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 type of report was submitted? ATT reporting template

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

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Were submitted reports made publicly available?

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2020

Slovakia’s reporting remained the same in its 2020 annual report.

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

Slovakia reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.
• Slovakia reported imports from 16 countries. Of these, 13 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

• Slovakia reported the import of 194 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. The majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (94.9 per cent), followed by large-calibre artillery systems (2.6 per cent) and manned attack helicopters (1.5 per cent).

• In terms of numbers, the main exporters of major conventional weapons to Slovakia were Kazakhstan (77.3 per cent), the Czech Republic (18.6 per cent) and the United States (1.5 per cent).

• In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW from Slovakia were Brazil (65.4 per cent), the United States (23.1 per cent) and the Czech Republic (3.6 per cent).

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

Slovakia provided descriptions as well as some comments describing the nature of most of its major conventional weapons exports and imports as well as for some SALW exports and imports.

Slovakia 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.

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

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

Slovakia provided descriptions as well as some comments describing the nature of most of its major conventional weapons exports and imports as well as for some SALW exports and imports.

Slovakia 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.

• Slovakia reported exports to 48 countries. Of these, 33 were ATT States Parties, nine were Signatories and six were non-members (Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka).

• Slovakia reported the export of 2,663 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories. Of these, the majority were missiles and missile launchers (missiles etc.) (95.2 per cent), followed by large-calibre artillery systems (3.6 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (1.1 per cent).

• In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Slovakia were Israel (75.1 per cent), the Czech Republic (17.9 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (3 per cent).

• Slovakia reported the export of 90,415 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the top two were revolvers and self-loading pistols (97.4 per cent) and rifles and carbines (1.2 per cent).

• In terms of numbers, the main importers of SALW from Slovakia were Brazil (65.4 per cent), the United States (23.1 per cent) and the Czech Republic (3.6 per cent).