REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2020

Serbia's reporting remained the same in its 2020 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.
Serbia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import.

Serbia could provide descriptions and comments describing the nature of its reported transfers.

Serbia 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.

Serbia reported exports to 33 countries and territories. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and nine were non-members (Algeria, Armenia, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Uganda).¹

Serbia reported the export of 12,317 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories: large-calibre artillery systems (78.5 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (21.4 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (0.1 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Serbia were the United Arab Emirates (77.9 per cent), Turkey (12.2 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (8.1 per cent).

Serbia reported the export of 62,439 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (62.2 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (27.7 per cent) and mortars of calibre less than 75mm (6.5 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW from Serbia were the United States (57.9 per cent), Cameroon (14.4 per cent) and Burkina Faso (9.3 per cent).

Serbia also reported arms exports to one non-UN members (New Caledonia).

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