ATT MONITOR

REPORTED USING THREE METHODS
REPORTED USING TWO METHODS
REPORTED USING ONE METHOD
DID NOT USE ANY REPORTING METHODS
STATES NEITHER SIGNATORIES NOR PARTIES TO THE TREATY.

- REPORTED USING THREE METHODS
- REPORTED USING TWO METHODS
- REPORTED USING ONE METHOD
- DID NOT USE ANY REPORTING METHODS
- STATES NEITHER SIGNATORIES NOR PARTIES TO THE TREATY.
COUNTRY PROFILES

**ALBANIA**

Albania supported obligatory and public reporting on measures taken to implement and apply the Treaty, as well as on assessed transfers. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In every year Albania reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including on small arms and light weapons in most years.
- Albania reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Albania published a national report on its arms exports.

**ANDORRA**

Andorra maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In one year Andorra reported background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Andorra did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

Antigua and Barbuda supported obligatory and public reporting, and the creation of an independent reporting mechanism tasked with the responsibility to receive and verify reports from States Parties. It took the view that reporting obligations should not be overly burdensome. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In two years Antigua and Barbuda reported nil imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms; it did not report background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Antigua and Barbuda reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**ARGENTINA**

Argentina supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism similar to that of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms but amplified to reflect the scope of the ATT as a new instrument. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In every year Argentina reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Argentina reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**AUSTRALIA**

Australia favoured an obligatory and public, but simple, reporting mechanism, that is not overly burdensome for smaller States. It asserted that “States could provide more detail than required, if they are in a position to do so.” Australia took view that the ATT should not require States to report on license denials. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In every year Australia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons in most years.
- Australia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
### Austria

Austria maintained that States Parties should regularly report on their arms transfers in order to ensure transparency in the ATT. Austria supported obligatory and public reporting.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Austria reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons in one year.
- Austria reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Austria published a national report on its arms exports.

### Bahamas

Bahamas was of the view that reports of transfers should be obligatory and be made public and available to State Parties. Bahamas also asserted that reports must be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In 2011 Bahamas reported nil imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It also reported nil background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Bahamas reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

### Bangladesh

Bangladesh supported public reporting.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Bangladesh reported in 2010 to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Bangladesh reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

### Barbados

Barbados supported public and obligatory reporting mechanisms and stressed the need for the establishment of an independent mechanism, tasked with the responsibility to receive and verify reports from States Parties. Barbados took the view that reporting obligations should not be overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Barbados reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Barbados did not report imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

### Belgium

Belgium supported obligatory and public reporting on measures taken to implement and apply the Treaty, as well as on assessed transfers.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Belgium reported in most years to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Belgium reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Belgium published a national report on its arms exports.

### Belize

Belize supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism and stressed the need for the establishment of an independent mechanism tasked with the responsibility to receive and verify reports from States Parties. Belize asserted that reporting obligations should not be overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In 2010 Belize reported nil exports and imports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms; it did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Belize reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Benin viewed reporting as an essential part of the Treaty and espoused the need for a public reporting mechanism. It asserted that reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Benin did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Benin reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Bosnia and Herzegovina supported an obligatory reporting mechanism that would not be too burdensome. Bosnia and Herzegovina was of the view that “sharing information on refused transfers will be particularly sensitive, and another complex issue for the group of governmental experts to consider.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Bosnia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In two years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- In 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina published a national report on its arms exports.

Brazil was in favour of a voluntary reporting mechanism. It feared that a comprehensive mechanism could have “defense and economic implications for State Parties.” Moreover, Brazil did not support the inclusion of transfer denials in reports. Brazil would only consider a compulsory reporting mechanism if it covered a “strict scope of arms.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Brazil reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Brazil reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Bulgaria supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism, however, “The provisions to enhance transparency must be pragmatic and should strike a clear balance between sharing information and national security concerns.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Bulgaria reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including on small arms and light weapons.
- It did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Bulgaria published a national report on its arms exports.

Burkina Faso maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Burkina Faso did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Burkina Faso reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Burundi maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Burundi did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Burundi reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

The authors were unable to locate a statement on reporting by Cambodia.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In three years Cambodia made nil reports on imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Cambodia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
**CAMEROON**

Cameroon supported the view that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- Cameroon did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Cameroon reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**CAPE VERDE**

Cape Verde maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- Cape Verde did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Cape Verde reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**CHAD**

Chad supported public reporting and stated that reporting may be seen as an essential ingredient of the Treaty, but any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- Chad did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Chad did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**CHILE**

Chile stated that reporting should be obligatory and be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. Chile supported the creation of a support unit to facilitate the submission of reports. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- In most years Chile reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In three years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Chile reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**COLOMBIA**

Colombia stated that reporting should be mandatory and reports should be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. Colombia stated reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- In two years Colombia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It included background information on small arms and light weapons in one year.
- Colombia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**COMOROS (I)**

Comoros supported a public but voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on any denials of export or transfer. “Such a reporting system should also cover denied exports.” Any template for reporting should be simple. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- In two years Comoros reported nil reports on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. In one year it included a nil report on background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Comoros reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**CONGO**

Congo supported public reporting via a mechanism that is simple, in order to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:

- The Republic of Congo did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Congo reported imports of light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
COSTA RICA

Costa Rica supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism. It stated, “the ATT must establish a rigorous recordkeeping and reporting regime, by which States maintain records of all international arms transfer authorization issued and denied.” Concerning reporting formats, Costa Rica was of the view that “simplicity must not come at the expense of the comprehensiveness of national reports” least it undermine transparency. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- The Costa Rica did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Costa Rica reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Côte d’Ivoire stated that “States shall submit national annual reports on all their international arms and ammunition transfers to the United Nations international registry, which shall compile and publish a comprehensive international annual report.” Such reports should cover the international transfer of all conventional arms and ammunition. Côte d’Ivoire supported public reporting.
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Côte d’Ivoire did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Côte d’Ivoire reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

CROATIA

Croatia supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In two years Croatia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, and in four years reported background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Croatia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Croatia published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

CYPRUS

Cyprus supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In three years Cyprus reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included a nil report on background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Cyprus reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech Republic supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Czech Republic reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The Czech Republic reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- The Czech Republic published a national report on its arms exports.

DENMARK

Denmark supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on export authorizations, including details on destination, quantity, type and value.
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Denmark reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Denmark reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Denmark published a national report on its arms exports and imports.
**Djibouti**

Djibouti supported a public and voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on any denials of export or transfer, and that “Such a reporting system should also cover denied exports.” Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Djibouti did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Djibouti reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Dominica**

Dominica stated that obligations under the ATT should be mandatory and made public, but not be overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Dominica did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Dominica reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Dominican Republic**

Dominican Republic asserted that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In one year Dominican Republic reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Dominican Republic reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**El Salvador**

El Salvador maintained that reporting should be obligatory and should be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. El Salvador also stated that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In three years El Salvador made nil reports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- El Salvador reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Estonia**

Estonia suggested having different levels of reporting requirements for different categories, such as that, “mandatory reporting could apply in the first place to the categories of the UN Register of Conventional Arms plus small arms and light weapons.” Estonia supported a public reporting mechanism and recommended that “reporting requirements on transfers should be considered taking into account already existing reporting obligations, such as the UN Register for Conventional Arms, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In four years it submitted nil reports on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Estonia reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Estonia published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

**Finland**

Finland supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail. With regard to license decisions, Finland asserted that it is a national prerogative and therefore “aggregate figures would be the most suitable reporting method.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In four years Finland reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Finland reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Finland published a national report on its arms exports and imports.
FRANCE

France supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism. States might also be asked to publish aggregate data on arms transfers with information on their current activities and on technical problems encountered. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In two years France reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It included background information on small arms and light weapons.
• France reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• France published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

GABON

Gabon stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Gabon did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Gabon reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

GEORGIA

The authors were unable to locate a statement on reporting from Georgia. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Georgia did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Georgia did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

GERMANY

Germany supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that would include information on aggregated export licenses granted. However, Germany suggested that reporting requirements should be limited to a reasonable level, “It should neither regulate transfers occurring exclusively within a State, nor transfers by a State out of its territory.” Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In every year Germany reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Germany reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• Germany published a national report on its arms exports.

GHANA

Ghana maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Ghana did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Ghana reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

GREECE

Greece supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In most years Greece reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In two years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Greece reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Grenada maintained that obligations under the ATT should be mandatory and made public but not overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In two years Grenada reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Grenada reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Guatemala maintained that reports of transparency should be obligatory and should be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. Reports should include information regarding denials and approvals. Guatemala also suggested that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- Guatemala did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Guatemala reported imports of small arms and light weapons, and exports of small arms, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Guinea maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- Guinea reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Guinea reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Guinea Bissau asserted that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- Guinea Bissau did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Guinea Bissau did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Guyana stated that reporting obligations under the ATT should be mandatory and made public but not overly burdensome. Guyana supported, “the proposition that there should be established a regular national reporting system on implementation, designed to take into consideration the disparity between States in terms of their import and export activities and their status as manufacturers or consumers of weapons.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- In one year Guyana reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Guyana reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Haiti stated that reporting under the ATT should be mandatory and made public, but not be overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- Haiti did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Haiti did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Honduras asserted that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013

- Honduras did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Honduras reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Hungary supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In every year Hungary reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In three years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Hungary reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• Hungary published a national report on its arms exports.

ICELAND

Iceland maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making information, including on arms transfers, publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In one year Iceland made a nil report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Iceland reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

IRELAND

Ireland supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism. The specific form of such a mechanism should be designed in a way that enables the widest possible participation of States in an Arms Trade Treaty and takes into account the actual administrative burden created by such a mechanism.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In three years, Ireland reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Ireland reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• Ireland published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

Israel asserted that, “Reporting provisions which may be included in the future Treaty require careful consideration and balance with States’ legitimate national security and confidentiality concerns.”

Prior examples of public reporting
• In two years Israel reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Israel reported exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

ITALY

Italy supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In two years Italy reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Italy reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• Italy published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

JAMAICA

Jamaica asserted that reporting under the ATT should be public and obligatory, but not overly burdensome. Jamaica took the view that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Jamaica did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Jamaica reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Japan supported obligatory and public reporting. The reporting mechanism should be such that it “enables the widest possible participation of States in an arms trade treaty and taking into account the actual administrative burden.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Japan made nil reports on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms; in three years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Japan reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Kiribati supported an obligatory reporting mechanism that is not overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Kiribati did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Kiribati reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Latvia supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Latvia made a nil report on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Latvia reported imports of small arms and light weapons, and exports of small arms, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Liberia supported a public but voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on denials of export or transfer. “Such a reporting system should also cover denied exports.” Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Liberia did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Liberia did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Lesotho stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Lesotho did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Lesotho reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Libya supported a public and voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on denials of export or transfer. It stated that “Such a reporting system should also cover denied exports.” Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Libya did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Libya reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Liechtenstein supported public reporting. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Liechtenstein made nil reports on its imports and exports reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information, and included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Liechtenstein did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Lithuania supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Lithuania reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Lithuania reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Luxembourg supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Luxembourg did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Luxembourg reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Malawi asserted that all State Parties should submit annual public national reports covering all generic types of conventional arms and forms of international transfers. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Malawi did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Malawi reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Malaysia recognized reporting and transparency as confidence building measures among State Parties, in the Treaty.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Malaysia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Malaysia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Mali maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Mali did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Mali reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Malta supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Malta reported nil imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including on background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Malta reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Mauritania supported a public but voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on any denials of export or transfer, and that, “Such a reporting system should also cover denied exports.” A template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Mauritania did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Mauritania reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Reports of transparency should be obligatory and should be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. “States must submit annual national reports on direct and indirect transfers of arms, parts and components, ammunition and technology.” Mexico was also of the view that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Mexico reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Mexico reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Mongolia supported transparency in the Treaty, with regard to the States’ security needs.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In 2010 Mongolia reported nil imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including on background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Mongolia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

The Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In two years Montenegro reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Montenegro reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Montenegro published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

Mozambique stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In one year Mozambique made a nil report on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including in background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
**Namibia**

Namibia asserted that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. In this regard, Namibia stressed the need for international cooperation “to help developing countries in their reporting obligations under the envisaged Treaty.” A template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Namibia did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Namibia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Nauru**

Nauru supported the inclusion of obligatory reporting requirements for the State Parties under the Treaty. However, burdensome requirements should be avoided.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In two years Nauru reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Nauru did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Netherlands**

The Netherlands supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism, including reports on relevant legal measures and on issued export licenses. With regard to security concerns, the Netherlands was of the view that “transparency and a clear export control regime does not necessarily collide with security and trade interests nor with the commercial needs of a national defense industry”.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year the Netherlands reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The Netherlands reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- The Netherlands published a national report on its arms exports.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand supported a public and obligatory reporting mechanism that is not overly burdensome. It suggested, “the separation of reporting on domestic implementation measures from reporting on actual transfers because the latter needs to be done much more frequently. In contrast, reporting on States’ decisions regarding transfers of arms covered by the treaty should be done annually and should cover all international transfers that took place during the preceding year.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In one year New Zealand reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- New Zealand reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Niger**

Niger maintained that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Niger did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Niger reported imports and exports of light weapons, and imports of small arms, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

**Nigeria**

Nigeria supported public reporting and suggested that any template for reporting should be to lessen the burden on States to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Nigeria did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Nigeria reported imports and exports of light weapons, and imports of small arms, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Norway supported a public reporting mechanism that is not overly burdensome. Norway suggested excluding ammunition from reporting since it was viewed as a practical challenge. Norway stated that “Reporting obligations may vary according to the different categories of items and pertain to a number of alternative variables, such as items, quantities, sums, licenses granted, licenses denied or other relevant data.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Norway reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Norway reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Norway published a national report on its arms exports.

Palau supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism. However, reporting templates should be kept simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In one year Palau reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Palau reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Panama supported transparency.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Panama did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Panama reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Paraguay stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Paraguay did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Paraguay reported imports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Peru stated that reporting should be mandatory and they should be made public and available to State Parties of the Treaty. Peru took the view that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In two years Peru reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In one year it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Peru reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

The Philippines stated that concerning reporting and transparency, “Measures must be taken under the principle of International Cooperation and Assistance to ensure all States Parties can reasonably comply with the Treaty.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- The Philippines did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- The Philippines reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Poland supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Poland reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Poland reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Poland published a national report on its arms exports and imports.
PORTUGAL

Portugal supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism, which should include information on exports and denials. “States should submit reports on aggregate numbers on exports on a regular basis.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Portugal reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons in four years.
- Portugal reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Portugal published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea supported a voluntary mechanism that takes into account States’ national security interests.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year the Republic of Korea reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The Republic of Korea reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The authors did not locate any statements on reporting by the Republic of Moldova.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In three years the Republic of Moldova reported on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information. In one year it reported background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The Republic of Moldova did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

ROMANIA

Romania supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Romania reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- It did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Romania published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

RWANDA

Rwanda stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Rwanda did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Rwanda reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Obligations under the Treaty should be mandatory and made public, but not be overly burdensome. Saint Kitts and Nevis supported the creation of an implementing body.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Saint Kitts and Nevis did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Saint Kitts and Nevis reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
Saint Lucia stated that reporting under the ATT should be obligatory and made public, but not be overly burdensome and in line with the States’ national security interests. It asserted that, “A proposal is to consolidate the reporting requirements under the various small arms and light weapons treaties.” Saint Lucia supported the creation of an implementing body to verify reports.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Saint Lucia did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Saint Lucia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines supported the position that reporting under the ATT should be obligatory and made public but not be overly burdensome. It supported the creation of an implementing body.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Samoa supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism. However any template for reporting should be simple so as to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Samoa did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Samoa reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

The authors were unable to locate a statement on reporting made by San Marino.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In one year San Marino submitted background information on small arms and light weapons to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• San Marino did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Senegal supported a public reporting mechanism, and that, “In a provision modelled on the Economic Community of West African States Convention, each State should maintain a register containing all information on arms and arms transactions.” Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Senegal did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Senegal reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Serbia supported a public reporting mechanism. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• In most years Serbia reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
• Serbia reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
• Serbia published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

Seychelles suggested that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
• Seychelles did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
• Seychelles reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
### Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone stated that the Treaty should enhance transparency and strengthen accountability by making key information publicly available. Any template for reporting should be simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Sierra Leone did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Sierra Leone did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

### Singapore

Singapore took the view that not all States possess the capacity to implement the reporting obligations set by the Treaty.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Singapore reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Singapore reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

### Slovakia

Slovakia supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In every year Slovakia reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Slovakia reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Slovakia published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

### Slovenia

Slovenia supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Slovenia reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Slovenia did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Slovenia published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

### South Africa

South Africa viewed reporting as an essential ingredient of the Treaty. It stated that reporting on arms transfers should be regular, but in a format that is simple.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years South Africa reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms; it did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- South Africa did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- South Africa published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

### Spain

Spain supported an obligatory and a public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Spain reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. In two years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Spain reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Spain published a national report on its arms exports and imports.
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<th><strong>SURINAME</strong></th>
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| Suriname stated that obligations under the ATT should be mandatory and made public, but not be overly burdensome.  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- In every year, Suriname reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.  
- Suriname reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database. |

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<th><strong>SWAZILAND</strong></th>
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| Swaziland stated that reporting may be seen as an essential ingredient of an ATT, but any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Swaziland calls for an open, objective and transparent approach.  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- Swaziland did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.  
- Swaziland did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database. |

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<th><strong>SWEDEN</strong></th>
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| Sweden supported public and obligatory reporting. It called for the detailed reporting of exports, but for “imports, transit and transshipment, where obligations will be on a different level, we think reporting requirements should be less ambitious. For small importing states, detailed reporting of imports could reveal more about national defense capabilities than might be appropriate.” Nevertheless, Sweden stated that “secrecy” should be limited to a necessary minimum.”  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- In every year Sweden reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.  
- Sweden reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.  
- Sweden published a national report on its arms exports and imports. |

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<th><strong>SWITZERLAND</strong></th>
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| Switzerland supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that covers national activities undertaken to implement the treaty obligations, including laws, regulations guidelines and administrative measures, as well as national annual reports on transfers of conventional arms including “with regard to licenses granted and denied and arms imported.” Switzerland took the view that the reporting format should not be too burdensome.  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- Switzerland reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms annually, information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons, annually.  
- Switzerland reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.  
- Switzerland published a national report on its arms exports and imports. |

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<th><strong>THAILAND</strong></th>
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| Thailand was of the opinion that a rigid transparency mechanism should be implemented, with regard to national security concerns.  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- In two years, Thailand reported information on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.  
- Thailand reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database. |

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<th><strong>MACEDONIA</strong></th>
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| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that should include information on the implementation of the Treaty as well as on assessed transfers, at an appropriate level of detail. It stated that the “reporting system should be effective but not burdensome and pay due regard to confidentiality.”  
Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013  
- In three years the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported nil imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional. It included background information on small arms and light weapons in one year.  
- The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.  
- Macedonia published a national report on its arms exports. |
Togo supported a public reporting mechanism. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- Togo did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Togo did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Trinidad and Tobago stated that reporting under the ATT should be mandatory and made public, but be not overly burdensome. It also stated that reports should be kept for a minimum of 20 years. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- In two years Trinidad and Tobago reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. In two years it included background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Trinidad and Tobago reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Turkey supported a public reporting mechanism. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- In most years Turkey reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Turkey reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Tuvalu supported the inclusion of obligatory reporting requirements for the State Parties under the Treaty. However, burdensome requirements should be avoided. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- Tuvalu did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Tuvalu did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Ukraine stated that the “UN has relevant experience connected with the UN Register of Conventional Arms” which it views as a sufficient example of transparency. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- In most years Ukraine reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Ukraine did not report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- Ukraine published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

The United Arab Emirates supported a public but voluntary reporting mechanism covering information on export license denials. Any template for reporting should be simple.” Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- In every year, United Arab Emirates reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported a regular, obligatory and public reporting mechanism and suggested including authorizations on arms exports along with details on quantity and type. With regard to transfer denials, the United Kingdom was of the view that it might be unworkable as it “may also be necessary to report on any disputes States have had over the denial of a transfer.” Nevertheless, burdensome reporting requirements should be avoided. Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013:
- In most years the United Kingdom reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports, including background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The United Kingdom reported imports and exports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- United Kingdom published a national report on its arms exports and imports.
United Republic of Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania stated that reporting may be seen as an essential ingredient of an ATT, but any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. The United Republic of Tanzania supported a public reporting mechanism.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- The United Republic of Tanzania did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- The United Republic of Tanzania reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

United States of America

The authors were unable to locate statements on reporting by the United States of America.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years the United States of America reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms information on its imports and exports. It did not include background information on small arms and light weapons.
- The United States of America reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.
- The USA published a national report on its arms exports and imports.

Vanuatu

Vanuatu supported an obligatory and public reporting mechanism that is not overly burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Vanuatu did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Vanuatu reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Zambia

Zambia supported a public and obligatory reporting mechanism, as long as it does not compromise States’ national security concerns. Any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Zambia did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Zambia reported imports and exports of small arms, and imports of light weapons, to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe stated that any template for reporting should be simple to lessen the burden on States and to ensure timely compliance. Zimbabwe stated that it “lends her support to the calls for a report back system to enable those states that would not have been represented in parallel meetings to understand the basis of decisions taken in such meetings as well as to be able to make contributions thereto.”

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- Zimbabwe did not report to the UN Register of Conventional Arms.
- Zimbabwe reported imports and exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

Uruguay

Uruguay supported a public reporting mechanism that is not too burdensome.

Prior examples of public reporting over the period 2009 to 2013
- In most years Uruguay submitted nil reports on its imports and exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms. In one year it submitted background information on small arms and light weapons.
- Uruguay reported imports of small arms to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database.

NOTE: (i) Group of Arab States was in favour of an obligatory reporting mechanism in 2011 (Group of Arab States, JULY 2011).