CZECH REPUBLIC

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.

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1 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 (24.4 per cent) and light machine guns (24.4 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 provided comments for some of its major conventional weapons exports.

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).2

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

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