

2.2 – COUNTRY PROFILES

This section examines the annual reports submitted by States Parties to the ATT Secretariat covering their exports and imports of conventional arms in 2021. It presents an 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.

One hundred and ten States Parties were required to submit an annual report for 2021 to the ATT Secretariat within one week of 31 May 2022. As of 1 February 2023, 68 had done so, of which 47 made theirs public. 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 in the ATT. For annual reports to fulfil this pivotal role, it is necessary that States Parties complete them in a 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 includes an assessment of reporting, examples of good national practices, and interpretive and practical challenges that are common among States Parties.

METHODOLOGY

All annual reports were downloaded for analysis by 1 February 2023. Reports received by the ATT Secretariat after this date or later amended by a State Party have not been taken into consideration. The ATT Monitor establishes 1 February as the cut-off date for annual reports to be included in its report each year to ensure adequate time for in-depth analysis.

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 public.

Where applicable, States Parties’ reports for 2021 were compared to those for 2020 to consider the extent to which national reporting changed between annual reporting periods under the ATT and to assess whether the common challenges identified had changed. 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
- Compliance with Article 13.3’s on-time reporting obligation (within one week of the 31 May 2022 reporting deadline)
- Making a report public (including withholding data for reasons of commercial sensitivity or national security and indicating where or what information was withheld)
- Providing data on both imports and exports, or submitting ‘nil’ reports
- Providing data that is clearly disaggregated by weapon type, importer and/or exporter, and number of items and/or financial value, and that specifies whether transfers are actual or authorized
- Providing information that goes beyond the minimum requirements specified in Article 13.3 (for example, reporting on exports/imports of ammunition, national categories, etc.)

Overall, each State Party is considered based 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 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.

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. Dates of submission provided by States Parties in their annual reports and the dates on which they were received by the ATT Secretariat were sometimes different. The reason for the gaps between the stated and actual dates of submission is unclear. In such instances, the ATT Monitor uses the ATT Secretariat’s date of receipt of annual reports as its basis for making determinations concerning on-time reporting.

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

2 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 clearly name the final exporting/importing country.

The ATT Secretariat and the ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting work diligently each year to make improvements to the ways in which States Parties submit annual reports, including through the introduction of the online reporting tool in 2018 and other recent amendments to reporting templates. The analysis notes how States Parties chose to submit their reports as well as any discrepancies between the information provided using the ATT online tool and the ATT reporting template (where States Parties submitted using both methods). Under the ATT, States Parties can submit the same report they provide to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) as their ATT annual report; however, there are key differences between these reports. For example, the UNROCA template does not allow countries to specify whether they are withholding data for commercial or national security-related reasons, whereas the ATT online tool and reporting template do. Therefore, the ATT Monitor considers this confidentiality criterion as ‘Unspecified’ for countries that submitted UNROCA reports to the ATT.

Where States Parties included values of transfers in their reports, transfer summaries include the 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 2021 calendar year unless otherwise indicated. In some cases, the currency used by States Parties to report values was not specified. Each of these cases is noted in relevant profiles.

In some instances, States Parties used country codes to indicate the final exporting and importing countries. The ATT Monitor determined which countries such codes referenced using online sources, such as the United Nations country code list, but it did not verify with each State Party whether such determinations are accurate.

In addition to assessing reporting practices, each country profile includes key 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 2023)\(^6\)
- The number and categories of major conventional weapon items reported, if available\(^6\)
- The number and sub-categories of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reported\(^7\)
- The principal trade relationships reported by the State Party\(^8\)

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 public √ or kept confidential ✗ 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 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Integrating information from such external sources would likely paint a different picture of the global arms trade, particularly with respect to the volume of transfers between countries. 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 fulfillment 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 are encouraged to reach out to the ATT Monitor to help clarify any information presented in the profiles below.

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\(^5\) 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, recoiless rifles, portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems, mortars of calibres less than 75mm and others.

\(^8\) Principal trade relationships are determined by totaling 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.

US TROOPS CONDUCT LIVE-FIRE TRAINING DURING READINESS EXERCISE ROCK DAWN, LATVIA.

CREDIT: © US ARMY / SGT. LUKE MICHALSKI
AFGHANISTAN

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?  2021 ✗

Were submitted reports made public?  

ALBANIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  Yes – Missed Deadline

Was the 2021 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?  2017 ✓  2018 ✓  2019 ✓  2020 ✓  2021 ✓


REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021


Albania did not report any exports of any major conventional weapons or SALW exports.

Albania reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports, as opposed to 2020 when its report was kept confidential.
Albania reported imports from three countries. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Albania did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Albania reported the import of 926 small arms, all revolvers and self-loading pistols. The main exporters were Austria (77.2 per cent), the United States (18.5 per cent) and Italy (4.3 per cent).

Albania did not specify whether any information was withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons.

Albania could have 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.

Albania did not report exports in its 2021 annual report.

Albania did not report imports from three countries. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Albania did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Albania reported the import of 926 small arms, all revolvers and self-loading pistols. The main exporters were Austria (77.2 per cent), the United States (18.5 per cent) and Italy (4.3 per cent).

Antigua and Barbuda

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 annual report made public? No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2017 ✓
2018 ✓
2019 ✓
2020 ✓
2021 ✓

Were submitted reports made public? 2017 ✗
2018 ✗
2019 ✗
2020 ✗
2021 ✗
ARGENTINA

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

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 Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It did not report light weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did.
GOOD PRACTICES

Argentina indicated that it did not exclude data for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons, after indicating in its 2020 report that some information had been withheld for such reasons.

Argentina continued to provide disaggregated numbers for its small arms exports and imports, both by weapon type and by importing and exporting state.

Argentina indicated that imports reported in the small arms ‘others’ sub-categories were shotguns.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Argentina could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of some of its small arms imports.

Argentina could have 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.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

- Argentina reported exports to six countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Argentina did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Argentina reported the export of 59,686 small arms covering one category: revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The main importers of small arms from Argentina were the United States (87.1 per cent), Paraguay (8.4 per cent) and Guatemala (2 per cent).

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

- Argentina reported imports from 12 countries. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Argentina reported the import of two major conventional weapons items: two warships from France.
- Argentina reported the import of 20,726 small arms. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (67.2 per cent), rifles and carbines (20.7 per cent) and ‘others’ (small arms) (11.8 per cent).
- The main exporters of small arms to Argentina were Brazil (29.8 per cent), Austria (27 per cent) and the United States (17.5 per cent).
AUSTRALIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  Yes – On Time
Was the 2021 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

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Australia’s reporting changed in its 2021 annual report.

Australia continued to report Authorized Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Australia reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not specify whether such numbers were Actual or Authorized.

Australia continued to report aggregated numbers of SALW exports. It provided aggregated information on SALW imports, as opposed to 2020 when it provided disaggregated information by exporting state and number of items.
GOOD PRACTICES

Australia provided the number of authorizations and the number of items included in its exports of SALW. It supplied this in a table added to the reporting template.

Australia specified in some places where information was withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security related’ reasons.

Australia provided descriptions for all its major conventional exports and imports. It also provided comments for all its major conventional imports.

Australia indicated clearly that there were no reported exports or imports of major conventional weapons instead of leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Australia continued to provide aggregated information regarding SALW importers and exporters, along with the numbers and values of SALW exports and imports, making it impossible to determine weapons sub-categories.

Australia could provide comments describing the nature of its reported major conventional weapons exports as it did on the aggregated table of SALW.

Australia could provide more descriptions and comments on the nature of exports and imports of SALW.

Australia could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports or imports of SALW weapons instead of leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

• Australia reported exports to 18 countries and territories.10 Of these, 10 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and five were non-members (India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands).11
• Australia reported the export of 249 major conventional weapons with a total value of AUS$404.6m (US$304m),12 covering two categories. In terms of value, these were armoured combat vehicles (99.6 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (0.4 per cent).
• In terms of value, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Australia were New Zealand (49.4 per cent), the United States (49.3 per cent) and Jamaica (1 per cent).
• Australia reported the export of 832 small arms from 106 permits granted with a total value of AUS$1.6m (US$1.2m).13

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

• Australia reported imports from three countries. Of these, two were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
• Australia reported the import of 113 major conventional weapons items, covering four categories.14 In terms of numbers, these were battle tanks (66.4 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (22.1 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (11.5 per cent).
• In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons to Australia were the United States (77.9 per cent) and Germany (22.1 per cent).
• Australia reported the import of 306 SALW items. These were portable anti-tank guns (85.3 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (14.7 per cent).
• The main importers of SALW to Australia were Sweden (85.3 per cent) and Germany (14.7 per cent).

10 Australia is also included as an end destination for temporary exports for demonstration purposes.
11 Australia also reported exports to one non-UN member (New Caledonia).
13 Ibid.
14 Australia also reported imports of missiles, etc., from the United States but withheld the number of items; therefore, the actual number here is likely higher.
AUSTRIA

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Austria's reporting changed in its 2021 annual report.

Austria reported Authorized and Actual Values of SALW exports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of SALW exports. It did not report any exports of major conventional weapons.

Austria did not report imports in its 2021 report.
Austria did not report imports in its 2021 annual report.

Austria reported exports to 88 countries and territories. Of these, 57 were ATT States Parties, ten were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Uganda).15

Austria did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Austria reported the export of SALW items with a total value of €1.3m (US$15m).16

In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Austria were the United States (76.4 per cent), Slovakia (14.7 per cent) and Australia (2.5 per cent).

Austria aggregated data such that it is impossible to determine the relevant sub-categories of SALW exports.

Austria did not include the front page of the ATT reporting template with its 2021 report. It is therefore unclear why it has not reported on imports or if any information has been withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security related’ reasons.

Austria aggregated all transfers by importing state in its 2021 report, making it impossible to determine weapon sub-categories.

Austria did not provide numbers of items for any of its exports in its 2021 report as it did in its 2020 report.

Austria did not report imports in its 2021 annual report.

15 Austria also reported exports to six non-UN members (Aruba, Greenland, Kosovo, Macao, New Caledonia and Taiwan).
## Bahamas

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## Barbados

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659 SQUADRON OF THE UK ARMY AIR CORPS TAKE PART IN A PATROL DURING EXERCISE IRON WOLF, LITHUANIA.

CREDIT: © MOD CROWN / LCOH STEPHEN MCRITCHIE
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Belgium's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Belgium used the online reporting template, as opposed to using the standard reporting template as it did for its 2020 report.

Belgium reported Authorized Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional exports. It did not report SALW exports after reporting Authorized Values of small arms exports in 2020.

In 2021, Belgium reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any imports of major conventional weapons. It reported numbers of SALW imports, but it did not specify whether transfers were Authorized or Actual, as opposed to 2020 when it reported mostly Authorized Values of small arms imports aggregated by the exporting state and Actual Numbers of light weapons imports.
Belgium reported imports from 30 countries. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (Belarus and India).

Belgium reported the import of one manned combat aircraft from the Netherlands.

Belgium reported the import of 1,850 SALW items, of which 1,800 were portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems from Norway (97.3 per cent) and 50 were rifles and carbines from Italy (2.7 per cent).

Under voluntary national categories, Belgium also provided data on ML1 imports, worth €57.1m (US$67.6m). The main exporters to Belgium were the United States (20.9 per cent), Germany (18.5 per cent) and Japan (14.1 per cent).

Belgium reported exports to 55 countries. Of these, 41 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and seven were non-members (India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia).

Belgium reported the export of 13 major conventional weapons with a total value of €19.3m (US$22.8m), covering three categories. In terms of value, the majority of these were manned combat aircraft (67.6 per cent), combat aircraft (unmanned) (29.7 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (2.6 per cent).

In terms of value, the importers of major conventional weapons from Belgium were the United States (97.3 per cent), Poland (2.6 per cent) and Spain (0.1 per cent).

Belgium reported the export of small arms under national voluntary categories with a total value of €157.4m (US$186.3m) under national categories.

In terms of value, the main importers of small arms under voluntary national categories from Belgium were the United States (36.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (14.3 per cent) and Germany (7 per cent).

Belgium could provide comments describing the nature of its reported exports.

Belgium could have 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.

Belgium did not specify whether it reported authorized or actual SALW imports.
### BELIZE

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **No**

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

CREDIT: © DND CANADA / AVIATOR MELISSA GLOUDE
**BENIN**

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**REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021**


Benin submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports.
Benin submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in its 2021 report.

GOOD PRACTICES

- Benin submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Benin submitted a ‘nil’ report for imports.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time
Was the 2021 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? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s reporting changed in its 2021 annual report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to provide Numbers and Values for exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW items, but it did not specify whether transfers were Authorized or Actual.

Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that it excluded data for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons, after indicating that it did not withhold information in its 2020 report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided its own definitions of the term ‘export’, indicating this covers ‘goods, technologies and services of strategic importance are permanently or temporarily getting out of the customs territory of BiH [Bosnia and Herzegovina], and transfer of software or technology, using electronic media, fax or telephone to destinations outside of the territory of BiH, including verbal transfer of technology, using telephone, only when the technology in question is contained in a document whose relevant part is read or described over the telephone in such a way as to achieve an entirely identical result.’
Bosnia and Herzegovina reported imports from 13 countries. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Eritrea).

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the import of 6,395 SALW items with a total value of €1.8m (US$2.1m), covering four sub-categories. In terms of value, the imports included revolvers and self-loading pistols (69.4 per cent), rifles and carbines (15.5 per cent) and assault rifles (11.7 per cent).

In terms of value, the main exporters of SALW to Bosnia and Herzegovina were Slovakia (32.5 per cent), Serbia (19.5 per cent) and the Czech Republic (17.3 per cent).

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported exports to eight countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-members (Kenya and Uganda).

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 19 major conventional weapons21 with a total value of €254,205 (US$289,198).22 All were large-calibre artillery systems.

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Bosnia and Herzegovina were the United States (78.9 per cent), Kenya (15.8 per cent) and Bangladesh (5.3 per cent).

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the export of 1,873 SALW items with a total value of €1.7m (US$2m),23 covering three sub-categories. In terms of value, the majority were recoilless rifles (46.7 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (34.1 per cent) and rifles and carbines (19.2 per cent).

In terms of value, the main importers of SALW from Bosnia and Herzegovina were Uganda (46.7 per cent), Serbia (29.6 per cent) and Switzerland (19.7 per cent).

Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded some data for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons but did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Bosnia and Herzegovina could provide comments describing the nature of its reported exports and imports.

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not specify whether it reported authorized or actual exports or imports.

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

---

21 The total value of exports might be larger as it is unclear whether Bosnia and Herzegovina disclosed the value of the exports of major conventional weapons to Bangladesh and Kenya.

22 Currency conversion via XE Data, reflecting conversion rate on 31 December 2021 (0.879) https://www.xe.com/es/currencytables/?from=USD&date=2021-12-31#table-section.

23 Ibid.
### Botswana

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NATO SHARPSHOOTER RIFLES IN ESTONIA.

CREDIT: © MOD CROWN
BURKINA FASO

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021


Burkina Faso did not report any exports and it did not submit a ‘nil’ report for exports.

Burkina Faso specified where information was withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons.

Burkina Faso reported Authorized and Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.

Burkina Faso supplied its own definition of the word ‘import’, indicating it covers ‘Physical transfer of items across a national border’ and ‘transfer of titles’.

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 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? 2017 ✓
2018 X
2019 ✓
2020 X
2021 ✓

Were submitted reports made public? 2017 ✓
2019 X
2021 ✓
Burkina Faso reported imports from five countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Burkina Faso reported the import of 28 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (85.7 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (14.3 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to Burkina Faso were Türkiye (71.4 per cent), Germany (14.3 per cent) and Bulgaria (14.3 per cent).

Burkina Faso reported the import of 8,307 SALW items covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (81.7 per cent), rifles and carbines (15.8 per cent) and light machine guns (1.2 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Burkina Faso were Brazil (81.7 per cent), Türkiye (15.8 per cent) and Bulgaria (2 per cent).

**GOOD PRACTICES**


Burkina Faso provided disaggregated numbers for its SALW and major conventional weapons imports, both by weapon type and by importing and/or exporting state.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

Burkina Faso could provide descriptions and more comments describing the nature of its reported imports.

Burkina Faso aggregated states from which it imported revolvers and self-loading pistols, making it impossible to determine the origin of the small arms imports.

Burkina Faso could have indicated clearly whether it submitted a 'nil' report for exports by ticking the relevant box on the front page of its report.

---

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA**

- Burkina Faso did not include a report of exports.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA**

- Burkina Faso reported imports from five countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

- Burkina Faso reported the import of 28 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (85.7 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (14.3 per cent).

- In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to Burkina Faso were Türkiye (71.4 per cent), Germany (14.3 per cent) and Bulgaria (14.3 per cent).

- Burkina Faso reported the import of 8,307 SALW items covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (81.7 per cent), rifles and carbines (15.8 per cent) and light machine guns (1.2 per cent).

- The main exporters of SALW to Burkina Faso were Brazil (81.7 per cent), Türkiye (15.8 per cent) and Bulgaria (2 per cent).
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Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **No**

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2017 ✗ 2018 ✗ 2019 ✗ 2020 ✗ 2021 ✗

Were submitted reports made public? 

### Cameroon

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Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **No**

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✗

Were submitted reports made public? 2019 ✗ 2020 ✗
A SOLDIER PREPARES A CARL GUSTAF RECOILLESS RIFLE DURING A MULTINATIONAL TRAINING EVENT IN POLAND.

CREDIT: © U.S. ARMY / SPC. HUBERT D. DELANY III
Canada's reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. Canada continued to report **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports. Canada continued to report **Actual Numbers** of SALW imports.

**WAS THE 2021 ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED?**
Yes – On time

**WAS THE 2021 ANNUAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC?**
Yes

**WAS DATA WITHHELD FOR ‘COMMERCIAL SENSITIVITY/NATIONAL SECURITY-RELATED’ REASONS?**
Yes

**WHAT REPORTING TEMPLATE WAS USED?**
National reporting template

**WERE REPORTS SUBMITTED IN PREVIOUS YEARS IN WHICH REPORTS WERE DUE?**
2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

**WERE SUBMITTED REPORTS MADE PUBLIC?**
2020 ✓ 2021 ✓
Canada reported clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export.

Canada provided descriptions on the nature of some of its SALW exports and imports.

Canada provided descriptions and comments on some of its major conventional weapons exports.

GOOD PRACTICES

Canada could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of all reported exports and imports.

Canada could have 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.

Canada did not specify whether reported exports of combat aircraft were manned or unmanned, per UN Registry Definitions of Categories as outlined in Article 2 of the ATT.²⁴

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Canada reported exports to nine countries. Of these, seven were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Saudi Arabia).

Canada reported the export of 160 major conventional weapons, covering two sub-categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (73.8 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (26.2 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Canada were Saudi Arabia (72.5 per cent) and the United States (26.2 per cent).

Canada reported the export of 1,064 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (96.3 per cent) and light machine guns (3.2 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Canada were the United Kingdom (78.2 per cent), Denmark (8.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (8.6 per cent).

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

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

Canada did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Canada reported the import of 15,388 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (96.6 per cent).

The main importers of SALW to Canada were the United States (85.8 per cent) and Austria (11.7 per cent).

²⁴ For example, the UN Registry 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 defence 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.
### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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

CREDIT: © NATO
Chile’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Chile did not report any exports and it did not submit a ‘nil’ report for exports. In 2020 it submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

Chile reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of imports of major conventional weapons. It did not report imports of any SALW items as it did in its 2020 report.

* Report submitted before it was due.
Chile reported imports from one ATT State Party.

Chile reported the import of two major conventional weapons items, both warships from Australia.

Chile did not report any exports in its 2021 annual report.

Chile provided descriptions for all its reported imports.

Chile could have 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.

Chile 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.

Chile could have indicated clearly that it did not report any exports by ticking the relevant ‘nil’ report box on the front page of its report.

- Chile did not report any exports in its 2021 annual report.

- Chile reported imports from one ATT State Party.

- Chile reported the import of two major conventional weapons items, both warships from Australia.

COSTA RICA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  No

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

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SOLDIERS USE A 120 MM MORTAR SYSTEM ON AN M1129 MORTAR CARRIER DURING A LIVE-FIRE EVENT AT CAMP FUJI, JAPAN.

CREDIT: © U.S. NAVY / PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS CHRISTOPHER LANGE
CZECH REPUBLIC

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Czech Republic's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Czech Republic reported Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW exports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Czech Republic reported Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.

---

25 Czech Republic reported Actual Numbers of exports of battle tanks.
Czech Republic reported imports from 13 countries. Of these, six were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and two were non-members (Ethiopia and Pakistan).

Czech Republic reported the import of 71 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (98.6 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (1.4 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to the Czech Republic were the United Arab Emirates (98.6 per cent) and Ukraine (1.4 per cent).

Czech Republic reported the import of 24,658 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (83.8 per cent), sub-machine guns (5.5 per cent) and light machine guns (5.1 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to the Czech Republic were Ethiopia (82.9 per cent), Serbia (7.2 per cent) and Türkiye (4.9 per cent).

Czech Republic provided comments for some of its major conventional weapons exports.

Czech Republic provided disaggregated numbers for all its exports and imports, both by weapon type and by importing and exporting state.

Czech Republic could provide more comments and descriptions on the nature of all its exports and imports of SALW and major conventional weapons.

Czech Republic did not specify whether it reported authorized or actual exports or imports, though this may be inferred to some degree by the definitions of the terms ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ it provided.

Czech Republic could have 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.

Czech Republic reported exports to 64 countries. Of these, 38 were ATT States Parties, ten were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Uganda).26

Czech Republic reported the export of 140 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (69.3 per cent) and battle tanks (20.7 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from the Czech Republic were Nigeria (50 per cent), Morocco (10 per cent) and Ukraine (9.3 per cent).

Czech Republic reported the export of 65,483 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (36.4 per cent), rifles and carbines (24.4 per cent) and assault rifles (23.7 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from the Czech Republic were the United States (23.3 per cent), Brazil (19.3 per cent) and Nigeria (10.1 per cent).

Czech Republic provided disaggregated numbers for all its exports and imports, both by weapon type and by importing and exporting state.

Czech Republic could provide more comments and descriptions on the nature of all its exports and imports of SALW and major conventional weapons.

Czech Republic did not specify whether it reported authorized or actual exports or imports, though this may be inferred to some degree by the definitions of the terms ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ it provided.

Czech Republic could have 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.

Czech Republic reported exports to 64 countries. Of these, 38 were ATT States Parties, ten were Signatories and 15 were non-members (Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Uganda).26

Czech Republic reported the export of 140 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (69.3 per cent) and battle tanks (20.7 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from the Czech Republic were Nigeria (50 per cent), Morocco (10 per cent) and Ukraine (9.3 per cent).

Czech Republic reported the export of 65,483 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (36.4 per cent), rifles and carbines (24.4 per cent) and assault rifles (23.7 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from the Czech Republic were the United States (23.3 per cent), Brazil (19.3 per cent) and Nigeria (10.1 per cent).

26 Czech Republic also reported exports to one non-UN member (Taiwan).
DENMARK

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Denmark’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Denmark continued to report Authorized Numbers of small arms exports. It continued not to report exports of major conventional weapons.

Denmark continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports.

Denmark continued to report Authorized and Actual Numbers of small arms imports. It reported a mix of Authorized and Actual numbers of light weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers.
Denmark provided descriptions of some items, including all imports of major conventional weapons and some SALW imports.

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.

Denmark continued to aggregate exporting and importing countries as ‘Multiple States’, making it impossible to determine from or to where small arms items were imported or exported.

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

Denmark did not provide descriptions of the reported imports/exports under the small arms ‘others’ category.

Denmark did not provide descriptions of the reported imports/exports under the small arms ‘others’ category.

Denmark did not provide descriptions of the reported imports/exports under the small arms ‘others’ category.

Denmark did not provide information on importing states for its exports.

Denmark did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Denmark reported the export of 2,578 SALW items covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (65.3 per cent) and ‘others’ (small arms) (28.3 per cent).

Denmark reported imports from three countries, all ATT States Parties.

Denmark did not provide information on exporting states for its small arms imports.

Denmark reported the import of 54 armoured combat vehicles from Switzerland.

Denmark reported the import of 16,881 SALW items covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (51.5 per cent), ‘others’ (small arms) (32.8 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (10.5 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the majority of SALW imports were from ‘Multiple exporting states’ (95.4 per cent) and Norway (4.5 per cent).
### DOMINICA

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AN ASSORTMENT OF 5250 ILLICIT FIREARMS AND SMALL WEAPONS DURING ITS DESTRUCTION IN NGONG HILLS NEAR KENYA’S CAPITAL NAIROBI.

CREDIT: © THOMAS MUKOYA
ESTONIA

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Estonia's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Estonia reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional weapons exports and Authorized and Actual Numbers of SALW exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report exports of major conventional weapons and reported mainly Authorized Numbers of SALW exports.

Estonia continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports. It reported Actual Numbers of SALW imports. This differed from its 2020 report where it reported mainly Authorized numbers of SALW imports.

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Estonia reported imports from 22 countries. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Estonia reported the import of six large-calibre artillery systems from the Republic of Korea.

Estonia reported the import of 8,216 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (78.3 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (11.7 per cent) and ‘others’ (light weapons) (3.9 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Estonia were the United States (84.3 per cent), Germany (4.5 per cent) and Austria (4.2 per cent).

Estonia provided disaggregated numbers for its major conventional weapons and SALW exports and imports, both by weapon type and by importing and/or exporting state.

Estonia provided descriptions of exports reported under armoured combat vehicles, recoilless rifles and SALW ‘others’ sub-categories.

Estonia provided descriptions and comments for some of its imports.

Estonia indicated clearly that there were no reported exports or imports in some specific weapons categories and sub-categories.

Estonia could provide descriptions and comments on the nature of all its reported exports and imports.

Estonia could have 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.

Estonia reported exports to 17 countries. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and two were non-member (Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

Estonia reported the export of three armoured combat vehicles to Norway.

Estonia reported the export of 8,883 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were recoilless rifles (90.1 per cent), rifles and carbines (3.9 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (2.5 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Estonia were Sweden (90.1 per cent), Finland (2 per cent) and Latvia (1.6 per cent).

27 Estonia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Taiwan).
FINLAND

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Finland’s reporting changed in its 2021 report.

Finland reported Numbers of major conventional weapons and small arms exports but did not specify whether transfers were Actual or Authorized, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and small arms exports.

Finland reported Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons imports after not doing so in its 2020 report. It did not report any SALW imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of all small arms imports, except for one that was not specified.

Finland continued to report Actual Values of additional exports under voluntary national categories.

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – Missed Deadline

Was the 2021 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? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

Finland reported imports from one ATT State Party.

Finland reported the import of six large-calibre artillery systems from the Republic of Korea.

Finland did not report imports of SALW.

Finland reported exports to 52 countries. Of these, 39 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and five were non-members (India, Indonesia, Qatar, South Sudan and Uzbekistan).[^28]

Finland reported the export of three armoured combat vehicles to Latvia.

Finland reported the export of 988 rifles and carbines.

The main importers of small arms from Finland were India (37.7 per cent), the Czech Republic (8 per cent) and the United States (7.7 per cent).

Finland also reported the exports of small arms (EU Common Military List ML1) with a total value of €6.1m (US$7.3m)^[29] under national categories. The main exporters of these were India (33 per cent), Uzbekistan (13.7 per cent) and Singapore (11.3 per cent).

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**GOOD PRACTICES**

Finland provided descriptions for all its exports and imports.

Finland reported additional information on exports under voluntary national categories while also providing values for these transfers.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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

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

Finland did not specify whether it reported actual or authorized exports or imports.

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28 Finland also reported exports to a non-UN member (Kosovo).

France's reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. France reported **Actual Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

France reported **Actual Numbers** of imports of SALW. As in its 2020 report, it did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

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France reported imports from seven countries. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

France did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

France reported the import of 51,857 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (68.8 per cent), assault rifles (25 per cent) and rifles and carbines (3 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main exporters of SALW to France were Austria (68.8 per cent), Germany (25.7 per cent) and Belgium (3.2 per cent).

France reported exports to 40 countries. Of these, 26 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and seven were non-members (Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan).

France reported the export of 657 major conventional weapons, covering seven categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (69.9 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (8.8 per cent) and combat aircraft (8.5 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from France were India (33.5 per cent), Qatar (24.4 per cent) and Egypt (10.2 per cent).

France reported the export of 3,552 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (46.5 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (41.4 per cent) and rifles and carbines (6.3 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from France were the United States (57.6 per cent), Switzerland (16.7 per cent) and Chad (6 per cent).

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

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 calibres. It also provided some comments describing the nature of its transfers.

France 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.

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 ATT.

France did not specify whether any information was withheld for “commercial sensitivity/national security-related” reasons.

France could provide comments describing the nature of more of its reported transfers.

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France reported exports to 40 countries. Of these, 26 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and seven were non-members (Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan).

France reported the export of 657 major conventional weapons, covering seven categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (69.9 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (8.8 per cent) and combat aircraft (8.5 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from France were India (33.5 per cent), Qatar (24.4 per cent) and Egypt (10.2 per cent).

France reported the export of 3,552 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (46.5 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (41.4 per cent) and rifles and carbines (6.3 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from France were the United States (57.6 per cent), Switzerland (16.7 per cent) and Chad (6 per cent).

30 For example, the UN Registry 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 defence 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. Rev.Rev1. https://bit.ly/3rHiE2k, p. 25.

31 France also reported exports to one non-UN member (Kosovo).
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**AN UH-60 BLACK HAWK IN KOSOVO.**

CREDIT: © US ARMY / STAFF SGT. TAWNY SCHMIT
CANADIAN ARMED FORCES
FIRE THE 84MM CARL-GUSTAF
RECOILLESS RIFLE AT CFB
VALCARTIER, CANADA.

CREDIT: © DND CANADA / CPL HUGO MONTPETIT
Germany's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Germany continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons exports and Authorized Numbers of SALW exports.\footnote{Germany included a note in its 2021 report providing more information about its reported exports and imports.}

Germany reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any import of major conventional weapons. It continued to report Authorized Numbers of SALW imports.
Germany reported imports from 11 countries. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Germany reported the import of 16 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were missile and missile launchers (missile, etc.) (93.8 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (6.2 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to Germany were Israel (75 per cent), the United States (18.8 per cent) and Italy (6.2 per cent).

Germany reported the import of 4,260 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (59.6 per cent), hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (12.3 per cent) and sub-machine guns (4.4 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Germany were France (59.6 per cent), Latvia (25.9 per cent) and Romania (4.6 per cent).

Germany reported exports to 34 countries. Of these, 28 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and three were non-members (Egypt, Jordan and Qatar).

Germany reported the export of 64 major conventional weapons, covering six categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (62.5 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (21.9 per cent) and warships (6.3 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Germany were Spain (60.9 per cent), Qatar (10.9 per cent) and Australia (6.3 per cent).

Germany reported the export of 22,787 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (81.8 per cent), hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (12.3 per cent) and sub-machine guns (4.4 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Germany were the United Kingdom (58.7 per cent), Estonia (23.5 per cent) and Belgium (13.5 per cent).

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

Germany could provide comments describing the nature of most of its SALW imports.

Germany could provide descriptions of all its major conventional weapons exports and imports.

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

Good Practices

- Germany provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported export and import.
- Germany provided comments describing the nature of most of its SALW imports.
- Germany provided descriptions of all its major conventional weapons exports and imports.

Room for Improvement

- Germany could provide comments describing the nature of all reported exports and imports.
- Germany could have 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.

Transfer Summary - 2021: Export Data

- Germany reported exports to 34 countries. Of these, 28 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and three were non-members (Egypt, Jordan and Qatar).
- Germany reported the export of 64 major conventional weapons, covering six categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (62.5 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (21.9 per cent) and warships (6.3 per cent).
- In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Germany were Spain (60.9 per cent), Qatar (10.9 per cent) and Australia (6.3 per cent).
- Germany reported the export of 22,787 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (81.8 per cent), hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (12.3 per cent) and sub-machine guns (4.4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Germany were France (59.6 per cent), Latvia (25.9 per cent) and Romania (4.6 per cent).

Transfer Summary - 2021: Import Data

- Germany reported imports from 11 countries. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.
- Germany reported the import of 16 major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were missile and missile launchers (missile, etc.) (93.8 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (6.2 per cent).
- In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to Germany were Israel (75 per cent), the United States (18.8 per cent) and Italy (6.2 per cent).
- Germany reported the import of 4,260 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (59.6 per cent), light machine guns (34.2 per cent) and rifles and carbines (3.8 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Germany were the United Kingdom (58.7 per cent), Estonia (23.5 per cent) and Belgium (13.5 per cent).
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### GUINEA BISSAU

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**Was the 2021 annual report submitted?** No

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

**Were submitted reports made public?**

### HONDURAS

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**Was the 2021 annual report submitted?** Yes – On time

**Was the 2021 annual report made public?** No

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

**Were submitted reports made public?**

**2018** ✗
A .50 CALIBRE MACHINE GUN AT THE UK COMMANDO TRAINING CENTRE ROYAL MARINES (CTCRM) LULWORTH CAMP.

CREDIT: © MOD CROWN / ANDY HIBBERD
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Hungary’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Hungary reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any major conventional exports. It continued to report Actual Numbers of exports of SALW.

Hungary did not report any major conventional weapon imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports. It continued to report Actual Numbers of imports of small arms. It did not specify whether its light weapons imports were Actual or Authorized.

Hungary continued to specify that it does not define the terms ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ as physical transfers of items across the border, transfers of control or transfers of title, noting instead that it ‘doesn’t have a single criterion for this, it depends on the transfer and the destination (transfer of control, delivery verification date, leaving Hungary’s territory, etc.).'
Hungary reported imports from 22 countries. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties and four were Signatories.

Hungary did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Hungary reported the import of 4,770 SALW items, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (79.1 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (20.1 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Hungary were Germany (20.4 per cent), Austria (18 per cent) and the Czech Republic (14.6 per cent).

Hungary reported exports to 14 countries. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Uzbekistan).

Hungary reported the export of two armoured combat vehicles: one to Lithuania and one to Slovakia.

Hungary reported the export of 605 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (89.9 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (6.3 per cent) and heavy machine guns (3.5 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Hungary were Romania (28.3 per cent), the United States (18.4 per cent) and Germany (13.9 per cent).

Hungary could provide clear, disaggregated data for most of its reported imports and exports.

Hungary provided descriptions and comments describing the nature of nearly all reported exports and imports.

Hungary could provide more comments describing the nature of all reported exports and imports.

Hungary could have 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.

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

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Iceland submitted an annual report for the first time.
Iceland submitted 'nil' reports for exports.
Iceland reported Authorized Numbers of small arms imports.
Iceland did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Iceland reported the import of 1,028 small arms, covering two sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (82.6 per cent).

Iceland submitted a ‘nil’ report on exports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in 2021.

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

Iceland could provide descriptions and comments on imports of small arms.

Iceland could provide information on exporting states for its reported imports of small arms.

• Iceland submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

• Iceland did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

• Iceland reported the import of 1,028 small arms, covering two sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (82.6 per cent).
IRELAND

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Ireland’s reporting changed in its 2021 annual report.

Ireland reported Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any such exports. In 2021, it reported Authorized Numbers and some Values of small arms exports, unlike in 2020 when Authorized Numbers, Actual Numbers and some Values of small arms exports were reported. Ireland continued not to report exports of light weapons.

Ireland did not report major conventional weapons imports, unlike in 2020 when it submitted a ‘nil’ report for major conventional weapons imports.

Ireland reported Numbers of small arms imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports. Ireland continued not to report imports of light weapons.

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Ireland reported imports from 13 ATT States Parties.

Ireland did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Ireland reported the import of 6,491 small arms, covering three sub-categories. These were 'others' (small arms) (74.6 per cent), rifles and carbines (21.6 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (3.8 per cent).

In some cases, Ireland aggregated information for importing countries for these sub-categories, making it impossible to determine where these items were exported.

Ireland reported exports to nine countries. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Ireland reported the export of two manned combat aircraft, with a total value of €35,000 (US$41,420). The importer was left blank. However, the comments of the transfer indicate that it corresponds to a ‘Donation of non-serviceable aircrafts to UK Museum’.

Ireland reported the export of 197 small arms, with a total value of €50,948 (US$60,293).

In terms of numbers, these were ‘others’ (small arms) (76.1 per cent), rifles and carbines (19.8 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (4.1 per cent).

In some cases, Ireland aggregated information for importing countries for these sub-categories, making it impossible to determine where these items were exported.

GOOD PRACTICES

Ireland provided comments and/or descriptions for most of its reported transfers.

Ireland reported some values of small arms exports in addition to the number of items transferred.

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

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Ireland continued to aggregate the final importing/exporting countries in some of its small arms exports and imports sub-categories, making it impossible to determine how many items were exported to or imported from specific countries.

Ireland did not specify whether it reported authorized or actual major conventional weapons exports and small arms imports.

Ireland could provide more comments and descriptions on the nature of all its reported transfers.

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

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

- Ireland reported exports to nine countries. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Ireland reported the export of two manned combat aircraft, with a total value of €35,000 (US$41,420). The importer was left blank. However, the comments of the transfer indicate that it corresponds to a ‘Donation of non-serviceable aircrafts to UK Museum’.
- Ireland reported the export of 197 small arms, with a total value of €50,948 (US$60,293).
- In terms of numbers, these were ‘others’ (small arms) (76.1 per cent), rifles and carbines (19.8 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (4.1 per cent).
- In some cases, Ireland aggregated information for importing countries for these sub-categories, making it impossible to determine where these items were exported.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

- Ireland reported imports from 13 ATT States Parties.
- Ireland did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Ireland reported the import of 6,491 small arms, covering three sub-categories. These were ‘others’ (small arms) (74.6 per cent), rifles and carbines (21.6 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (3.8 per cent).
- In some cases, Ireland aggregated information for importing countries for these sub-categories, making it impossible to determine where these items were exported.

34 The total value of exports might be larger as it is unclear whether Ireland disclosed the value of the exports of rifles and carbines and other small arms to multiple countries.
ITALY

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Italy’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Italy continued to report Authorized Numbers of small arms and major conventional exports, except for small arms ‘light machine guns’ sub-category that was not specified. It did not report exports of light weapons, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers of light weapons exports.

Italy continued to report Authorized Numbers of SALW imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional weapons imports.

Italy specified that its definitions of the terms ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ cover export and import licenses Authorized in 2021.

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36 For import licenses. Italy specifies that intra-EU transfers do not require import licenses and therefore they are not reflected in its annual report.
Italy reported imports from six countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Italy did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Italy reported the import of 3,250 SALW, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (80 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (15.2 per cent) and hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (3.2 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Italy were Switzerland (78.2 per cent), the United States (18.5 per cent) and the United Kingdom (3.1 per cent).

Italy reported exports to 42 countries. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and 12 were non-members (Bolivia, Brunei, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan).

Italy reported the export of 13,885 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (91 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (8.1 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Italy were the United States (82.5 per cent), Spain (7.6 per cent) and the Netherlands (6.6 per cent).

Italy reported the export of 116,281 small arms, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (88.2 per cent), rifles and carbines (6.6 per cent) and assault rifles (4.6 per cent).

The main importers of small arms from Italy were Brazil (69.5 per cent), Qatar (21.7 per cent) and Morocco (5.6 per cent).

Italy indicated clearly that there were no reported exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW in specific weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank, except for the exports of the small arms ‘others’ sub-category that was not specified.

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

• Italy reported exports to 42 countries. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, seven were Signatories and 12 were non-members (Bolivia, Brunei, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan).
• Italy reported the export of 13,885 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (91 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (8.1 per cent).
• In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Italy were the United States (82.5 per cent), Spain (7.6 per cent) and the Netherlands (6.6 per cent).
• Italy reported the export of 116,281 small arms, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (88.2 per cent), rifles and carbines (6.6 per cent) and assault rifles (4.6 per cent).
• The main importers of small arms from Italy were Brazil (69.5 per cent), Qatar (21.7 per cent) and Morocco (5.6 per cent).
JAMAICA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  
Yes – Missed Deadline

Was the 2021 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?  
2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

Were submitted reports made public?  
2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Jamaica's reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. Jamaica reported Authorized Numbers of small arms exports and imports. It continued not to report exports or imports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.
Jamaica reported imports from eight countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

Jamaica did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Jamaica reported the import of 2,792 SALW, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (78.2 per cent), ‘others’ (small arms) (19.8 per cent) and rifles and carbines (1.7 per cent).

Jamaica aggregated the number of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.

Jamaica indicated that exports and imports reported in the small arms ‘others’ sub-category were shotguns.

Jamaica reported exports to six countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Jamaica did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Jamaica reported the export of 130 small arms, covering five sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (50.8 per cent), rifles and carbines (36.2 per cent) and ‘others’ (small arms) (5.4 per cent).

Jamaica aggregated the number of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.

Jamaica indicated that exports and imports reported in the small arms ‘others’ sub-category were shotguns.

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

Jamaica could provide comments and descriptions on the nature of all its reported transfers.

Jamaica provided no information on imports or exports of major conventional weapons.
Japan’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Japan used the standard reporting template as opposed to using the online reporting template as it did for its 2020 report.

Japan continued to report Actual Numbers and Values of small arms exports, and it did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons as in its 2020 report.

Japan continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and light weapons imports, and Actual Numbers and Values of small arms 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. It did not provide any comments or descriptions in the additional data.
Japan reported imports from 13 countries. Of these, 11 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Japan reported the import of six manned combat aircraft from the United States.

Japan reported the import of 4,490 small arms with the total value of ¥2,142m (US$19.5m). These were SALW (aggregated) (99.9 per cent) and mortars of calibres less than 75 mm (0.1 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Japan were Germany (41.1 per cent), the United States (23 per cent) and Italy (21.2 per cent).

Japan reported exports to 11 countries. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Japan did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Japan reported the export of 108,264 small arms with a total value of ¥5,034m (US$45.9m).

In terms of value, the main importers of small arms from Japan were the United States (62.6 per cent), Belgium (28.7 per cent) and Australia (4.1 per cent).

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

Japan provided descriptions for all its reported exports and imports, except for the imports of the light weapons ‘Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm’ sub-category.

Japan included both numbers and values of its small arms exports and imports.

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

Japan's use of the HS Code 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 impossible to comparatively analyse its transfer data.

Japan could provide comments describing the nature of its reported transfers.

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39 Ibid.
### KAZAKHSTAN

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### LEBANON

| Was the 2021 annual report submitted? | No |
| Was the 2021 annual report made public? | |
| Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? | 2020 × | 2021 × |
| Were submitted reports made public? | |
**LESOTHO**

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? No

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

- 2017 ✗
- 2018 ✗
- 2019 ✗
- 2020 ✗
- 2021 ✗

Were submitted reports made public?

- 2017 ✓
- 2018 ✓
- 2019 ✓
- 2020 ✓
- 2021 ✓

**LIBERIA**

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? No

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

- 2017 ✓
- 2018 ✓
- 2019 ✓
- 2020 ✓
- 2021 ✓

Were submitted reports made public?

- 2017 ✓
- 2018 ✗
- 2019 ✓
- 2020 ✓
- 2021 ✓
Liechtenstein’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Liechtenstein continued to report Actual Numbers of small arms exports. It continued not to report exports of major conventional weapons. It reported Aggregated Numbers of light weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any light weapons exports.

Liechtenstein reported mainly Authorized Numbers of small arms imports as it did in its 2020 report. In 2020, it reported Actual Numbers in the sub-category ‘others’, as opposed to its 2021 report where this is not specified.

Liechtenstein continued not to report imports of major conventional weapons. It reported Aggregated Numbers of light weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any light weapons imports.
GOOD PRACTICES

Liechtenstein reported clear, disaggregated data for all its small arms imports and exports.

Liechtenstein also provided comments describing the nature of its transfers. It noted that small arms exports and imports were non-commercial as it did in its 2020 report.

Liechtenstein indicated that the import reported in the small arms ‘others’ sub-category was a silencer.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Liechtenstein could provide descriptions for all its reported transfers.

Liechtenstein could have 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.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

- Liechtenstein reported exports to two ATT States Parties.
- Liechtenstein did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Liechtenstein reported the export of four small arms: one rifle and carbine to Austria and three rifles and carbines to Slovenia.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

- Liechtenstein reported imports from two ATT States Parties.
- Liechtenstein did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Liechtenstein reported the import of 12 small arms, covering three sub-categories. These were rifles and carbines (66.7 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (25 per cent) and ‘others’ (small arms) (8.3 per cent).
- The exporters of small arms to Liechtenstein were Austria (66.7 per cent) and Germany (33.3 per cent).

LITHUANIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – Missed Deadline

Was the 2021 annual report made public? No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

Luxembourg’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

Luxembourg continued to report Actual Numbers of small arms exports and did not report any exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Luxembourg continued to report Actual Numbers of SALW imports and did not report any imports of major conventional weapons.
Luxembourg reported imports from six countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Russian Federation).

Luxembourg did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Luxembourg reported the import of 640 SALW, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (43 per cent), sub-machine guns (32.2 per cent) and assault rifles (22.7 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Luxembourg were Germany (63.8 per cent), the Russian Federation (16.7 per cent) and Austria (11.7 per cent).

Luxembourg provided clear, disaggregated data for all its small arms imports and exports.

Luxembourg provided descriptions describing the nature of each reported export and import.

Luxembourg could have 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.

Luxembourg reported exports to two countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and one was a Signatory.

Luxembourg did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Luxembourg reported the export of 11 small arms and light weapons: ten revolvers and self-loading pistols exported to Türkiye and one rifle and carbine exported to the United Kingdom.

Madagascar

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 annual report made public? No

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓

MALDIVES

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 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?

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* Report submitted before it was due.

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Maldives’ reporting changed in 2021.

Maldives submitted a public 2021 report after keeping its 2020 and 2019 reports confidential.

Maldives submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports.
Maldives submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in its 2021 report.

MALI

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GOOD PRACTICES

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT
Malta submitted a public 2021 report after keeping its 2020 and 2019 reports confidential.

Malta reported **Authorized Numbers** and **Values** of small arms exports. It did not report any major conventional weapons and light weapons exports.

Malta reported **Authorized Numbers** of small arms imports. It did not report any major conventional weapons and light weapons imports.

### MALTA

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Malta reported imports from ten countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (Oman and Tunisia).

Malta did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Malta reported the import of 14,561 aggregated small arms.

Malta aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.

Malta reported exports to four countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (India).

Malta did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Malta reported the export of 77 aggregated small arms.

Malta aggregated the number of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple exporting states in most cases.

Malta made its report public after not doing so in 2020 and 2019.

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

Malta aggregated arms sub-categories and countries supplying its small arms imports and exports, making it impossible in some cases to determine from where small arms items were imported.

Malta could provide more descriptions and include comments on exports and imports of small arms.

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

GOOD PRACTICES

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

- Malta reported exports to four countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (India).
- Malta did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Malta reported the export of 77 aggregated small arms.
- Malta aggregated the number of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple exporting states in most cases.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

- Malta reported imports from ten countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (Oman and Tunisia).
- Malta did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Malta reported the import of 14,561 aggregated small arms.
- Malta aggregated the numbers of items for each sub-category of small arms, listing multiple importing states in most cases.
### Mauritania

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CREDIT: © UN PHOTO / RENATA RUIZ
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Mexico's reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. Mexico continued to report Actual Numbers of small arms exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons or light weapons.

Mexico continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.
Mexico reported imports from nine countries. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

Mexico reported the import of 1,980 major conventional weapons items, all missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.

Mexico reported the import of 17,131 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (48.1 per cent), ‘others’ (rifles) (12.4 per cent) and hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (11.6 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Mexico were the United States (45.6 per cent), Israel (16.6 per cent) and Italy (13.5 per cent).

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.

Transfer Summary - 2021: Export Data

- Mexico reported exports to five countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and one was a non-member (Bolivia).
- Mexico did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Mexico reported the export of 4,720 small arms, covering two sub-categories. These were rifles and carbines (98.9 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (1.1 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from Mexico were Guatemala (43.4 per cent), Paraguay (31.8 per cent) and El Salvador (17 per cent).

Transfer Summary - 2021: Import Data

- Mexico reported imports from nine countries. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Mexico reported the import of 1,980 major conventional weapons items, all missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.
- Mexico reported the import of 17,131 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (48.1 per cent), ‘others’ (rifles) (12.4 per cent) and hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (11.6 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW to Mexico were the United States (45.6 per cent), Israel (16.6 per cent) and Italy (13.5 per cent).

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

Mexico 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.

Room for Improvement

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.

Transfer Summary - 2021: Export Data

- Mexico reported exports to five countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and one was a non-member (Bolivia).
- Mexico did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
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- Mexico reported imports from nine countries. Of these, six were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- Mexico reported the import of 1,980 major conventional weapons items, all missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.
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- The main importers of SALW to Mexico were the United States (45.6 per cent), Israel (16.6 per cent) and Italy (13.5 per cent).
MONACO

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Monaco’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

Monaco submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports.
GOOD PRACTICES

Monaco submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in its 2021 report.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

- Monaco submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

- Monaco submitted a ‘nil’ report for imports.
Montenegro's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Montenegro continued to report both Actual and Authorized Numbers of small arms exports, but it did not report exports of light weapons, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual and Authorized Numbers of light weapons exports. It did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Montenegro continued to report Actual and Authorized Numbers of SALW imports. As opposed to 2020, it did not report the imports of any major conventional weapons.

Montenegro continued to indicate that it excluded some data for 'commercial sensitivity/national security-related' reasons.
• Montenegro reported imports from ten countries. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

• Montenegro did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

• Montenegro reported the import of 4,965 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (60.6 per cent), rifles and carbines (34.6 per cent) and assault rifles (4.6 per cent).

• The main exporters of SALW to Montenegro were Italy (27.9 per cent), the Czech Republic (25.5 per cent) and Slovakia (17.5 per cent).

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

• Montenegro provided detailed descriptions of most of its reported exports and imports as well as some comments describing the nature of its imports of small arms.

• Montenegro reported exports to eight countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

• Montenegro did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

• Montenegro reported the export of 49,411 small arms covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (83.8 per cent) and assault rifles (16.1 per cent).

• The main importers of small arms from Montenegro were the United States (81 per cent), Ghana (8.1 per cent) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (7.6 per cent).

GOOD PRACTICES

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

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

Montenegro could have 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.

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

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

Montenegro could have 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.
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### NAMIBIA

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AUSTRALIAN ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS SOLDIERS ROPE OUT OF A US MV-22 OSPREY DURING EXERCISE DIAMOND STORM IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

CREDIT: © COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE / CPL. RODRIGO VILLABLANCA
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Netherlands’ reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Netherlands continued to submit its UNROCA report.

Netherlands continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and small arms exports. It reported Actual Numbers of light weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report light weapons exports.

Netherlands continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.
Netherlands reported imports from 24 countries. Of these, 21 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

Netherlands reported the import of eight manned combat aircraft from Italy.

Netherlands reported the import of 17,890 SALW, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were sub-machine guns (65.2 per cent), rifles and carbines (26.5 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (6.6 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to the Netherlands were Poland (49.5 per cent), the Czech Republic (16.9 per cent) and Canada (11.7 per cent).

Netherlands reported exports to 26 countries. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

Netherlands reported the export of 40 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missile and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (47.5 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (37.5 per cent) and battle tanks (10 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from the Netherlands were Malaysia (47.5 per cent), Germany (47.5 per cent) and the United States (2.5 per cent).

Netherlands reported the export of 24,408 small arms, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were light machine guns (51.4 per cent), ‘others’ (small arms) (20.5 per cent) and assault rifles (18.2 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from the Netherlands were the United States (82.7 per cent), the United Kingdom (8.5 per cent) and Austria (3.2 per cent).

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

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**REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021**

New Zealand's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 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.
New Zealand reported imports from 26 countries and territories. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

New Zealand did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

New Zealand reported the import of 31,867 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (75.4 per cent), ‘others’ (small arms) (19.5 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (3.5 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to New Zealand were Brazil (17.8 per cent), Finland (17 per cent) and the United States (14.8 per cent).

New Zealand reported the import of 8,399 shotguns under National Voluntary Categories. The main exporters of shotguns under voluntary national categories were Türkiye (62.2 per cent), Italy (22.7 per cent) and the United States (6.8 per cent).

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.

New Zealand provided comments of imports reported under small arms ‘others’ sub-categories.

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

New Zealand could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports of major conventional weapons and light weapons as it did in 2020, rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

New Zealand reported exports to 21 countries and territories. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and five were non-members (Fiji, Indonesia, Oman, Papua New Guinea and Tonga).

New Zealand did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

New Zealand reported the export of 859 small arms, covering two sub-categories. These were rifles and carbines (69.4 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (30.6 per cent).

The main importers of small arms from New Zealand were China (29.6 per cent), New Caledonia (26 per cent) and Australia (14.2 per cent).

New Zealand reported the export of 630 shotguns under voluntary national categories. The main importers of shotguns under national voluntary categories were Australia (54.3 per cent), New Caledonia (17.8 per cent) and Papua New Guinea (14.6 per cent).

New Zealand could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports of major conventional weapons as it did in 2020, rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

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.

New Zealand provided comments of imports reported under small arms ‘others’ sub-categories.

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

New Zealand could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports of major conventional weapons and light weapons as it did in 2020, rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

New Zealand also reported exports to two non-UN members (French Polynesia and New Caledonia).

New Zealand also reported imports from three non-UN members (French Polynesia, Hong Kong and Taiwan).
### Niger

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**Was the 2021 annual report made public?**

- No

**Were submitted reports made public?**

- 2018 ✗
- 2020 ✗
- 2021 ✗

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**Was the 2021 annual report made public?**

- No

**Were submitted reports made public?**

- 2018 ✗
- 2020 ✗

### Niue

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**Was the 2021 annual report made public?**

- No

**Were submitted reports made public?**

- 2021 ✗
THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS) DESTROYING WEAPONS IN 2014.

CREDIT: © UN PHOTO / ISAAC BILLY
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Norway’s reporting changed in its 2021 annual report. Norway used the ATT standard reporting template, as opposed to 2020 when it used the online template.

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

Norway reported Actual Numbers of imports of major conventional weapons after not doing so in its 2020 report. It reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports as opposed to 2020 when it did not specify whether small arms imports were Actual or Authorized. It also did not report light weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did report Actual Numbers of light weapons.
Norway reported imports from two countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and one was a Signatory.

Norway reported the import of seven major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. It reported the import of one armoured combat vehicle and six manned combat aircraft.

Norway reported the import of 3,300 assault rifles.

Norway reported exports to 45 countries. Of these, 37 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and three were non-members (Indonesia, Oman and Qatar). Norway also reported exports to one non-UN member (New Caledonia).

Norway did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Norway reported the export of 240 small arms covering two sub-categories. These were revolvers and self-loading pistols (52.9 per cent) and rifles and carbines (47.1 per cent).

The main importers of small arms from Norway were Germany (36.3 per cent), the United States (21.3 per cent) and Denmark (16.3 per cent).

Under voluntary national categories, Norway also provided data covering 15 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items in category A, which includes small arms, it reported exports worth NOK157,416 (US$18,325). In terms of value, the majority of its ML1 exports were to Germany (46 per cent), France (8.6 per cent) and Sweden (8.1 per cent).

Norway could provide descriptions and comments on its reported exports and imports.

Norway could have 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.

Norway left blank the exporting states, making it impossible to determine from where small arms items were imported.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

Norway reported exports to 45 countries. Of these, 37 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and three were non-members (Indonesia, Oman and Qatar).

Norway did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Norway reported the export of 240 small arms covering two sub-categories. These were revolvers and self-loading pistols (52.9 per cent) and rifles and carbines (47.1 per cent).

The main importers of small arms from Norway were Germany (36.3 per cent), the United States (21.3 per cent) and Denmark (16.3 per cent).

Under voluntary national categories, Norway also provided data covering 15 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items in category A, which includes small arms, it reported exports worth NOK157,416 (US$18,325). In terms of value, the majority of its ML1 exports were to Germany (46 per cent), France (8.6 per cent) and Sweden (8.1 per cent).

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

Norway reported imports from two countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and one was a Signatory.

Norway reported the import of seven major conventional weapons items, covering two categories. It reported the import of one armoured combat vehicle and six manned combat aircraft.

Norway reported the import of 3,300 assault rifles.

Norway provided disaggregated numbers for its small arms exports and imports, both by weapon type and by importing and/or exporting state.

Norway made extensive use of ‘Section C: Voluntary National Categories’ to report data under 15 out of 22 EU Common Military List categories. It reported aggregate values of items exported to individual destinations under each category. It included this in a separate annex.

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

Norway left blank the exporting states, making it impossible to determine from where small arms items were imported.

42 Norway also reported exports to one non-UN member (New Caledonia).
### PALAU

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### REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Palau’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. Palau submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports.
Palau submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in its 2021 report.

GOOD PRACTICES
- Palau submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.
- Palau submitted a ‘nil’ report for imports.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT
- Canada Air Force provides support to MINUSMA during Operation Presence, Mali.
## PANAMA

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Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **No**

## PARAGUAY

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 Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? **No**

## PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **Yes – On time**

Was the 2021 annual report made public? **No**

Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? **No**

Were submitted reports made public? **No**
AT4 RECOILLESS ANTI-TANK WEAPON.

CREDIT: © SAAB AB / CHRISTOPHER LOMFORDS
PERU

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 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? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓


REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Peru’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Peru continued to submit a ‘nil’ report for exports.

Peru reported Authorized and Actual Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons imports. It reported Actual Numbers and Values of small arms imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized and Actual Numbers of small arms imports. It reported Authorized and Actual imports of light weapons, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any light weapons imports.
Peru reported imports from 16 countries. Of these, 14 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Peru reported the import of 2,517 major conventional weapons items, covering three sub-categories, with a total value of US$758,360. In terms of value, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (83.6 per cent) and missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) (10.6 per cent).

In terms of value, the main exporters of major conventional weapons to Peru were Bulgaria (65.7 per cent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (13.5 per cent) and Sweden (10.6 per cent).

Peru reported the import of 10,236 SALW items, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were ‘others’ (semi-automatic pistols) (66.1 per cent), ‘others’ (semi-automatic shotguns) (16.6 per cent) and ‘others’ (semi-automatic carbines) (9.3 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Peru were Brazil (27.2 per cent), Türkiye (18.5 per cent) and the United States (16.2 per cent).

Peru submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

Peru provided clear, disaggregated data for all reported imports.
Peru provided numbers and values for most SALW and major conventional weapons imports.
Peru provided descriptions and comments describing the nature and end-use of all reported imports, which are consistent and detailed.

Peru could have indicated clearly that there were no reported imports in specific major conventional weapons categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.
REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Poland’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report. Poland used the online reporting template as opposed to using the standard reporting template as it did for its 2020 report. Poland continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Poland continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and small arms imports. It reported Actual Numbers of light weapons, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any light weapons imports.
Poland reported imports from six countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Poland reported the import of 40 missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) from the United States.

Poland reported the import of 1,381 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were ‘others’ (small arms) (61.3 per cent), assault rifles (20.1 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (14.8 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Poland were Türkiye (36.2 per cent), Germany (25.1 per cent) and Italy (16.1 per cent).

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

Poland provided descriptions of items for some exports of major conventional weapons and all light weapons imports.

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 imports of major conventional weapons and small arms.

Poland could have 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.
PORTUGAL

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Portugal's reporting changed in its 2021 annual report.

Portugal reported **Numbers** and **Values** of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to its 2020 report when it did not report exports of major conventional weapons. It reported **Numbers** of small arms exports. It did not specify whether small arms exports were **Authorized** or **Actual**, as opposed to its 2020 report when it reported **Authorized Numbers**. As in its 2020 report, it did not report exports of light weapons.

Portugal did not specify whether SALW imports were **Authorized** or **Actual**, in a similar way to its 2020 report. It reported Numbers of SALW imports and in some cases **Values** too.

Portugal did not report imports of major conventional weapons, as opposed to its 2020 report.
Portugal reported imports from 22 countries. Of these, 19 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.

Portugal did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

Portugal reported the import of 8,821 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (43.4 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (29.1 per cent) and assault rifles (24.4 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Portugal were Belgium (41.7 per cent), Austria (17 per cent) and Italy (15.5 per cent).\(^4\)

Portugal provided clear, disaggregated data for most of its reported exports and imports.

Portugal provided descriptions of its major conventional weapons exports.

Portugal reported values of major conventional weapons exports and some imports of small arms.

Portugal did not specify whether it was reporting authorized or actual imports or exports.

Portugal could provide more descriptions and include comments describing the nature of its reported transfers.

Portugal reported exports to 36 countries. Of these, 30 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and three were non-members (Kuwait, Pakistan and Tajikistan).

Portugal reported the export of 14 armoured combat vehicles to Tajikistan.

Portugal reported the export of 86,571 small arms covering two sub-categories. These were rifles and carbines (99.9 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (0.1 per cent).

The main importers of small arms from Portugal were the United States (49.1 per cent), Belgium (41.2 per cent) and Spain (2.9 per cent).\(^4\)
Republic of Korea's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Republic of Korea reported Authorized Numbers of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any. It continued to report Authorized Numbers of small arms exports. It did not report light weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers of light weapons exports.

Republic of Korea continued to report Authorized Numbers of small arms imports. It continued not to report any imports of major conventional weapons and light weapons as it did in its 2020 report.

Republic of Korea provided its own definitions of the terms ‘exports’ and ‘imports’, indicating in both instances that its data is based on licenses granted (Authorized) and not on Actual transfers.
• Republic of Korea reported imports from five countries, all ATT State Parties.
• Republic of Korea did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
• Republic of Korea reported the import of 169 small arms. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (34.3 per cent), assault rifles (34.3 per cent) and sub-machine guns (29.6 per cent).
• The main exporters of small arms to the Republic of Korea were Bulgaria (34.3 per cent), Germany (33.7 per cent) and Switzerland (29.6 per cent).

GOOD PRACTICES

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

Republic of Korea provided descriptions of all its reported transfers.

Republic of Korea 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

Republic of Korea excluded some data for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons, but did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

Republic of Korea could provide comments on the nature of all its reported transfers.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA

• Republic of Korea reported exports to two countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and one was a non-member (Nepal).
• Republic of Korea reported the export of one warship to Peru.
• Republic of Korea reported the export of 8,853 small arms, covering three sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (93.1 per cent) and light machine guns (4.6 per cent).
• All small arms exports were to Nepal.

TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA

• Republic of Korea reported imports from five countries, all ATT State Parties.
• Republic of Korea did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
• Republic of Korea reported the import of 169 small arms. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (34.3 per cent), assault rifles (34.3 per cent) and sub-machine guns (29.6 per cent).
• The main exporters of small arms to the Republic of Korea were Bulgaria (34.3 per cent), Germany (33.7 per cent) and Switzerland (29.6 per cent).
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? No

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REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? No

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UN INTERIM SECURITY FORCE FOR ABYEI (UNISFA) WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION DESTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN ABYEI.

CREDIT: © UNMAS / UNISFA
ROMANIA

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REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Romania’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

Romania continued to report Actual Numbers of SALW exports. As in its 2020 report, it did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Romania continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and SALW imports, except for small arms ‘others’ sub-category that was not specified whether they were Actual or Authorized.
Romania reported imports from 14 countries. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Romania reported the import of 34 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were large-calibre artillery systems (52.9 per cent), missile and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (44.1 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (2.9 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the exporters of major conventional weapons to Romania were the United States (97.1 per cent) and Portugal (2.9 per cent).

Romania reported the import of 14,546 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (58.4 per cent), rifles and carbines (33.9 per cent) and assault rifles (6.9 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Romania were the Czech Republic (42.5 per cent), Germany (20.7 per cent) and Austria (17.4 per cent).

Romania reported exports to 11 countries. Of these, nine were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and one was a non-member (Iraq).

Romania did not report exports of major conventional weapons.

Romania reported the export of 64,694 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (40.5 per cent), rifles and carbines (34.4 per cent) and assault rifles (22.9 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Romania were the United States (71 per cent), Bulgaria (18.7 per cent) and Iraq (5.7 per cent).

Romania provided clear, disaggregated data for most of its reported exports and imports.

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

Romania 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.

Romania could provide comments and descriptions on the nature of all its reported transfers.

Romania reported imports from 14 countries. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Romania reported the import of 34 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were large-calibre artillery systems (52.9 per cent), missile and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (44.1 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (2.9 per cent).

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The main importers of SALW from Romania were the Czech Republic (42.5 per cent), Germany (20.7 per cent) and Austria (17.4 per cent).
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Was the 2021 annual report submitted? **Yes – Missed Deadline**

Was the 2021 annual report made public? **No**

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

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AN EC135 HELICOPTER AT HMAS ALBATROSS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CREDIT: © COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE / CPOIS CAMERON MARTIN
### SERBIA

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| Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? | 2017 ✓ | 2018 ✓ | 2019 ✓ | 2020 ✓ | 2021 ✓ |

### REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Serbia’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report. Serbia continued to report mainly 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 reported imports from 23 countries. Of these, 17 were ATT States Parties, four were Signatories and two were non-members (Belarus and Russian Federation).

Serbia reported the import of 111 major conventional weapons items, covering five sub-categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missile and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (75.7 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (21.6 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main exporters of major conventional weapons to Serbia were Cyprus (75.7 per cent) and Belarus (20.7 per cent).

Serbia reported exports to 34 countries. Of these, 21 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and eight were non-members (Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan and Uganda).

Serbia reported the export of 8,579 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were large-calibre artillery systems (61.2 per cent), missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) (38.4 per cent) and manned combat aircraft (0.3 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Serbia were the United Arab Emirates (45.9 per cent), Burkina Faso (20.2 per cent) and the United States (15.2 per cent).

Serbia reported the export of 97,022 SALW items, covering nine sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (45.4 per cent), assault rifles (26.3 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (20.4 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Serbia were the United States (56.2 per cent), Saudi Arabia (23.5 per cent) and Uganda (7 per cent).

Serbia provided clear, disaggregated data for most of its reported exports and imports.

Serbia provided descriptions and comments for some of its exports and imports.

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

Serbia could have 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.

Serbia did not clarify with descriptions the reported imports/exports under the small arms ‘others’ category.
### Seychelles

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**Was the 2021 annual report submitted?** Yes – Missed Deadline

**Was the 2021 annual report made public?** No
A CHINOOK HELICOPTER LIFTING AN M-777 HOWITZER DURING AN EXERCISE IN ESTONIA.

CREDIT: © NATO
## SIERRA LEONE

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## REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Sierra Leone's reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

Sierra Leone submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports.
Sierra Leone submitted ‘nil’ reports for both exports and imports, indicating clearly it had no transfers to report in its 2021 report.

GOOD PRACTICES

Sierra Leone submitted a ‘nil’ report for exports.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Sierra Leone submitted a ‘nil’ report for imports.
SLOVAKIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted? Yes – On time

Was the 2021 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? 2017 ✓ 2018 ✓ 2019 ✓ 2020 ✓ 2021 ✓


REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Slovakia's reporting remained the same in its 2021 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 24 countries. Of these, 20 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russian Federation).

Slovakia reported the import of 401 major conventional weapons items, covering five categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were armoured combat vehicles (94.5 per cent), large-calibre artillery systems (4 per cent) and battle tanks (0.8 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main exporters of major conventional weapons to Slovakia were Kazakhstan (89.3 per cent), Croatia (3.5 per cent) and the Czech Republic (2 per cent).

Slovakia reported the import of 99,146 SALW items, covering ten sub-categories. Of these, the majority were hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers (92.8 per cent), rifles and carbines (4.1 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (2.9 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Slovakia were Brazil (29 per cent), the United States (18.8 per cent) and Israel (10 per cent).

Slovakia reported exports to 47 countries. Of these, 33 were ATT States Parties, ten were Signatories and four were non-members (India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan and Oman).

Slovakia reported the export of 6,173 major conventional weapons, covering five categories. In terms of numbers, the majority of these were missiles and missile launchers (98.1 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (1.5 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (0.2 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Slovakia were Poland (48.9 per cent), Serbia (40.5 per cent) and the Czech Republic (10 per cent).

Slovakia reported the export of 68,262 SALW items. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (91.6 per cent), sub-machine guns (5.9 per cent) and rifles and carbines (1.7 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Slovakia were Brazil (29 per cent), the United States (18.8 per cent) and Israel (10 per cent).
SLOVENIA

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Slovenia’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Slovenia reported Actual Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons exports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any major conventional weapons exports. It continued to report Actual Numbers and Values of small arms exports. It did not report exports of light weapons as it did in its 2020 report.

Slovenia reported Actual Numbers and Values of major conventional weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it did not report any major conventional weapons imports. It continued to report Actual Numbers and Values of SALW imports.

### Was the 2021 annual report submitted?
Yes – On time

### Was the 2021 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?
- 2017: Yes
- 2018: Yes
- 2019: Yes
- 2020: Yes
- 2021: Yes

### Were submitted reports made public?
- 2017: Yes
- 2018: Yes
- 2019: Yes
- 2020: Yes
- 2021: Yes
Slovenia reported imports from six countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.

Slovenia reported the import of 38 armoured combat vehicles, indicating the United States as the state of origin.

Slovenia reported the import of 125 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (56 per cent), heavy machine guns (24.8 per cent) and sub-machine guns (8 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Slovenia were Germany (36 per cent), the United States (30.4 per cent) and Austria (21.6 per cent).

Slovenia provided clear, disaggregated data for each reported import and export as well as both numbers and values of each reported transfer.

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

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

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

Slovenia could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports or imports in some small arms categories and sub-categories rather than leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA**

- Slovenia reported exports to 29 countries. Of these, 21 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and four were non-members (Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan and Russian Federation).
- Slovenia reported the export of eight major conventional weapons, all missiles and missile launchers (missiles, etc.) to the Russian Federation.
- Slovenia reported the export of 29,684 small arms with a total value of €6.7m (US$8m). In terms of value, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (99.7 per cent) and sub-machine guns (0.2 per cent).
- The main importers of small arms from Slovenia were the United States (83.5 per cent), Brazil (5.4 per cent) and Israel (1.5 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA**

- Slovenia reported imports from six countries. Of these, five were ATT States Parties and one was a Signatory.
- Slovenia reported the import of 38 armoured combat vehicles, indicating the United States as the state of origin.
- Slovenia reported the import of 125 SALW items, covering six sub-categories. Of these, the majority were assault rifles (56 per cent), heavy machine guns (24.8 per cent) and sub-machine guns (8 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Slovenia were Germany (36 per cent), the United States (30.4 per cent) and Austria (21.6 per cent).

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45 Slovenia also reported exports to one non-UN member (Kosovo).
### SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

South Africa reported mainly **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports, as opposed to 2020, when it reported a mix of **Actual** and **Authorized Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

South Africa continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of small arms weapons imports. It continued not to report any major conventional weapons and light weapons imports.

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**REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021**

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South Africa reported imports from 13 countries. Of these, ten were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Russian Federation).

South Africa did not report imports of major conventional weapons.

South Africa reported the import of 7,961 small arms, covering three sub-categories. These were revolvers and self-loading pistols (65.8 per cent), rifles and carbines (22.5 per cent) and ‘others’ (small arms) (11.7 per cent).

The main exporters of small arms to South Africa were Türkiye (34.4 per cent), Brazil (18.8 per cent) and Slovakia (18.5 per cent).

South Africa reported exports to 25 countries. Of these, 16 were ATT States Parties, eight were Signatories and one was a non-member (Indonesia).

South Africa reported the export of 71 major conventional weapons, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (97.2 per cent) and warships (2.8 per cent).

The main importers of major conventional weapons from South Africa were Mali (28.2 per cent), Cote d’Ivoire (26.8 per cent) and Senegal (22.5 per cent).

In terms of numbers, South Africa reported the export of 2,268 SALW items, covering four sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (47.8 per cent), ‘others’ (small arms) (32.1 per cent) and rifles and carbines (19.4 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from South Africa were Zimbabwe (34.8 per cent), the United Kingdom (14 per cent) and Lesotho (11 per cent).

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

South Africa excluded some data for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons, but did not specify where or how much information was withheld.

South Africa could have indicated clearly that there were no reported exports in some of SALW imports and exports sub-categories instead of leaving relevant sections of the reporting template blank.
Spain's reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Spain continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons exports. It reported Actual Numbers of small arms, as opposed to 2020 when it reported a mix of Authorized and Actual Numbers of SALW exports. It did not report light weapons exports in its 2021 report, as opposed to 2020 when it reported a mix of Authorized and Actual Numbers.

Spain continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports. It also reported Actual Numbers of small arms imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Actual and Authorized Numbers of SALW imports in two instances and Authorized Numbers for other SALW imports. It did not report light weapons imports, as opposed to 2020 when it reported Authorized Numbers of light weapons imports.
Spain reported imports from two countries. Of these, one was an ATT State Party and the other was a Signatory.

Spain reported the import of two manned attack helicopters from the United States.

Spain reported the import of 46 small arms, all rifles and carbines.

The exporters of small arms to Spain were the United Kingdom (73.9 per cent) and the United States (26.1 per cent).

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 more comments describing the nature of its exports and imports.

Spain 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.

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

Spain provided descriptions for all its exports and imports and comments for small arms exports.

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

Spain 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.

Spain reported exports to ten countries. Of these, eight were ATT States Parties and two were Signatories.

Spain reported the export of 97 major conventional weapons, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were large-calibre artillery systems (55.7 per cent) and armoured combat vehicles (44.3 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Spain were Switzerland (51.6 per cent), the United Kingdom (20.6 per cent) and Portugal (13.4 per cent).

Spain reported the export of one fusil to Austria, clarifying that it was a return to origin.
### STATE OF PALESTINE

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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
Sweden’s reporting changed slightly in its 2021 annual report.

Sweden continued to report mostly Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons and light weapons exports as 'classified', in both cases leaving the values blank. It continued to report Actual Values of export of small arms under national categories as EU Common Military List ML1 items instead of reporting them in the relevant sections of the online reporting tool.

Sweden reported Actual Numbers of imports of small arms, as opposed to 2020 when it submitted a ‘nil’ report on imports. It did not report imports of major conventional weapons and light weapons as in its 2020 annual report.
Sweden made extensive use of ‘Section C. Voluntary National Categories’ to report data under 16 out of 22 EU Common Military List categories. It reported aggregate values of items exported to individual destinations under each category. It included this Annex 2 in the same document, as opposed from 2020 report where it included that list as a separate word document.

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

Sweden provided descriptions for all exports of major conventional weapons and light weapons and imports of small arms. It provided comments for small arms imports.

Sweden specified where information was withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons and for which weapon sub-category: missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) and recoilless rifles.

Sweden 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.

Sweden could provide comments describing the nature of its exports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

- Sweden reported exports to 59 countries. Of these, 43 were ATT States Parties, six were Signatories and ten were non-members (Algeria, Brunei, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia).
- Sweden reported the export of major conventional weapons, covering one category, missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS), to Brazil and the Czech Republic. It withheld the number of items involved in each transfer.
- Sweden reported exports of light weapons, covering two sub-categories. These were recoilless rifles and portable antitank missile launchers and rocket systems to Australia, Estonia, Latvia, Slovenia, South Africa and the United States. It withheld the number of items involved in each transfer.
- Under voluntary national categories, Sweden also provided data covering 16 categories of the EU Common Military List. Under ML1 items, which include small arms, it reported exports worth SEK24.3m (US$2.8m).47 In terms of value, the majority of its ML1 exports were to Germany (20.4 per cent), the United Kingdom (12.2 per cent) and Denmark (10.5 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: EXPORT DATA**

- Sweden reported imports from one ATT State Party.
- Sweden did not report imports of major conventional weapons.
- Sweden reported the import of 1,530 revolvers and self-loading pistols, all Glock pistols, from Austria.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2021: IMPORT DATA**

SWITZERLAND

REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021

Switzerland’s reporting remained the same in its 2021 annual report.

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

Switzerland continued to report Actual Numbers of major conventional weapons imports and Authorized Numbers of SALW imports.
Switzerland reported imports from 28 countries. Of these, 23 were ATT States Parties, three were Signatories and two were non-members (India and Qatar).

Switzerland reported the import of 51 major conventional weapons items. It imported one missile and missile launcher (MANPADS) from Germany and 50 large-calibre artillery systems from Spain.

Switzerland reported the import of 9,941 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were revolvers and self-loading pistols (60.2 per cent) and assault rifles (25.2 per cent) and rifles and carbines (5.1 per cent).

The main exporters of SALW to Switzerland were the United States (30.1 per cent), the United States (28.5 per cent) and the Czech Republic (13.2 per cent).

Switzerland reported exports to 46 countries. Of these, 37 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and four were non-members (Jordan, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia).

Switzerland reported the export of 166 major conventional weapons, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (99.4 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (0.6 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Switzerland were Denmark (33.7 per cent), Romania (30.1 per cent) and Ireland (15.1 per cent).

Switzerland reported the export of 47,378 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were sub-machine guns (44.2 per cent), assault rifles (20.8 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (19.2 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Switzerland were the United States (62.6 per cent), Canada (4.5 per cent) and France (2.4 per cent).

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

Switzerland provided comments describing the nature of its major conventional weapons exports.

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

Switzerland could have 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.

Switzerland reported exports to 46 countries. Of these, 37 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and four were non-members (Jordan, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia).

Switzerland reported the export of 166 major conventional weapons, covering two categories. In terms of numbers, these were armoured combat vehicles (99.4 per cent) and large-calibre artillery systems (0.6 per cent).

In terms of numbers, the main importers of major conventional weapons from Switzerland were Denmark (33.7 per cent), Romania (30.1 per cent) and Ireland (15.1 per cent).

Switzerland reported the export of 47,378 SALW items, covering seven sub-categories. Of these, the majority were sub-machine guns (44.2 per cent), assault rifles (20.8 per cent) and revolvers and self-loading pistols (19.2 per cent).

The main importers of SALW from Switzerland were the United States (62.6 per cent), Canada (4.5 per cent) and France (2.4 per cent).
## Togo

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## Trinidad and Tobago

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A CF-188 HORNET AT MIHAIL KOGLNICEANU AIR BASE, ROMANIA.

CREDIT: © DND CANADA / S1 ZACH BARR
**UNITED KINGDOM**

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| Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due? | 2017 ✓ | 2018 ✓ | 2019 ✓ | 2020 ✓ | 2021 ✓ |

**REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021**

United Kingdom's reporting remained the same in its 2021 report.

United Kingdom continued to report **Authorized Numbers** of exports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

United Kingdom did not report imports in its 2021 report.
• United Kingdom did not report imports.

United Kingdom provided clear, disaggregated data for major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

United Kingdom provided descriptions of items and comments on the nature of most of its exports.

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.48

United Kingdom did not specify whether any information was withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons.

United Kingdom could provide more descriptions and comments describing the nature of all reported exports.

48 The UN Registry 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

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

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Were submitted reports made public?  

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### ZAMBIA

Was the 2021 annual report submitted?  

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<table>
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BRITISH ROYAL MARINES HELOCASTING INTO SEA IN NORTH DEVON, UK.

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