHO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

LIBERIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – On time

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2018 ☒

**DIRECT FIRE TRAINING WITH
THE 2S3 ARTILLERY ARMoured
VEHICLE AT THE INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY
CENTRE NEAR YAVORIV, UKRAINE.**

CREDIT: © DND CANADA /
AVIATOR STEPHANIE LABOSSIÈRE



LIECHTENSTEIN

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																				
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Liechtenstein's reporting practice remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

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

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Liechtenstein continued to provide descriptions of exports and imports and comments describing the nature of its transfers. It noted that all small arms exports and imports were non-commercial.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Liechtenstein could indicate 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.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Liechtenstein reported exports to two ATT States Parties in 2019.
- Liechtenstein reported exports of 17 small arms, covering two sub-categories: 14 rifles and carbines and three revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The importers of small arms from Liechtenstein were Austria (94 per cent) and Germany (6 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Liechtenstein reported imports from two ATT States Parties in 2019.
- Liechtenstein reported imports of 22 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (55 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (41 per cent).
- The exporters of small arms to Liechtenstein were Austria (73 per cent) and Germany (23 per cent). One import reported as 'others' (small arms) was from an unspecified exporting country.

LITHUANIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		Yes – On time
Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		No
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?
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LUXEMBOURG

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

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 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Luxembourg's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Luxembourg reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports and imports, after it did not specify whether transfers were actual or authorized in its 2018 report.

Luxembourg did not report any major conventional weapons or light weapons exports or imports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Luxembourg indicated clearly that its reported exports and imports were actual transfers, after not doing so in its 2018 report.

Luxembourg provided descriptions for all reported exports and imports, as well as some comments describing the nature of its transfers.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Luxembourg reported small arms exports to three countries in 2019. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory. Luxembourg was not the state of origin for any of its exports.
- Luxembourg reported the export of 41 small arms items, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (85 per cent) and rifles and carbines (12 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Luxembourg reported small arms imports from two ATT States Parties in 2019.
- Luxembourg reported the export of 736 small arms items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (35 per cent), assault rifles (34 per cent) and sub-machine guns (29 per cent).

MADAGASCAR

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

MALDIVES

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – On time

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2019 ☒

MALI

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

MALTA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2017 ☒

2019 ☒

MAURITANIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

MAURITIUS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – On time

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

MEXICO

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																				
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Mexico's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Mexico reported **Actual Numbers** of small arms exports, after it submitted a 'nil' report for exports in its 2018 report. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Mexico reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons in its 2018 report.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

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

Mexico provided descriptions and comments describing the nature of each reported export and import, all of which are consistent and detailed.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Mexico 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**

- Mexico reported exports to two ATT States Parties in 2019.
- Mexico did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Mexico reported the export of 1,250 small arms items, covering two sub-categories. These were rifles and carbines (96 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (4 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Mexico reported imports from 14 countries in 2019. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Mexico reported the import of 42 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.
- Mexico reported the import of 159,983 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were 'others' (light weapons) (65 per cent), described as mostly grenades and revolvers and self-loading pistols (27 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Mexico were the United States (81 per cent), Italy (6 per cent) and Austria (5 per cent).

MONACO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
Was the 2020 annual report made public?	Yes
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified – Not indicated
What reporting template was used?	ATT reporting template
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	<div>2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?	<div>2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Monaco's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Monaco submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Monaco reported aggregated **Authorized Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons and small arms, after it withheld the number and/or value of the transfers in its 2018 report. It again did not report imports of light weapons.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Monaco reported numbers of imports of small arms items after it did not do so in its 2018 report.

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

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Monaco indicated that information on exporting states was 'unknown' for all of its reported imports.

Monaco did not indicate, by ticking the relevant box on the front page of its report, whether it had excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Monaco submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Monaco reported imports of eight major conventional weapons items, all of which were aggregated and from unknown exporting states.
- Monaco reported imports of five small arms items, all of which were aggregated and from unknown exporting states.

MONTENEGRO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline																				
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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Montenegro's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Montenegro continued to report **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of SALW exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

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

Montenegro submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports, though it provided information on both SALW exports and imports, after having not done so in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Montenegro provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports.

Montenegro provided descriptions on all of its reported exports and imports, as well as comments describing the nature of its reported exports.

Montenegro provided both numbers and values for all reported exports and imports.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Montenegro did not provide and/or aggregated information on exporting states for some of its reported small arms imports.

Montenegro could indicate that there were no reported exports or imports in specific weapons categories and sub-categories, rather than submit 'nil' reports that cover the full scope of exports and imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Montenegro reported exports to seven countries in 2019. Of these, four were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Indonesia).
- Montenegro did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Montenegro reported the export of 9,588 items of SALW with a total value of €3.5m (US\$3.9m),³⁵ covering five sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these items were revolvers and self-loading pistols (48 per cent), assault rifles (24 per cent) and light machine guns (20 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Montenegro were Poland (57 per cent) and Malaysia (34 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Montenegro reported imports from six ATT States Parties in 2019.
- Montenegro did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
- Montenegro reported the import of 6,232 SALW items with a total value of €4.4m (US\$4.9m),³⁶ covering three sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these items were rifles and carbines (44 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (33 per cent) and portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems (23 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Montenegro were not specified (31 per cent), Serbia (27 per cent) and Slovenia (12 per cent). Montenegro reported different states of origin for a number of SALW imports.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

NETHERLANDS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline																				
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																				
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Netherlands's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

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

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



GOOD PRACTICES

Netherlands provided clear, disaggregated information for each reported export and import.

Netherlands provided descriptions for all exports and imports of major conventional weapons, as well as for many SALW imports, and it likely grouped together some transfers according to end-use and/or end-user.

Netherlands 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.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Netherlands could provide descriptions and comments describing the nature of more of its reported small arms exports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Netherlands reported exports to 28 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 25 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Kuwait).³⁷
- Netherlands reported the export of 39 major conventional weapons items. These were armoured combat vehicles (59 per cent) and battle tanks (41 per cent) to Estonia, Finland and Sweden. Netherlands was not the state or origin for all of these transfers.
- Netherlands reported the export of 3,269 small arms items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (32 per cent), light machine guns (28 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (24 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from the Netherlands were the United States (28 per cent), Belgium (28 per cent) and the United Kingdom (17 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Netherlands reported imports from 23 countries in 2019. Of these, 21 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Netherlands reported the import of two major conventional weapons items, both manned combat aircraft from Italy.
- Netherlands reported the import of 15,085 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (42 per cent), rifles and carbines (19 per cent) and assault rifles (18 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to the Netherlands were Austria (31 per cent), Germany (20 per cent) and Canada (9 per cent).

³⁷ Netherlands also reported exports to one non-UN member (Aruba).

NEW ZEALAND

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

New Zealand's reporting remained the same in its 2019 report.

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



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



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- New Zealand reported exports to 26 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 14 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and eight were non-members (Fiji, Indonesia, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia and Tonga).³⁸
- New Zealand did not report the export of any major conventional weapons.
- New Zealand reported the export of 1,750 small arms, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (50 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (30 per cent) and shotguns reported under voluntary national categories (19 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from New Zealand were China (45 per cent), New Caledonia (13 per cent) and Australia (9 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- New Zealand reported imports from 31 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and four were non-members (Fiji, India, Papua New Guinea and Tonga).³⁹
- New Zealand did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- New Zealand reported the import of 17,222 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (73 per cent), shotguns reported under voluntary national categories (15 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (11 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to New Zealand were the United States (47 per cent), Finland (15 per cent) and Italy (9 per cent).

³⁸ New Zealand also reported exports to three non-UN members (Cook Islands, French Polynesia and New Caledonia).

³⁹ New Zealand also reported imports from two non-UN members (French Polynesia and New Caledonia).

NIGER

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016

X

2017

X

2018

X

2019

X

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

NIGERIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015

X

2016

X

2017

X

2018

✓

2019

X

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2018

X



NATO SHARPSHOOTER
RIFLES IN ESTONIA.

CREDIT: © MOD CROWN

NORWAY

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			
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Norway's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Norway continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons exports. It reported **Numbers** of SALW exports but it did not specify whether they were authorized or as it did in its 2018 report. It did not report exports under voluntary national categories as it did in its 2018 report.

Norway continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports. In one instance it specified it was reporting **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports, though it did not specify whether the remaining SALW imports were actual or authorized. It did not report imports of light weapons in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Norway provided clear, disaggregated data for most of its reported exports.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Norway in some cases did not provide information on final importing and exporting countries, and in many cases did not specify if it reported actual or authorized transfers.

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

Norway could provide descriptions and comments describing the nature of its reported exports and imports, as it did in its 2018 report.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Norway reported exports to 13 countries in 2019. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Norway reported the export of 32 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. These were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (66 per cent), battle tanks (25 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (9 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Norway were the United States (56 per cent), not specified (31 per cent) and Belgium (9 per cent).
- Norway reported the export of 1,198 SALW, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems (68 per cent), rifles and carbines (14 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (10 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Norway were New Zealand (68 per cent), the United States (9 per cent) and Estonia (8 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Norway reported imports from one ATT State Party in 2019. It did not specify the exporting countries of most of its reported imports.
- Norway reported the import of 14 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. The majority of these were manned combat aircraft (43 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (29 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (21 per cent).
- Norway reported the import of 312 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. These were assault rifles (80 per cent), heavy machine guns (17 per cent) and rifles and carbines (3 per cent).
- Norway reported one import of rifles and carbines from Austria but did not specify exporting countries for its other transfers.

PANAMA

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Panama's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Panama submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports. It reported small arms imports in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Panama submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in 2019.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Panama submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Panama submitted a 'nil' report for imports in 2019.



PARAGUAY

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

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 ✓

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ✓

2016 ✓

2018 ✓

2019 ✓



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Paraguay's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Paraguay submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports. It did not submit 'nil' reports on exports and imports in 2018, though it only reported SALW imports in its 2018 report.

* Report submitted before it was due

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Paraguay submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in 2019.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT****TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Paraguay submitted a 'nil' report for exports in 2019.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Paraguay submitted a 'nil' report for imports in 2019.



**BOXES OF 5.56MM
CALIBRE AMMUNITION**

CREDIT: © SGT BRIAN
GAMBLE / MOD

PERU

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
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? <div> <div>2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> </div>	Were submitted reports made publicly available? <div> <div>2017 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> </div>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Peru's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Peru continued to submit a 'nil' report for exports.

Peru reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons imports, though it did not report any major conventional weapons imports in its 2018 report.

Peru reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** for small arms imports and **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** for light weapons imports, after reporting in most cases actual and in one case authorized numbers for small arms imports in its 2018 report, along with actual numbers and values for light weapons imports.



GOOD PRACTICES

Peru provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported imports.

Peru provided numbers and values for all SALW imports.

Peru provided descriptions on all reported imports, as well as some comments describing the nature of its transfers.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Peru could provide more comments describing the nature of its reported imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Peru submitted a 'nil' exports report in 2019.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Peru reported imports from 12 countries in 2019. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Peru reported the import of 2,308 major conventional weapons items, with a total value of US\$4.3m. In terms of value, these were armoured combat vehicles (51 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (49 per cent).
- In terms of value, the exporters of major conventional weapons items to Peru were Germany (51 per cent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (38 per cent) and Bulgaria (12 per cent).
- Peru reported the import of 9,494 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. In terms of value, these were 'others' (small arms) (65 per cent), portable anti-tank guns (33 per cent) and heavy machine guns (1 per cent).
- In terms of value, the main exporters to Peru were Spain (35 per cent), Austria (30 per cent) and the United States (11 per cent).

POLAND

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report made public?

Yes

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

Unspecified – Not indicated

What reporting template was used?

ATT reporting template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Poland's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

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

Poland reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports. It did not report imports of light weapons in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Poland provided clear, disaggregated information on its reported exports and imports in 2019.

Poland provided descriptions of items for almost all exports of major conventional weapons as well as some comments on the nature of its reported transfers.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

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

Poland could provide descriptions and comments describing the nature of its SALW exports and all imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Poland reported exports to 15 countries in 2019. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and two were non-members (Pakistan and Vietnam).
- Poland reported exports of 95 major conventional weapons items, covering six categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (45 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) (40 per cent) and manned attack helicopters (6 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Poland were the United States (44 per cent), Ukraine (29 per cent) and the Czech Republic (13 per cent).
- Poland reported the export of 17,677 SALW items in 2019, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (67 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (30 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Poland were the United States (71 per cent) and the Czech Republic (24 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Poland reported imports from six countries in 2019. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Poland reported imports of 36 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.
- Poland reported 1,430 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (87 per cent) and sub-machine guns (6 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Poland were the Czech Republic (47 per cent), Austria (42 per cent) and the United States (4 per cent).

PORTUGAL

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																				
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Portugal's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Portugal continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of small arms exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons as it did in its 2018 report. It did not report any exports of light weapons.

Portugal reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons imports, after not having reported any in its 2018 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of most of its small arms imports, as well as **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of some small arms and all light weapons imports. It did not report imports of light weapons in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Portugal provided descriptions of some items for of SALW imports.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Portugal could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of its exports and all imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Portugal reported exports to 38 countries in 2019. Of these, 32 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (Kuwait and Tunisia).
- Portugal did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.
- Portugal reported the export of 97,003 SALW items, covering two sub-categories. The majority of these were rifles and carbines (more than 99 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from Portugal were Spain (33 per cent), the United States (31 per cent) and Belgium (29 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Portugal reported imports from 20 countries in 2019. Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Portugal reported the import of 25 major conventional weapons items, with a total value of €10.3m (US\$11.5m),⁴⁰ all of which were armoured combat vehicles from Spain.
- Portugal reported the import of 6,641 SALW, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (52 per cent), rifles and carbines (44 per cent) and assault rifles (3 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW items to Portugal were Austria (48 per cent), Italy (18 per cent) and Belgium (13 per cent).

⁴⁰ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	<div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?	<div>2018 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Republic of Korea's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Republic of Korea continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and small arms. It did not report light weapons exports as it did in its 2018 report.

Republic of Korea continued to report **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, signed contracts) and not on actual transfers.



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Republic of Korea provided descriptions of most of its reported exports and imports.

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.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Republic of Korea 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

- Republic of Korea reported exports to three countries in 2019. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Republic of Korea reported the export of 12 major conventional weapon items: four manned combat aircraft to Senegal and eight to Thailand.
- Republic of Korea reported the export of 400 SALW items, all of which were rifles and carbines to Finland.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Republic of Korea reported imports from four countries in 2019. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and three were Signatories.
- Republic of Korea reported the import of 120 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.
- Republic of Korea reported the import of 850 SALW items, covering three sub-categories. These were hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (78 per cent), 'others' (light weapons) (12 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (9 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to the Republic of Korea were the United States (78 per cent), Turkey (10 per cent) and Israel (9 per cent).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Republic of Moldova's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Republic of Moldova reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports, after it reported authorized exports in its 2018 report. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Republic of Moldova reported **Actual Numbers** and **Values** of small arms imports, after it reported authorized imports in its 2018 report. It did not report imports of light weapons and it did not report imports of major conventional weapons as it did in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

Republic of Moldova provided both numbers and values of all items exported and imported.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

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

Republic of Moldova could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of its exports and all imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Republic of Moldova reported exports to one non-member of the ATT (Russia).
- Republic of Moldova reported the export of 282 small arms items, with a total value of MDL2.3m (US\$132,024),⁴¹ all of which were exported to Russia. In terms of value, these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (97 per cent) and rifles and carbines (3 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Republic of Moldova reported imports from eight countries in 2019. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Republic of Moldova reported the import of 1,035 small arms items, with a total value of MDL8.9m (US\$510,875),⁴² covering three sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were revolvers and self-loading pistols (92 per cent) and rifles and carbines (8 per cent).
- Information on exporting states for Moldova's imports of small arms was aggregated, so it is impossible to determine the breakdown of quantities among the various exporters.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

⁴¹ 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 (9 March 2020). <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=MDL&date=2020-03-09>.

⁴² Ibid.

ROMANIA

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 online reporting tool

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2019 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Romania's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Romania continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Romania reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons in its 2018 report.



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Romania provided descriptions of all transfers and, in some cases, comments describing the nature of its exports and imports.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Romania could disaggregate states of origin for all SALW exports and imports.

Romania could indicate 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.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Romania reported exports to 12 countries in 2019. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Somalia).
- Romania reported the export of 304 major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) to the United States.
- Romania reported the export of 52,895 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (62 per cent), rifles and carbines (33 per cent) and assault rifles (2 per cent).
- The main importing countries of SALW from Romania were the United States (91 per cent), Canada (4 per cent) and the Czech Republic (2 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Romania reported imports from 17 countries in 2019. Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Romania reported the import of 48 major conventional weapons items. These were 32 armoured combat vehicles from Switzerland and 16 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.
- Romania reported the import of 6,607 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (52 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (47 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Romania were the Czech Republic (49 per cent), Germany (19 per cent) and Belgium (9 per cent).

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

SAINT LUCIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

SAMOA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

SAN MARINO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

SENEGAL

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

SERBIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – Missed deadline

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 tool

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Serbia's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

Serbia continued to report **Actual Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Serbia continued to report **Actual Numbers** of imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

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

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Serbia could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of its exports and imports.

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.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Serbia reported exports to 43 countries in 2019. Of these, 27 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and 11 were non-members (Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Vietnam).
- Serbia reported exports of 34,740 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (72 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (28 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from Serbia were the United Arab Emirates (68 per cent), Saudi Arabia (14 per cent) and Lebanon (6 per cent).
- Serbia reported the export of 194,271 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (94 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Serbia were the United States (82 per cent), Burkina Faso (5 per cent) and Cameroon (4 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Serbia reported imports from 18 countries in 2019. Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and two were non-members (Belarus and Russia).
- Serbia reported imports of 2,192 major conventional weapons items. Of these, the majority were large-calibre artillery systems (96 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (4 per cent).
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Serbia were Belarus (96 per cent) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (4 per cent).
- Serbia reported the import of 5,152 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (65 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (31 per cent) and heavy machine guns (3 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Serbia were Montenegro (47 per cent), the Czech Republic (15 per cent) and Slovakia (12 per cent).

SEYCHELLES

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

SIERRA LEONE

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Sierra Leone's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

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

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Sierra Leone submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in 2019.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT****TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

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

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

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



SLOVAKIA

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 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒



REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Slovakia's reporting remained the same in its 2019 annual report.

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

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



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Slovakia provided detailed descriptions of major conventional weapons exports and imports, as well as some comments describing the nature of its transfers.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Slovakia could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of its SALW exports and imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Slovakia reported exports to 49 countries and territories in 2019. Of these, 36 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and five were non-members (Egypt, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan).⁴³
- Slovakia reported the export of 9,893 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 (40 per cent), Latvia (30 per cent) and Serbia (25 per cent).
- Slovakia reported the export of 79,373 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (94 per cent) and rifles and carbines (4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Slovakia were Brazil (32 per cent), Mexico (13 per cent) and South Africa (12 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Slovakia reported imports from 20 countries in 2019. Of these, 15 were ATT States Parties and five were Signatories.
- Slovakia reported the import of 33 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. These were large-calibre artillery systems (55 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (33 per cent), battle tanks (6 per cent) and manned attack helicopters (6 per cent).
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Slovakia were Bosnia and Herzegovina (45 per cent), the Czech Republic (36 per cent), Israel (6 per cent) and the United States (6 per cent).
- Slovakia reported the import of 18,123 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (56 per cent), rifles and carbines (39 per cent) and sub-machine guns (3 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Slovakia were the Czech Republic (31 per cent), Austria (30 per cent) and Germany (17 per cent).

⁴³ Slovakia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Taiwan).

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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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"/>
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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.



GOOD PRACTICES

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.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Slovenia could provide more comments describing the nature of its SALW exports and imports.

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



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).⁴⁴
- 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)⁴⁵ SALW exports. 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),⁴⁶ 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).

⁴⁴ Slovenia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Kosovo).

⁴⁵ 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 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

SOUTH AFRICA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?		No
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"/>



A MUNITIONS SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN
ADJUSTS A 105-MM TARGET PRACTICE
ROUND ON HURLBURT FIELD, FLA.

CREDIT: © U.S. AIR FORCE /
SENIOR AIRMAN JOSEPH PICK

SPAIN

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?	Unspecified – Not indicated																				
What reporting template was used?	ATT reporting template																				
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Spain's reporting changed in its 2019 annual report.

Spain reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and light weapons exports. It did not report small arms exports as it did in its 2018 report.

Spain reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports, after reporting light weapons imports in its 2018 report. It did not report small arms imports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

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

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Spain did not indicate by ticking the relevant box whether it had excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.

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

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Spain reported exports to six countries in 2019. Of these, three were ATT State Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Pakistan).
- Spain reported the export of 26 major conventional weapons items, all of which were large-calibre artillery systems to Belgium (54 per cent) and El Salvador (46 per cent).
- Spain reported the export of 5,282 light weapons items, all of which were hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers.
- The main importers of light weapons from Spain were Estonia (76 per cent), Pakistan (18 per cent) and Turkey (6 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

- Spain reported imports from one ATT Signatory in 2019.
- Spain reported the import of four major conventional weapons items, all of which were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.
- Spain did not report SALW imports.

STATE OF PALESTINE

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

Yes – On time

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2019 ☒

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.⁴⁷

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).⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁷ 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).

⁴⁸ Currency conversion via OECD Data, reflecting 2019 annual conversion rate. <https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm>.

SWITZERLAND

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 online reporting tool																				
Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td>✓*</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	2015	✓*	2016	✓	2017	✓	2018	✓	2019	✓	Were submitted reports made publicly available? <table border="1"> <tr><td>2015</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	2015	✓	2016	✓	2017	✓	2018	✓	2019	✓
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

Switzerland's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Switzerland continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons exports and **Authorized Numbers** of SALW exports.

Switzerland reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons imports, though it reported authorized numbers in its 2018 report. It reported **Authorized Numbers** of SALW imports, though it did not report imports of light weapons in its 2018 report.

In Annex 2 of the online reporting tool, Switzerland clarified its national definitions for reported exports and imports, including a detailed description of its Category VIII definition.

* Report submitted before it was due



GOOD PRACTICES

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

Switzerland clarified its national definitions for reported exports and imports in Annex 2 of the online reporting tool, including a detailed description of its Category VIII definition.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Switzerland could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of its exports and imports.



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- Switzerland reported exports to 51 countries in 2019. Of these, 41 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and six were non-members (Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia).
- Switzerland reported exports of 162 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. Of these, the majority were armoured combat vehicles (92 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (7 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons exports from Switzerland were Denmark (57 per cent), Romania (16 per cent) and Ireland (10 per cent).
- Switzerland reported exports of 25,362 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (33 per cent), sub-machine guns (32 per cent) and rifles and carbines (24 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW items from Switzerland were the United States (79 per cent), Germany (6 per cent) and Italy (5 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- Switzerland reported imports from 24 countries in 2019. Of these, 21 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Switzerland reported the import of six major conventional weapons items, all of which were large-calibre artillery systems from Spain.
- Switzerland reported the import of 9,596 SALW items in 2019, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (55 per cent), assault rifles (24 per cent) and rifles and carbines (8 per cent).
- The main exporters of small arms to Switzerland were the United States (27 per cent), Germany (27 per cent) and the Czech Republic (13 per cent).

TOGO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2015 ☒

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

TUVALU

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2016 ☒

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒



**C8 CARBINE LIVE FIRE RANGE AT
THE INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING
AND SECURITY CENTRE (IPSC),
IN STARYCHI, UKRAINE.**

CREDIT: © DND CANADA /
AVIATOR MELISSA GLOUDE

UNITED KINGDOM

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?	Yes – Missed deadline
Was the 2020 annual report made public?	Yes
Was data withheld for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons?	Unspecified – Not indicated
What reporting template was used?	UNROCA template

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2016 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2019

United Kingdom's reporting remained the same in its 2019 report.

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

United Kingdom did not report any imports.



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, per UN Registry Definitions of Categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT.⁴⁹



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA

- United Kingdom reported exports to 77 countries for 2019. Of these, 50 were ATT States Parties, 14 were Signatories and 13 were non-members (Armenia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia).
- United Kingdom reported the export of 826 major conventional weapons items, covering six categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (43 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (38 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) (12 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from the United Kingdom were Belgium (21 per cent), Qatar (21 per cent) and Latvia (15 per cent).
- United Kingdom reported the export of 39,304 SALW items, covering 11 sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (89 per cent), 'others' (small arms) (5 per cent) and assault rifles (3 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from the United Kingdom were the United States (69 per cent), Australia (7 per cent) and Germany (4 per cent).



TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA

- United Kingdom did not report imports.

⁴⁹ The UN Register definitions of weapons categories include attack helicopters that are: (a) manned rotary-wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions; and (b) unmanned rotary-wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons. For more information, see ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (2019). 'Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT'. ATT/CSP5.WGTR/2019/CHAIR/533/Conf.Rep.Rev1. <https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k>, p. 26.

URUGUAY

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
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

Uruguay's reporting changed slightly in its 2019 annual report.

Uruguay again submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

Uruguay reported **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of one small arms import. It did not submit a 'nil' report for imports as it did in its 2018 report.

**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 could include comments describing the nature of its imports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: EXPORT DATA**

- Uruguay submitted a 'nil' report for exports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2019: IMPORT DATA**

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

ZAMBIA

Was the 2020 annual report submitted?

No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?

2017 ☒

2018 ☒

2019 ☒

Were submitted reports made publicly available?



**HMS PRINCE OF WALES IN
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD,
UNITED KINGDOM.**

CREDIT: © MOD CROWN