

## BULGARIA

Was the 2022 annual report submitted?	Yes – On time	
Was the 2022 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?	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Were submitted reports made publicly available?	2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



### REPORTING PRACTICE SUMMARY - 2022

Bulgaria's reporting changed in 2022. It submitted a publicly available report after keeping its 2021 report confidential.

Bulgaria reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW exports.

Bulgaria reported **Actual Numbers** of major conventional weapons and SALW imports.

**GOOD PRACTICES**

Bulgaria made its report publicly available after not submitting a public report in 2021.

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

Bulgaria included descriptions for all its reported major conventional weapons transfers and most of its SALW exports and imports.

Bulgaria included descriptions under the 'others' imports and exports light weapons category.

**ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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

Bulgaria could provide more descriptions and comments on exports of revolvers and self-loading pistols and rifles and carbines imports.

Bulgaria 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.

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2022: EXPORT DATA**

- Bulgaria reported exports to 42 countries in 2022. Of these, 26 were ATT States Parties, five were Signatories and 11 were non-members (Algeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Tajikistan and Uganda).
- Bulgaria reported the export of 742 major conventional weapons, covering four categories. The majority of these were large-caliber artillery systems (74 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (18.6 per cent) and battle tanks (7.1 per cent).
- The main importers of major conventional weapons from Bulgaria were Poland (61.2 per cent), Romania (18.6 per cent) and Czech Republic (6.6 per cent).
- Bulgaria reported the export of 82,913 SALW, covering 12 sub-categories. Of these, the majority were portable anti-tank guns (32.1 per cent), hand-held under barrel and mounted grenades (25.4 per cent) and assault rifles (23.4 per cent).
- The main importers of SALW from Bulgaria were Poland (33.8 per cent), United Kingdom (13.9 per cent) and Romania (10.7 per cent).

**TRANSFER SUMMARY - 2022: IMPORT DATA**

- Bulgaria reported imports from 21 countries in 2022. Of these, 18 were ATT States Parties, two were Signatories and one was a non-member (Azerbaijan).
- Bulgaria reported the import of 231 major conventional weapons items, covering three categories. These were large-caliber artillery systems (90.5 per cent), armoured combat vehicles (9.1 per cent), and battle tanks (0.4 per cent).
- The main exporters of major conventional weapons to Bulgaria were Hungary (89.6 per cent), Czech Republic (9.1 per cent) and Slovenia (1.3 per cent).
- Bulgaria reported the import of 9,016 SALW, covering eight sub-categories. Of these, the majority were rifles and carbines (47.8 per cent), revolvers and self-loading pistols (35 per cent) and heavy machine guns (10.9 per cent).
- The main exporters of SALW to Bulgaria were the United States (18 per cent), Austria (15.5 per cent) and Romania (9 per cent).