

TAKING STOCK OF

The Use and Impact of the Revised ATT Reporting Templates

AUGUST 2024

STIMSON

The Stimson Center's Arms Trade Treaty-Baseline Assessment Project (ATT-BAP)

aims to assist States in understanding the obligations of the ATT and to promote effective implementation. ATT-BAP supports efforts to assist States in implementing the treaty and to ensure that reporting on the ATT is comprehensive and robust. ATT-BAP has developed tools to help provide a baseline for assessing State progress in implementing the ATT and to enable measurement of the treaty's impact and long-term effectiveness. These tools are also utilized for identifying State capacity and resource needs, including the identification of critical gaps and available resources to implement the ATT. The tools include a Ratification Checklist, Implementation Checklist and Assistance Assessment, the ATT-BAP Baseline Assessment Survey, guidance for completing initial and annual reports, and numerous analytical reports.

The Stimson Center promotes international security, shared prosperity and justice through applied research and independent analysis, deep engagement, and policy innovation. For three decades, Stimson has been a leading voice on urgent global issues. Founded in the twilight years of the Cold War, the Stimson Center pioneered practical new steps toward stability and security in an uncertain world. Today, as changes in power and technology usher in a challenging new era, Stimson is at the forefront: Engaging new voices, generating innovative ideas and analysis, and building solutions to promote international security, prosperity, and justice.

More at www.stimson.org.

This report was funded by the generous support of the Governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland.



STIMSON

INTRODUCTION

Reporting is a core element of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). In Article 1, the treaty's object and purpose highlights the common international standards for regulating arms transfers to promote cooperation, transparency, and responsibility in the global arms trade. Article 13 explains the treaty's obligations regarding reporting and requires States Parties to complete and submit two reports to the ATT Secretariat. First, the treaty requires States Parties to complete an initial report on treaty implementation – to be submitted within one year of the treaty's entry into force for a given State Party – and update that report as implementation measures change. Second, the treaty also requires States Parties to complete by 31 May each year an annual report on arms exports and imports that were undertaken in the previous calendar year.

ATT Reporting Obligations

Article 13(1)

Each State Party shall, within the first year after entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party, in accordance with Article 22, provide an initial report to the Secretariat of measures undertaken in order to implement this Treaty, including national laws, national control lists and other regulations and administrative measures. Each State Party shall report to the Secretariat on any new measures undertaken in order to implement this Treaty, when appropriate. Reports shall be made available, and distributed to States Parties by the Secretariat.

Article 13(3)

Each State Party shall submit annually to the Secretariat by 31 May a report for the preceding calendar year concerning authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1). Reports shall be made available, and distributed to States Parties by the Secretariat. The report submitted to the Secretariat may contain the same information submitted by the State Party to relevant United Nations frameworks, including the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Reports may exclude commercially sensitive or national security information.

Although the treaty stresses the importance and purpose of reporting, it does not provide any clear guidance on the ways States should report nor does it require States Parties to develop or adopt standardized templates for initial or annual reporting. However, looking closely at the text of Article 13, we can identify some guidance for the contents of the two mandatory reports. Article 13(1) states that the initial report should include information on “national laws, national control lists and other regulations and administrative measures.” For Article 13(3) the treaty states that annual reports “may contain the same information submitted by the State Party to relevant United Nations frameworks,” including the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA). In practice, this has meant that States Parties can provide information in their own national formats.

Soon after the ATT was adopted, States realized that differing national reports would pose a challenge to the ATT's goals for confidence building and transparency and would challenge general understanding of treaty implementation. Two key benefits of a standard reporting template were realized: first, templates can assist States Parties in understanding the types of information required for comprehensive reporting. Second, informational consistency would enable more uniform analyses of reporting data and facilitate easy identification of implementation gaps and good practices. The November 2014 informal consultations for CSP1, which sought to establish an informal working group on reporting, included discussion on the development of standardized reporting templates. The newly-established Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (WGTR) developed initial and annual reporting templates that were endorsed and recommended for use by States Parties at CSP2.¹

The adoption of reporting templates helped facilitate analysis of treaty implementation, gaps, and good practices. However, for many years, steps were taken to try to improve the templates endorsed by CSP2. Working with States Parties, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, the WGTR drafted revised versions of the initial and annual reporting templates, which were endorsed by States Parties at CSP7.² In their draft report to CSP7, the WGTR Co-Chairs noted that “the draft proposed changes to the templates address the most urgent clarifications, user-friendliness issues, gaps and inconsistencies identified in the current templates, and that the endorsement of such adjustments could significantly contribute to improving the quality of reporting in ATT.”³ Indeed, those States that intervened “expressed support for adjustments that take away ambiguous language and enhance the user friendliness of the templates.” For example, for the initial reports, States wanted to eliminate the rigidity of the reporting templates and allow for greater explanation of State practice.

Although reporting templates were adopted and then revised throughout the first decade of the ATT, neither the CSPs nor Secretariat have developed a process for measuring the utility of the reporting template, nor a metric for whether the new template is meeting objectives and fulfilling the ATT's reporting promise. Thus, this report seeks to undertake some of that initial analysis and develop a methodology to evaluate the templates so that any potential template changes will improve the gaps and challenges of the current templates and support effective and comprehensive ATT reporting. This report does not pass judgement on whether States are choosing to be more or less transparent in their reporting. Indeed, there may be cases when states are trying to be as transparent as possible, but the nature of their transfer control processes are simply not aligned with the ATT templates. Thus, this report simply looks at the templates, their revisions, and efforts to develop an evaluative metric to interrogate whether the format of the template best lends itself to transparency.

This report is organized into four sections. The first section outlines the changes made in the CSP7 reporting templates. The second section looks at evaluative metrics for the reporting templates. The third section provides some preliminary insights into the first few years of the revised reporting template's use. The final section provides some recommendations for improving the reporting templates and their use in the future. In short, this report attempts to examine the changes to the reporting template and provide some early analysis of their impact, as well as to develop a metric for evaluating the reporting templates and providing recommendations for future improvements.

¹ ATT Secretariat, “Second Conference of States Parties Final Report.” 26 August 2016, https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/Final_Report_ATT_CSP2_2016_5.1/Final_Report_ATT_CSP2_2016_5.pdf.

² ATT Secretariat, “Seventh Conference of States Parties Final Report.” 2 September 2021, [https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/CSP7%20Final%20Report%20\(ATT.CSP7.2021.SEC.681.Con.FinRep.Rev1\)%20-%2002%20September%202021/CSP7%20Final%20Report%20\(ATT.CSP7.2021.SEC.681.Con.FinRep.Rev1\)%20-%2002%20September%202021.pdf](https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/CSP7%20Final%20Report%20(ATT.CSP7.2021.SEC.681.Con.FinRep.Rev1)%20-%2002%20September%202021/CSP7%20Final%20Report%20(ATT.CSP7.2021.SEC.681.Con.FinRep.Rev1)%20-%2002%20September%202021.pdf).

³ ATT Secretariat, “ATT Working Group in Transparency and Reporting (WGTR) Co-Chair's Draft Report to CSP7.” 22 July 2021, https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP7_with%20all%20Annexes_EN/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP7_with%20all%20Annexes_EN.pdf.



METHODOLOGY

This report is informed by an analysis of ATT initial and annual reports. Unless otherwise indicated, the ATT reporting data included in this report is based on the reporting information provided by the ATT Secretariat on its website as of 25 June 2024.⁴ The authors acknowledge that, due to potential delays in updating the website, this information may not reflect all reports submitted to the Secretariat by that date. Moreover, additional states have reported to the Secretariat since the 25 June cut-off for this report. Additionally, where this report discusses the format or content of the ATT reports, it does so based on the reports that are publicly available on the Secretariat's website and, unless otherwise indicated, not on the reports that States Parties elected to make available only to the Secretariat and other States Parties.

Moreover, this report does not discuss the utility of the online reporting tool and instead focused solely on the template itself. However, it may be worth considering additional insights about the use of the template in terms of online reporting, as it has distinct impacts on reporting analysis and data collection. Not only is it worth studying why such a small percentage of states use online reporting, but also how online reporting facilitates reporting analysis. Only four States Parties (Argentina, Czech Republic, Italy, Spain), or 11 percent of public on-time reporters for 2024, used the online tool administered by the ATT Secretariat, a decline from the six of 26 public submissions analyzed at the same point in 2023.

⁴ ATT Secretariat, "Annual Reports," accessed 25 June 2024, <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/annual-reports.html?templateId=209826>; "Initial Reports," accessed 25 June 2025, <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/initial-reports.html?templateId=209839>.

THE REVISED REPORTING TEMPLATES

The changes to the reporting templates that were adopted at CSP7 focused on eliciting more clarity and detail from the information provided in report submissions.⁵ Among the changes made to the initial reporting template were the addition of new and more explicit questions inviting States Parties to provide detailed information on specific aspects of their national control systems, assistance needs and assistance capabilities; additional guidance to assist States Parties in preparing their reports; and an annex that States Parties can use when updating their reports to provide a summary of the changes made.

The changes to the annual reporting template included, among other things, additional references to guidance documents to assist States Parties with reporting, the removal of the word “voluntary” from certain types of reporting information, and the addition of a new option for States Parties to indicate whether the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs may use the information provided as a basis for the reporting State’s report to the UNROCA. In subsequent discussions on the revised reporting templates, States were eager to explore synergies with UNROCA, and potentially other instruments, to enhance global arms transfer reporting.

⁵ For more information related to initial reporting templates, see our report “The ATT Reporting Templates: Challenges and Recommendations,” <https://www.stimson.org/2020/the-att-reporting-templates-challenges-and-recommendations/>.



UNSPLASH/MAKSYM KAHARLYTSKYI

GOVERNMENT OF _____

**INITIAL REPORT ON MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS
TRADE TREATY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS ARTICLE 13(1)**

DATE OF ~~SUBMISSION~~REPORT _____

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| This Initial Report may be made publicly available <u>is available only to States Parties</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| This Report contains only updates to a previously submitted initial report dated _____ (If you tick this box, please highlight or track the changes made to each section OR provide a brief summary of your updates in Annex A) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|

1. NATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND LIST**1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW**

A. Overview of legislation and ordinances governing the national control system [Article 5(2)]
(Please list below. If the national control system is governed in whole or part by other means than legislation or ordinances, please indicate these also)

| B. The national control system includes the following: | | Yes | No |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) | a national control list [Article 5(2)] competent national authorities (further specified below) [Article 5(5)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) | a control list [Article 5(2)] competent national authorities [Article 5(5)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) | one or more national points of contact to exchange information on ATT implementation [Article 5(6)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If 'Yes' to any of the items above, please consider providing further information. If 'No' to any of the items above, please ~~provide background below~~explain in more detail.

1.C. Additional voluntary information about the national control system

(Please elaborate below - for instance regarding inter-agency coordination structures, training systems for relevant officials, transparency and accountability mechanisms, outreach to private actors such as industry, or any ongoing / planned review or change of the national control system or parts thereof)

1.2 NATIONAL CONTROL LIST

| D. The national control list covers the following <u>arms</u>: | | Yes | No |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) | Battle tanks [Article 2(1)(a)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) | Armored combat vehicles [Article 2(1)(b)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) | Large-caliber artillery systems [Article 2(1)(c)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iv) | Combat aircraft [Article 2(1)(d)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| v) | Attack helicopters [Article 2(1)(e)] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Selected revisions made in the initial reporting template endorsed by CSP7.



List of changes made:

INITIAL

- ▶ New and more explicit questions that invite States Parties to provide more detailed information on specific elements of their national control systems and assistance needs and capabilities.
- ▶ Additional guidance to assist States Parties in preparing their reports.
- ▶ An annex that States Parties can use when updating their reports to summarize the changes made.

ANNUAL

- ▶ A section that States Parties can use to indicate whether the report “may be made publicly available” — rather than whether it “is available only to States Parties.” By reframing the question around public rather than private reporting, the revised template may encourage more States Parties to submit their annual reports publicly. The revised template also includes additional guidance on the distinction between public and private reporting, which may help address uncertainties some States Parties have around private reporting.
- ▶ Removing the word “voluntary” from the section that invites States Parties to indicate whether information was withheld from the annual report as well as from shaded columns and rows — including those that invite States Parties to report on SALW transfers by sub-category, rather than simply in aggregate. Removing this designation may encourage States Parties to provide information in sections they otherwise might have skipped over.
- ▶ Adding references throughout the report to specific sections of the WGTR’s ‘FAQ’-type guidance document to assist States Parties in completing particular sections of the annual report template.
- ▶ Adding a row to indicate the position or job title of the person completing the report, which may assist in efforts to follow up with clarifying questions about the report, if necessary.
- ▶ Adding an option for States Parties to indicate whether “the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) may use the relevant information in this Annual Report as a basis for the reporting State’s report to the United Register on Conventional Arms (UNROCA).”

EVALUATIVE METRICS

When the CSP adopted new reporting templates, they did so in an effort to improve ATT reporting and ensure it was more comprehensive, clear, and comparable. However, how do ATT stakeholders know if the reporting templates are doing what they were intended to do? To best understand the templates' performance, it is essential that the WGTR, States Parties, the ATT Secretariat, and other stakeholders monitor and evaluate the use and impact of the revised reporting templates to inform assessments of whether the revisions are meeting their objectives, or if additional changes may be necessary.

Answers to the following questions can provide important insights into the effect the revisions have had on ATT reporting practices, and as such can serve as evaluative metrics for assessing the use and impact of the revised templates:

1. Have the revisions resulted in increased reporting rates?

2. Have the revisions resulted in increased use of the recommended reporting templates, as opposed to other report formats?

3. Have the revisions made it easier for States Parties to report?

4. Have the revisions helped address uncertainties or confusion around reporting?

5. Have the revisions helped enhance the quality of the information States Parties provide in their reports?

In the sections that follow, this report provides preliminary answers to these questions to, first, inform discussions of the revised reporting templates and second, support future efforts by the WGTR and other stakeholders to evaluate their use and impact in the years ahead, including considering if any revisions to the reporting templates should be adopted.

REVISED REPORTING TEMPLATE INSIGHTS

USE OF THE REVISED TEMPLATES

Key Takeaways

- ▶ All publicly available initial and most (103 out of 163) annual reports that have been submitted since CSP7 have used the revised templates.
- ▶ States Parties are also using revised templates to submit reports due in previous years.
- ▶ The share of public annual reports submitted using a template has increased since CSP7.

Initial Reports

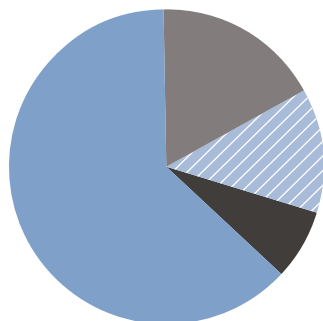
All of the public initial reports submitted since CSP7 were prepared using the revised initial reporting template.

- ▶ All five of the recent public reporters used the revised template (Barbados, Brazil, Lesotho, Niger, and Philippines).
- ▶ An additional four States Parties submitted private reports since CSP7 (Botswana, China, Grenada, and Guatemala). It is unclear what format they used.
- ▶ One State Party (Romania) submitted an updated initial report using the revised reporting template.

Annual Reports

Most of the public annual reports submitted since CSP7 were prepared using the revised annual reporting template.

- ▶ Of the 163 public annual reports submitted since CSP7 by 25 June, 2024:



- **63%** (103) used the revised template,
- **17%** (27) used a previous version of the template, These reports were submitted by 16 States Parties, 13 of which used a previous version of the template to submit all their public reports and three of which used either a previous version of the template or the online tool.
- **13%** (22) used the online tool, and,
- **7%** (11) used another format, such as UNROCA.

- ▶ An additional 79 annual reports have been submitted privately since CSP7. It is unclear what format they used.

States Parties have not only used the revised template to prepare their 2021, 2022, and 2023 reports but also to prepare reports due in previous years.

- ▶ Since CSP7, six States Parties (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Lesotho, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay) used the revised template to submit a total of 13 past-due reports covering the 2015-2020 calendar years. At least three of these States Parties (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay) had used a previous version of the annual reporting template to submit all of their previous annual reports.

The revised annual reporting template has seen increased use since CSP7.

- ▶ The share of public annual reports prepared using the revised template has increased from 51% with respect to 2021 reports, to 65% with respect to 2022 reports, and to 73% with respect to 2023 reports submitted as of 25 June 2024.

The overall percentage of public reports prepared using a version of the recommended annual reporting template (either the revised version or an older version) has also increased since CSP7.

- ▶ The share of public reports prepared using a version of the reporting template has increased from 69% with respect to 2020 reports (a record low), to 72% with respect to 2021 reports, to 76% with respect to 2022 reports, and to 83% with respect to 2023 reports submitted as of 25 June 2024.



IMPACT OF THE REVISED TEMPLATES

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Revised questions seem to have led some States to provide more information.
- ▶ New information-sharing option may have contributed to increased UNROCA reporting.

Initial Reports

The revised initial reporting template seems to have encouraged some States Parties to provide information not typically captured in initial reports.

- ▶ Three States Parties (Lesotho, Niger, and the Philippines) have used the newly expanded international assistance section to provide significantly more detailed information on their assistance needs compared to reports submitted using previous versions of the template. (See table below for examples).
- ▶ One State Party (Romania) submitted an updated initial report using the new template and used the newly added annex to provide a helpful summary of the changes it made in its report.

| Assistance Requested in Revised Initial Report | State Party | | |
|--|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | Lesotho | Niger | Philippines |
| Establishing and/or maintaining a national control system | ✓ | | |
| Establishing and/or maintaining a national control list | ✓ | | |
| Designating competent national authority(-ies) | ✓ | | |
| Designating national point of contact(s) | ✓ | | |
| Establishing measures to regulate the export of arms and items | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Establishing measures to regulate the import of arms | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Establishing measures to regulate the transit and trans-shipment of arms | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Establishing measures to regulate the brokering of arms | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Establishing measures to prevent diversion | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Record-keeping | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Reporting | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Other | ✓ | ✓ | |



Annual Reports

States Parties now have the option to indicate in their reports whether UNODA may use the information provided as a basis for their UNROCA report. This addition could help increase UNROCA reporting rates by decreasing reporting burdens, but it is too soon to tell if the inclusion is having an impact. However, there are some promising signs that the use of the option to submit ATT reports to UNROCA may be having an impact.

- ▶ In total, 96 publicly available ATT annual reports have been authorized by States Parties for use by UNODA for UNROCA submissions as of 25 June 2024.
- ▶ 29 States Parties have indicated that the information provided in their 2023 reports could be used as a basis for their UNROCA report.⁶ These 29 are included in the total number of UNROCA reports reported received by UNODA (57) as of 11 July 2024.⁷
- ▶ Lesotho may provide an example of a State Party whose use of the new information exchange system was responsible for its recent UNROCA report submissions. Lesotho not only submitted ATT annual reports covering 2015 through 2022 over the past year but also submitted reports covering the same eight years to UNROCA – the first time it had reported to UNROCA in nearly two decades. Given that Lesotho indicated in each of its ATT annual reports that UNODA may use the information provided as a basis for its UNROCA reports, it is possible (though not yet clear) that Lesotho’s return to UNROCA reporting this year came as a direct result of its ATT annual report submissions.

⁶ The 29 States Parties that indicated the information in their 2023 annual reports could be shared with UNODA as a basis for their UNROCA reports were Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Denmark, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Argentina, Bulgaria, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Montenegro, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay. Of these, Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, New Zealand, and Panama have not submitted 2023 UNROCA reports.

⁷ As of 11 July 2024 UNODA was still in the process of uploading a number of reports to the UNROCA online reporting tool. In some cases clarification or additional information from States was needed before reports could be uploaded. (Correspondence with UNODA, 11 July 2024).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although significant changes were made in the revised reporting templates, there are additional ways that the templates can be updated and made more useful to better support transparency aims, analysis, and data collection. For example, some reporting template challenges have yet to be addressed. At CSP5, the WGTR chairs reported that States were most concerned with how to report the quantity or value of weapons that are imported and exported. In addition, some States report authorized and others report actual imports and exports, which makes comparisons challenging. Without continuity in reports, matching import and export data becomes difficult. It was recommended that States discuss standardizing reporting information to improve comparability.⁸ Moreover, States have repeatedly requested guidance on how to report, how to categorize weapons within their annual reports, and how to address reporting synergies. Irrespective of any template changes, additional guidance to support States in fulfilling their reporting obligations would be welcomed.

As the ATT marks its tenth anniversary of entry into force, there are important ways that the transparency obligations in the ATT can be strengthened. With regard to the reporting templates themselves, there are several steps that States and the WGTR can undertake, including:

- ▶ The WGTR should develop a formal process for evaluating the use and impact of the revised templates and should incorporate the evaluation and discussion of the revised templates into its workplan.
- ▶ States Parties that have used the revised templates to submit their reports should share their reporting experiences at WGTR meetings to provide insight into whether and how the revisions have impacted their reporting efforts.
- ▶ The WGTR should analyze ways in which to strengthen synergies with UNROCA to determine whether steps can be taken to more efficiently transmit ATT annual reports to UNODA and assess the system's impact on ATT and UNROCA reporting.

⁸ ATT Secretariat, "ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting Co-Chairs' Draft Report to CSP5." 29 August 2019, https://thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_CSP5_Co-chair's%20report_ENRev1/ATT_WGTR_CSP5_Co-chair's%20report_ENRev1.pdf.



G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Départ. fédéral de Justice et Police
1944-1947
Commission féd. à l'entente avec l'Allemagne
1940-1947

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Départ. fédéral de Justice et Police
Rapports
1944-1947
Camp de travail
1942-1946
NOMINATION
d'élus au C.I.C.R.

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Département
Fédéral
Département
Fédéral
Autorités diverses
1940-1945

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Correspondance
Autorités
Suisse
1943-1947

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Coursier
divers
Information
Presse
1939-1945

Courrier. No 200
Sept. 1943 - Juin 1946
Notes Demomay
1942-1944

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
RUSSES
Russes Suisses
Liechtenstein
1942-1948

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
RUSSES
Généralités
1943-1946

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Nationalités
diverses
Généralités
1940-1947

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapatriement
Libération
1940-1946

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapatriement
Libération
Evasion
Refoulié
Mariages
Décès
1940 - 1946

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Liste des camps
Statistique rapports.
- listes -
Prénoms - Grade
Polonais
Cas individuels
Camps en FRANCE
1940 - 1946

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
EXCHAQUET
1944-1945

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
HEFTY
1944-1945

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
- Coursier -
HEFTY
1946
MULLER
Indiens 1944

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
NIEDERER
- 1944 -
Janvier - Avril
- 1945 -

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
NIEDERER
Mai - Août
1945

G. 2.
Internés en Suisse
Rapports
visite camps
RILLIE
1945



Since its inception, the Stimson Center's Arms Trade Treaty-Baseline Assessment Project has been generously funded by the Governments of Australia, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, as well as UNSCAR (the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation). In addition, the project has engaged in partnerships with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and its regional centers, regional organizations (including CARICOM and the European Union), and civil society organizations, including the Center for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR), Control Arms, and the ATT Monitor.

For more information, visit the Arms Trade Treaty page on the Stimson Center website at <https://www.stimson.org/project/arms-trade-treaty/>.

Rachel Stohl: rstohl@stimson.org

©2024 ATT-Baseline Assessment Project. All rights reserved.
Produced by Masters Group Design

STIMSON

WIKIMEDIA COMMONS/ALARICHALL

