### FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<th>2021</th>
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<td>Was the 2021 annual report submitted?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Was the 2021 annual report made public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Was data withheld for ‘commercial sensitivity/national security-related’ reasons?</td>
<td>Unspecified – Not indicated</td>
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<td>What reporting template was used?</td>
<td>National reporting template</td>
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<td>Were reports submitted in previous years in which reports were due?</td>
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<td>Were submitted reports made public?</td>
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**REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2021**

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.
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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1 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.

2 France also reported exports to one non-UN member (Kosovo).