Arms Trade Treaty
Baseline Assessment Project



THE 2025 ATT ANNUAL REPORTS:

Examining Trends in Compliance and Transparency

NOVEMBER 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2013, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was the first — and remains the only — global, legally binding instrument to regulate the international trade in conventional weapons. Over a decade after its adoption, and amidst a challenging international security environment, the ATT remains an important and increasingly relevant mechanism for international cooperation, enduring as a critical tool for improving transparency of the arms trade, building confidence between States, and enabling multilateral engagement on issues of international security.

Article 13(3) of the ATT requires States Parties to provide information each year on their authorized or actual conventional arms exports and imports through an annual report submitted to the ATT Secretariat. Eleven years after annual reporting began, this report examines trends in the treaty's mandatory annual reporting requirements and offers useful insights into how States are implementing the ATT, how they understand their ATT obligations, and where they face compliance challenges.

ATT Annual Reporting Obligation

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.

This report examines annual reporting trends that have emerged since the first ATT annual reports were submitted in 2016, with a focus on the ATT reports submitted in 2026 (which encompass the arms exports and imports that occurred during the 2025 calendar year). Section 1 of this report concentrates on 2025 report compliance and overall submission rates. Section 2 studies annual reporting practices and trends, focusing on private reporting, report formats and templates, "nil" reporting, the withholding of commercially sensitive and/or national security information, and the use of national definitions and categories. Section 3 appraises whether and how States Parties reported on arms exports and imports in their 2025 reports. Section 4 compares ATT annual reporting to reporting under the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA).

METHODOLOGY

Unless otherwise noted, the ATT reporting data reflected in this report is based on information provided on the ATT's website as of October 5, 2026.[1] When this report provides information on the content of these reports, it does so based solely on those that are publicly available, and thus does not reflect the content of reports that ATT States Parties chose to make available only to the ATT Secretariat and other States Parties. To facilitate comparative analysis, this report also relies on United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) reporting data as provided by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and UNROCA websites as of October 5, 2026, as well as on information provided by UNODA staff.[2] Percentages in this report are rounded to the nearest whole number and, as a result, may not add up to 100% in all cases.



PHOTO: © MASTER CORPORAL DESIREE BOURDON / CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

[1] ATT Secretariat, "Annual Reports," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/annual-report.

[2] UN Register of Conventional Arms Database, https://www.unroca.org/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, "Register of Conventional Arms," https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/cross-cutting-issues/military-confidence-building-measures/register-conventional-arms.

SECTION 1: STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORTING FOR 2025

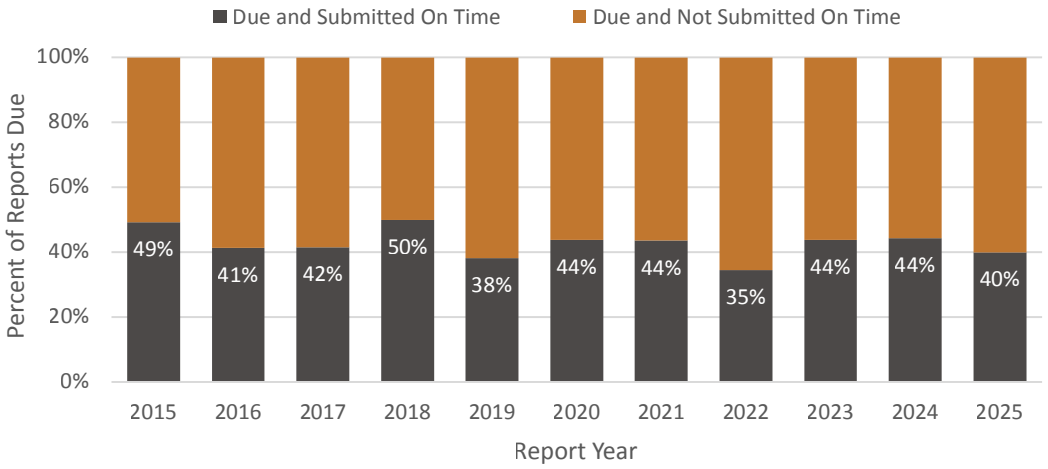
This section provides an overview of the 2025 ATT annual reports submitted by October 5, 2026, contextualizes the current state of 2025 reporting, and examines the status of ATT reporting compliance overall.[3]

REPORTING COMPLIANCE OF 2025 REPORTS

Of the current 118 States Parties to the ATT, 115 were required to submit an annual report in 2026 on the arms exports and imports that occurred during the 2025 calendar year.[4] ATT Article 13(3) mandates States to submit their annual reports by May 31 each year, but in practice the ATT Secretariat grants a seven-day grace period, allowing for a de facto deadline of June 7.

Forty-six States Parties, or 40% of those due to report, had submitted their 2025 annual reports as of this year's de facto deadline of June 7, 2026.[5] This reflects a slight decrease in on-time reporting compliance compared to the 44% on-time reporting rate of both the 2024 and 2023 reports (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: On-Time Reporting*
(June 7, 2016-2026)



*For methodological rigor and consistency, Stimson has traditionally limited its analysis each year to the reports that are available on the ATT Secretariat's website as of June 7, though it is possible that reports submitted on time may not be accurately reflected. Stimson confirmed the on-time reports with the ATT Secretariat in 2025 and 2026 (for the 2024 and 2025 report years).

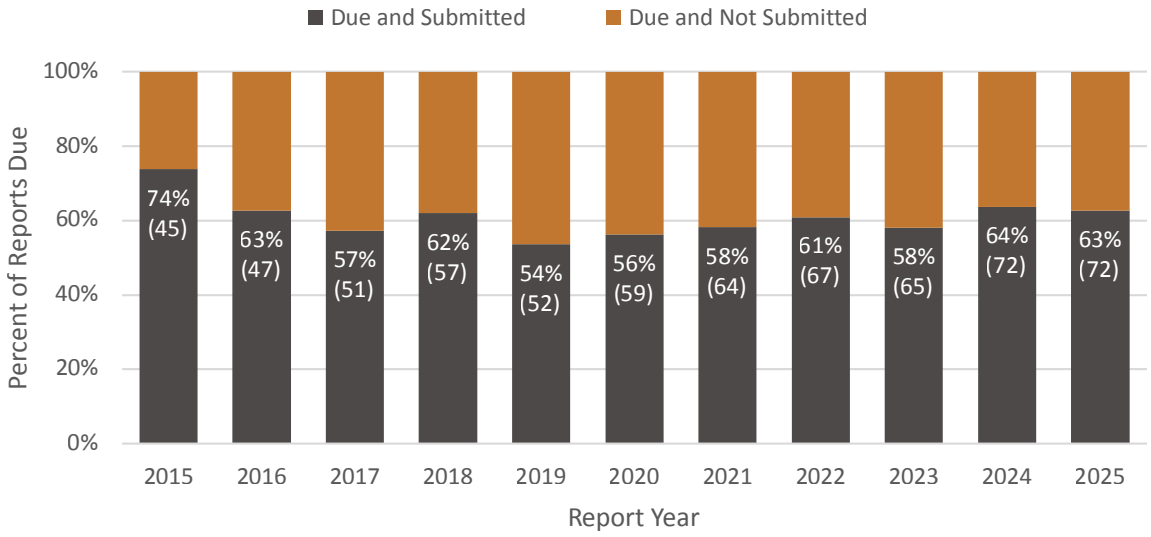
[3] Unless otherwise noted, this section's analysis focuses on the annual reports that are due, and does not include the annual reports submitted without being due. As of October 5, 2026, this includes five 2015 reports (Lesotho, Liberia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, and Switzerland), two 2016 reports (Greece and Lesotho), one 2018 report (Chile), and one 2019 report (the Maldives).

[4] The three newest States Parties — Colombia, Ecuador, and Vanuatu — are not yet required to submit an annual report. Colombia's and Vanuatu's first annual reports are due in 2027, and Ecuador's first report is due in 2028. ATT Secretariat, "States Parties to the ATT (in order of deposit of instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, or accession)," as of February 26, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/xLX1XN9aTmm9DoaLi8SA0wo98?download=0.

[5] The 46 States Parties that submitted their 2025 annual reports by June 7, 2026 are: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Côte D'Ivoire, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

A further 26 States Parties submitted 2025 annual reports between June 8, 2026 and the cut-off date of this report, October 5, 2026.[6] With these submissions, the compliance rate for the 2025 reports has risen to 63%, with a total of 72 reports. While this compliance rate is slightly lower than the 64% compliance rate for 2024 reports (72 reports out of the 113 reports due) as of October 5, 2025, the total number of reports submitted is the same. The current compliance rate for 2025 reports also remains higher than the rates recorded for the similar timeframe between 2018 and 2024 (for the 2017-2023 report years) (see Figure 2). Of the 72 States Parties that have submitted 2025 reports, 65 (90%) also had submitted their 2024 report by the same time last year, and 15 (21%) are among the world's Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or Least Developed Countries (LDCs).[7]

Figure 2: Annual Reports Due and Submitted by Stimson Report Cut-off Date*



*Stimson's cut-off date for assessing compliance rates was October 5 for the 2019, 2021-2022, and 2024-2025 report years, and October 8 for the 2023 report year. For the 2017-2018 and 2020 report years, the cut-off date varied from early to mid-September. The cut-off date for the 2015 and 2016 report years was August 31.

[6] The 26 States Parties that submitted 2025 annual reports between June 8, 2026 and October 5, 2026 are: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, and Togo.

[7] Of the 72 2025 reporters, 10 are considered SIDS (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Palau, Samoa, and Seychelles) and five (Central African Republic, Lesotho, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) are considered LDCs. UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, "List of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)," https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids; and UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, "List of Least Developed Countries (LDCs)," https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldcs.

As of October 5, 2026, 43 States Parties, or 37% of the 115 required to report this year, have yet to submit their 2025 annual reports.[8] Twenty-one of these have submitted at least one annual report in prior years,[9] with the remaining 22 having never submitted an annual report.[10] From a regional perspective, 65% of African ATT States Parties (20 States), 37% of States Parties in the Americas (10 States), 36% of Asian States Parties (four States), 18% of European States Parties (seven States), and 33% of States Parties in Oceania (two States) have yet to submit a required 2025 report.[11] Sixty-five percent of the 43 States Parties that have yet to submit a 2025 annual report (28 States) are considered LDCs, SIDS, or both — specifically, 14 are considered LDCs, 12 are SIDS, and two (Guinea-Bissau and Tuvalu) are both.[12]

The Gambia and Malawi, the two new ATT States Parties due to submit their first annual reports this year,[13] have not yet done so as of October 5, 2026. These outstanding reports reflect a broader and ongoing trend — newly acceded ATT States Parties often struggle to fulfill their annual reporting obligations. Of the 10 newest States Parties that have been required to submit at least one report, seven have never submitted an annual report.[14]

Encouragingly, three States Parties with reports outstanding from previous years — Andorra, the Central African Republic, and Togo — submitted 2025 reports, representing the first annual reports submitted by each State Party. Andorra was required to submit its first annual report in 2025 (on 2024 transfers). Both the Central African Republic and Togo have been obliged to report since 2018 (on 2017 transfers).[15]

[8] The 43 States Parties that have yet to submit their required 2025 ATT annual reports are: Afghanistan, Austria, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Dominica, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Niue, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Zambia.

[9] The 21 States Parties yet to report on 2025 transfers that have submitted at least one prior ATT annual report are: Austria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Niger, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Zambia.

[10] The 22 States Parties that have never submitted an annual report are: Afghanistan, Belize, Cabo Verde, Chad, Dominica, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

[11] Thirty-one States Parties in Africa, 27 States Parties in the Americas, 11 States Parties in Asia, 40 States in Europe, and six States in Oceania were required to submit a 2025 report (the three newest States Parties — Colombia and Ecuador (Americas) and Vanuatu (Oceania) — are not yet required to submit an annual report). ATT Secretariat, "Treaty Status," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status. Regions are assigned according to the United Nations M49 standard. UN Statistics Division, "Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)," https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/. Of the States Parties yet to submit a 2025 annual report: 20 are located in Africa (Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Zambia), 10 are in the Americas (Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), four are in Asia (Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, and Philippines), seven are in Europe (Austria, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, and San Marino), and two are in Oceania (Niue and Tuvalu).

[12] The 14 2025 non-reporting Least Developed Countries are: Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, and Zambia. The 12 2025 non-reporting Small Island Developing States are: Belize, Cabo Verde, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

[13] ATT Secretariat, "States Parties to the ATT (in order of deposit of instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, or accession)," as of February 26, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/xLX1XN9aTmm9DoaLi8SA0wo98?download=0. While not the focus of this report, The Gambia's initial report was uploaded to the ATT Secretariat's website in September 2026.

[14] Ordered from oldest to newest by first annual report due date, the 10 newest States Parties required to submit at least one report are: Namibia, China, São Tomé and Príncipe, Afghanistan, Niue, Philippines, Gabon, Andorra, Gambia, and Malawi (Colombia, Ecuador, and Vanuatu are not yet required to submit annual reports). The oldest of these 10 (Namibia through Niue) were due to submit their first annual reports in 2022 (on 2021 transfers), while the newest (Gambia and Malawi) were due to submit their first report in 2026 (on 2025 transfers). Seven of the 10 (Afghanistan, Gabon, Gambia, Malawi, Namibia, Niue, and São Tomé and Príncipe) have never submitted a report. The three that have submitted reports are Andorra (which submitted its first annual report this year, on 2025 transfers, but has yet to submit its outstanding 2024 report), China (in full annual report compliance as of October 5, 2026), and the Philippines (which has submitted two of its three due annual reports).

[15] ATT Secretariat, "States Parties to the ATT (in order of deposit of instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, or accession)," as of February 26, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/xLX1XN9aTmm9DoaLi8SA0wo98?download=0.

OVERALL REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Overall compliance with ATT annual reporting obligations remains a persistent challenge. As the number of States Parties due to report has grown (from the 61 States required to submit an annual report covering transfers that took place in 2015 to the 115 required to submit an annual report covering transfers that took place in 2025), the overall rate of reporting compliance has declined. Based on data as of October 5, 2026,[16] compliance remains highest for the 2015 reports (the first year for which annual reports were due), at 87% of due reports submitted, and, excluding the most recent submissions of 2025 reports, lowest for the 2024 reports, at 69% of due reports submitted (see Figure 3). In absolute terms, even as the number of States Parties has grown, the volume of annual submissions has plateaued. The number of due reports submitted grew for each report year between 2015 (53 reports) and 2021 (80 reports), reflecting gains in ATT universalization, but has since hovered around the high 70s/low 80s (again, excluding the most recent submissions of 2025 reports) (see Figure 4).[17]

Annual Report Compliance as of October 5, 2026

Figure 3: Percent of Reports Due and Submitted

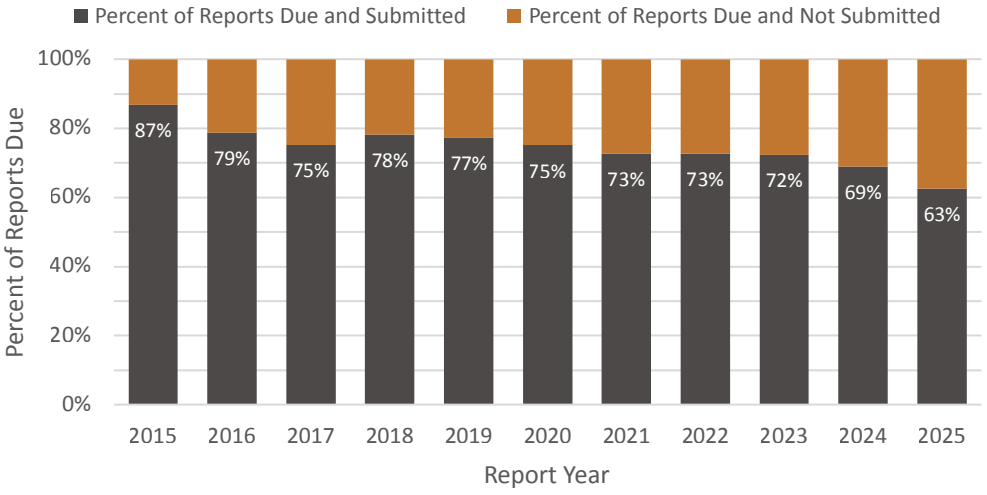
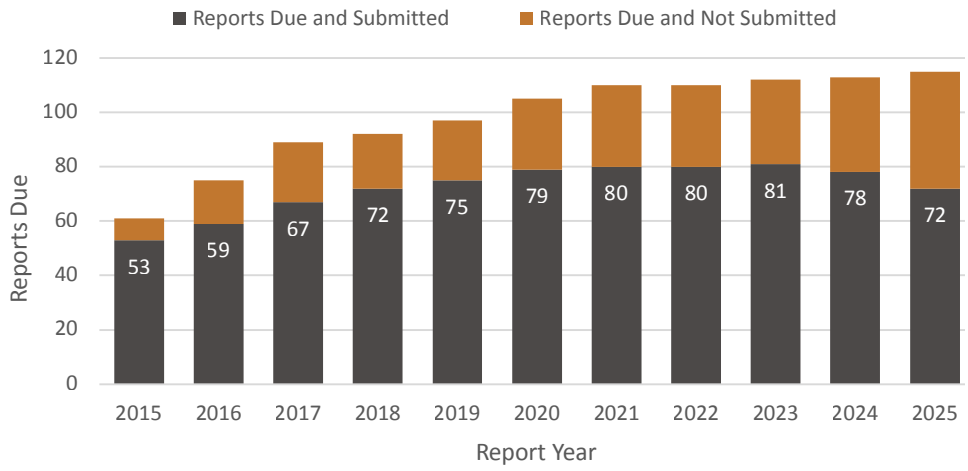


Figure 4: Number of Reports Due and Submitted



[16] Of note, given the data cut-off, compliance rates for previous years may be higher because States have had more time to submit reports, including past due reports.

[17] This is likely due, in part, to the fact that States Parties may join the treaty without established national control systems. Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Chair's Report to CSP12," July 24, 2026, p. 2, https://thearmstradetreaty.org/documents/content/YlJV7G9fTpKQJ2qUW45sBwo113b?download=0.

Despite declines in overall compliance, there remains a core group of States Parties that have remained consistent in meeting their annual reporting obligations. Of the 53 States Parties that submitted a due 2015 report as of October 5, 2026, 49 (92%) submitted a 2024 report, and 46 (87%) have submitted a 2025 report — and 45 (85%) of these 53 States have submitted each of their due annual reports (2015 to 2025).

Catching Up on Overdue Reports

Since the publication of last year's report, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context," eight States Parties submitted a total of 19 overdue reports for prior years.[18] Six States Parties submitted overdue 2024 reports,[19] four States submitted 2023 reports,[20] two States (the Bahamas and Cameroon) submitted 2022 and 2021 reports, two States (the Bahamas and the Seychelles) submitted 2020 reports, and one State (the Seychelles) submitted a 2019, a 2018, and a 2017 report.[21]

With the submission of overdue reports, 57% of States Parties are now in full compliance with their ATT reporting obligations across all report years. As of October 5, 2026, 65 of the 115 States Parties required to have submitted at least one annual report have submitted all their obligatory annual reports.[22] Additionally, 28 (24%) States Parties have submitted at least one, but not all, of their required annual reports.[23] Seven States Parties (excepting those due to report for the first time this year) would be in full compliance with their annual ATT reporting obligations with the submission of a 2025 report.[24]

As of October 5, 2026, the number of States Parties that have never submitted a required annual report has declined to 22 States Parties (19% of the 115 due to report)[25] compared to 23 (20% of the 113 due to report) at the same time in 2025 and 25 (22% of the 112 due to report) at the same time in 2024.[26] Andorra, the Central African Republic, and Togo were all removed from the list of non-reporters after submitting their first-ever reports (on 2025 transfers); The Gambia and Malawi were added after not submitting their first due reports (on 2025 transfers).

[18] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context," *The Stimson Center*, November 2025, https://www.stimson.org/2025/ten-years-of-att-reporting-placing-the-2024-reports-in-context/. The eight States Parties that submitted overdue reports for prior years are: Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Estonia, France, Hungary, Samoa, and Seychelles.

[19] The six States that submitted overdue 2024 reports are: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Estonia, France, Hungary, and Samoa.

[20] The four States that submitted overdue 2023 reports are: Bahamas, Cameroon, Samoa, and Seychelles.

[21] The Seychelles submitted five overdue reports (2017-2020 and 2023), the Bahamas submitted four overdue reports (2020-2023), Cameroon submitted four overdue reports (2021-2024), Samoa submitted two overdue reports (2023 and 2024), and Burkina Faso, Estonia, France, and Hungary each submitted a 2024 report.

[22] The 65 States Parties that are in full compliance with their annual report obligations are: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[23] The 28 States Parties that have submitted at least one but not all their required annual reports are: Andorra, Austria, Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, Samoa, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Zambia.

[24] The seven States Parties that would be in full compliance with reporting obligations with the submission of a 2025 report are: Benin, Botswana, Greece, Hungary, Madagascar, Malta, and Philippines.

[25] The 22 States Parties that have never submitted a required annual report are Afghanistan, Belize, Cabo Verde, Chad, Dominica, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

[26] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context." *The Stimson Center*, November 2025, p. 7, https://www.stimson.org/2025/ten-years-of-att-reporting-placing-the-2024-reports-in-context/; and Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Annual Reports 2023: Positive Trends and Enduring Challenges in ATT Reporting," *The Stimson Center*, October 2024, p. 5, https://www.stimson.org/2024/annual-reports-2023-positive-trends-and-enduring-challenges-in-att-reporting/.

Regionally, compliance continues to present an especially acute challenge in Africa and the Americas.[27] Of the States that have never submitted a required annual report, 12 (55%) are in Africa and six (27%) are in the Americas (see Figure 5). Those figures should be understood in terms of the regional distribution of Treaty universalization — Africa and the Americas are home to a relatively high number of States Parties (31 and 29 respectively), exceeded in number only by Europe (40).[28] On a regional level (and of those due to submit at least one annual report), 39% of States Parties in Africa, 22% of States Parties in the Americas, 18% of States Parties in Asia, 3% of States Parties in Europe, and 17% of States Parties in Oceania have never submitted a required annual report.[29]

Additionally, while the overall number of non-reporting States Parties is highest in Africa, States Parties in the Americas that have never reported have, on average, a higher number of missed annual reporting obligations. Whereas non-reporting States Parties in Africa have an average of 6.3 years of non-compliance, the States Parties in the Americas have an average of 10.7 years of non-compliance.[30]

Figure 5: Regional Breakdown of Non-Reporting ATT States Parties (and their past-due reports)

Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Guinea (11)	Grenada (11)	Lebanon (6)	San Marino (10)	Niue (5)
Chad (10)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (11)	Afghanistan (5)		
Mauritania (10)	Saint Lucia (11)			
Cabo Verde (9)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (11)			
Ghana (9)	Belize (10)			
Guinea-Bissau (6)	Dominica (10)			
Mozambique (6)				
Namibia (5)				
São Tomé and Príncipe (5)				
Gabon (3)				
The Gambia (1)				
Malawi (1)				

[27] Regions assigned according to the United Nations M49 standard. UN Statistics Division, "Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)," https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/.

[28] ATT Secretariat, "Treaty Status," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[29] Thirty-one States Parties in Africa, 27 States Parties in the Americas, 11 States Parties in Asia, 40 States in Europe, and six States in Oceania are currently required to have submitted at least one annual report (the three newest States Parties — Colombia and Ecuador (Americas) and Vanuatu (Oceania) — are not yet required to submit an annual report). ATT Secretariat, "Treaty Status," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[30] While there are fewer non-reporting States Parties in the Americas than in Africa, many States Parties in the Americas acceded to the ATT earlier and therefore have often had more years of required reporting.

States Parties designated by the UN as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are also more heavily represented in the list of those that have never submitted a required annual report.[31] Of the 22 States Parties that have never submitted a required annual report, eight (36%) are LDCs, and 10 (45%) are SIDS (one of these States Parties, Guinea-Bissau, is both an LDC and a SIDS).[32] Further research is required to understand the challenges facing these groups of countries in reporting.



PHOTO: © CPL ROBERT WHITMORE / AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEFENCE IMAGERY

[31] UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, "List of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)," https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids; and UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, "List of Least Developed Countries (LDCs)," https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldcs.

[32] The eight non-reporting States Parties that are Least Developed Countries are: Afghanistan, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mauritania, and Mozambique. The 10 non-reporting States Parties that are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are: Belize, Cabo Verde, Dominica, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

SECTION 2: REPORTING PRACTICES AND TRENDS

Section 2 analyzes five central components of ATT annual reporting: the submission of private reports, the formats by which States provide reports, the submission of "nil" reports for exports and imports, the withholding of commercially sensitive and national security-related information, and the use of national arms definitions and categories.[33]

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE REPORTS

The ATT permits States Parties to make their annual report submissions available only to other States Parties and the Secretariat, a practice referred to as "private" or "confidential" reporting. Though permissible, private reporting undermines efforts to promote transparency in the conventional arms trade.[34]

Of the 72 States Parties that submitted 2025 annual reports as of October 5, 2026, 22 (31%) did so privately:

- Albania
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Brazil
- Cameroon
- China
- Côte D'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Guatemala
- Latvia
- Lesotho
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Nigeria
- Paraguay
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Slovakia
- State of Palestine

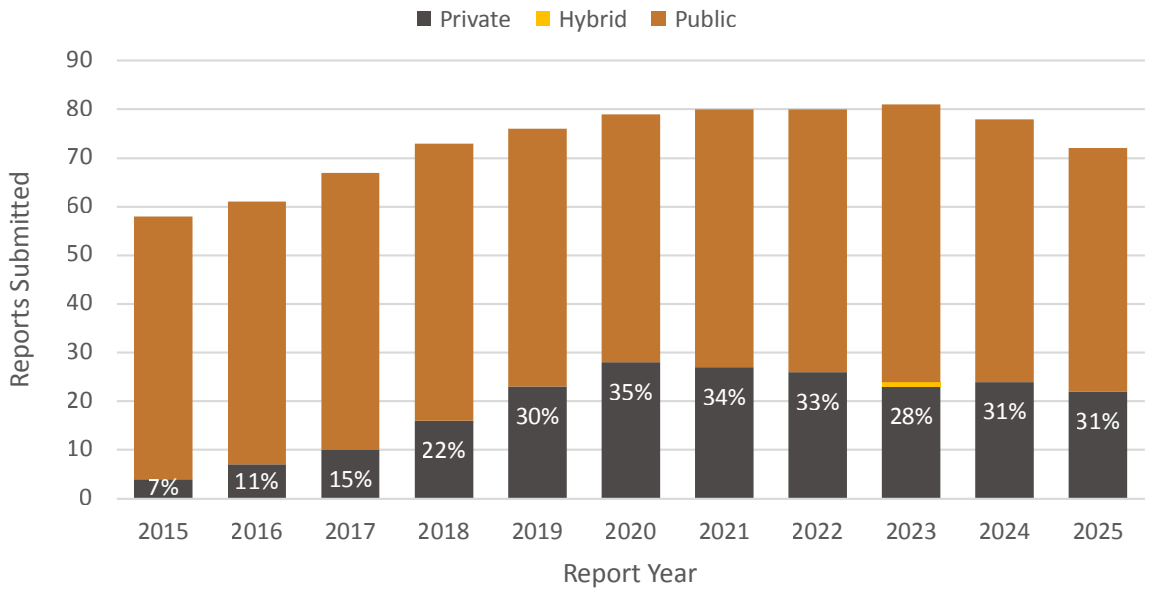
The 31% private reporting rate for 2025 is the same as the rate for 2024 annual reports at the same time last year, and consistent with the private reporting rate for recent years. Private reporting rates have stabilized following significant increases in the first six years of annual reporting, with the share of private reports peaking at 35% for 2020 reports from a low of 7% for 2015 reports (see Figure 6).[35]

[33] Whereas Section 1 only focused on *due* reports, this and the following sections' analyses include the annual reports that were submitted without being due (unless otherwise noted). As of October 5, 2026, this includes five 2015 reports (Lesotho, Liberia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, and Switzerland), two 2016 reports (Greece and Lesotho), one 2018 report (Chile), and one 2019 report (the Maldives).

[34] ATT Secretariat, Article 1, "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[35] As of October 5, 2026.

Figure 6: Private Report Submissions (as of October 5, 2026)



*Finland submitted a "hybrid" 2023 report, in which it submitted a public report on exports while restricting import information only for access by the ATT Secretariat and States Parties.

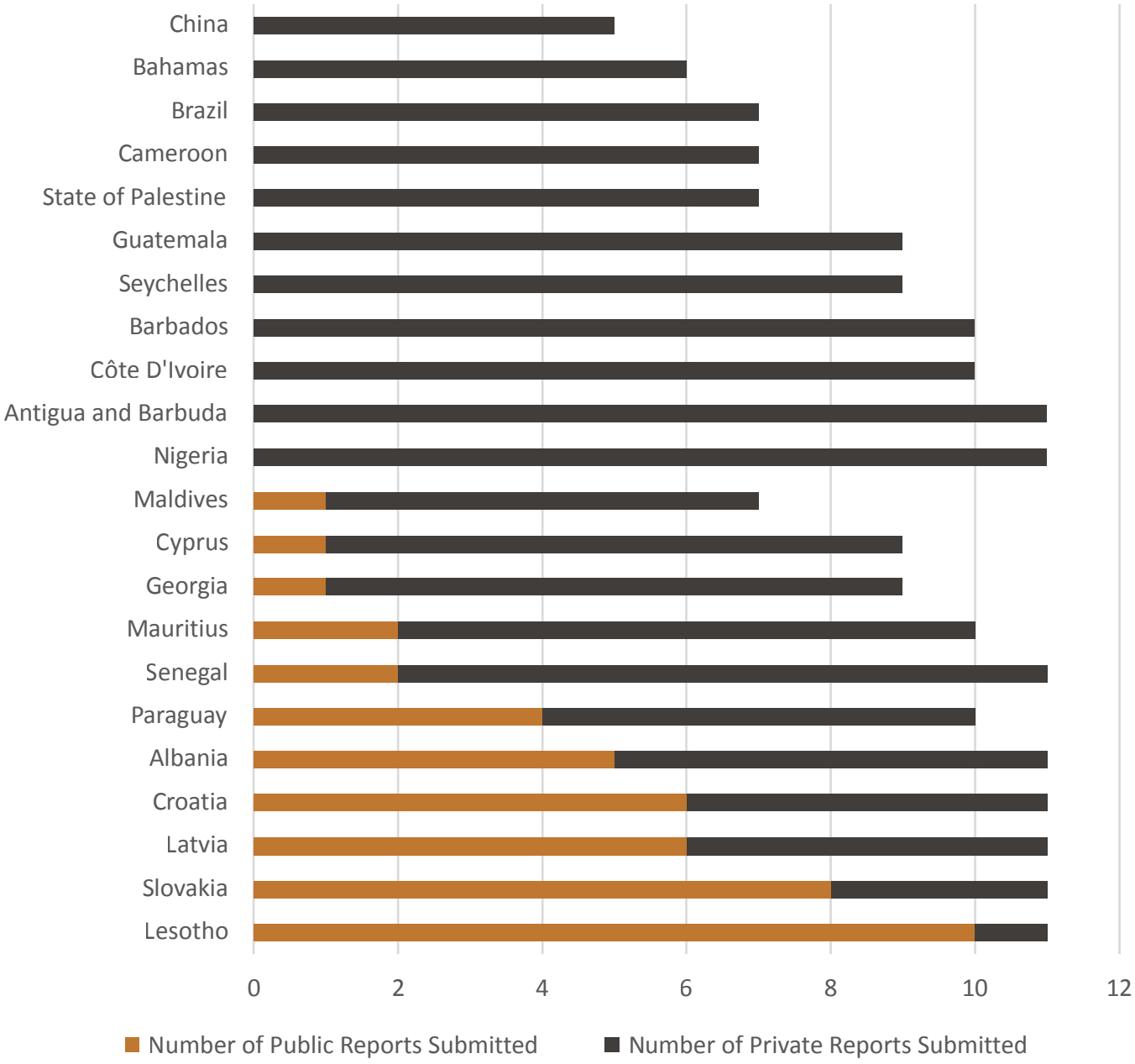
Three States Parties changed their public/private reporting practices this year: Burkina Faso returned to private reporting, Lesotho submitted its first-ever private report, and Lithuania returned to public reporting. Burkina Faso submitted an overdue 2024 report privately this year. Burkina Faso has predominantly reported publicly, submitting its 2021-2023 and 2015-2017 reports publicly, though its 2019 report was submitted privately. Lesotho departed from its past practice of submitting public 2015-2024 reports to submit a private 2025 report. Lithuania submitted a public report for 2025 after reporting privately for its 2018-2024 reports and submitting its 2015-2017 reports publicly. The three States Parties (Andorra, the Central African Republic, and Togo) that submitted their first-ever reports this year all did so publicly.

Aside from Lesotho, each of the States Parties that submitted a private 2025 report has previously restricted access to their annual reports. Eleven States have exclusively submitted private annual reports,[36] seven (excluding Lesotho) have transitioned from public to private reporting in past years,[37] and three (Cyprus, the Maldives, and Georgia) have submitted a single public report but have otherwise reported privately (see Figure 7).

[36] The 11 States Parties that reported privately for 2025 and have only ever submitted private annual reports are: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte D'Ivoire, Guatemala, Nigeria, Seychelles, and State of Palestine.

[37] The seven States Parties that reported privately for 2025 and had transitioned in past years from public to private reporting are: Albania, Croatia, Latvia, Mauritius, Paraguay, Senegal and Slovakia.

Figure 7: Private vs. Public Reporting Record of 2025 Private Reporters (as of October 5, 2026)



REPORT FORMATS

The ATT does not prescribe a specific format for annual reports submitted by States Parties. However, States Parties are encouraged to use a standardized reporting template to complete their submissions. The latest version of this annual report template was endorsed and recommended for use in 2021 at the Seventh Conference of States Parties (CSP7).[38] Previously, States were encouraged to use the annual reporting template recommended at the Second Conference of States Parties (CSP2) in 2016. States may also submit their annual reports online through the ATT Secretariat's online reporting tool (which utilizes the recommended CSP7 template[39]). Further, States may opt to submit their annual UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) reports,[40] "a custom-made national report, or a report on conventional arms exports and imports that they submit to a regional organization."[41]

The CSP7 template remained the preferred reporting format for submissions of public 2025 reports. Of the 50 States Parties that submitted public 2025 annual reports by October 5, 2026, 38 (76%) used the CSP7 template.[42] This reflects a slight decrease from the 80% of public reporters (40 of the 50 reports submitted publicly) that had submitted their 2024 reports using the CSP7 template as of the same time last year, as well as when looking at the current level[43] of 2024 report submissions (42 of the current 54 public 2024 reports, or 78%). However, use of the CSP7 template has sharply risen since it was first introduced — only 53% of the current public 2021 reports were submitted with the CSP7 template.[44]

Of the remaining 12 public 2025 reports, six States Parties (12% of the public reports) used the online reporting tool,[45] three (Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) used their UNROCA reports (6%), one State Party (South Africa) reported using a modified version of the CSP2 recommended template,[46] and two States (the Central African Republic and France) used national formats. Of note, the Central African Republic's national format closely mirrored the contents of the CSP7 template, and France's report was similar to the format of the UNROCA template.

[38] Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 9, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891. The currently recommended CSP7 annual reporting template may be found at: ATT Secretariat, "Annual Reporting Template," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/how-to-submit-a-report. For a more in-depth analysis of the utility of the currently recommended report format, please see: Rachel Stohl, "Taking Stock of the Use and Impact of the Revised ATT Reporting Templates," *The Stimson Center*, August 12, 2024, https://www.stimson.org/2024/taking-stock-of-the-use-and-impact-of-the-revised-att-reporting-templates/.

[39] Before the introduction of the CSP7 template, the online reporting tool mirrored the content of the CSP2 template.

[40] States Parties that use their UNROCA report "should make sure, however, that its content complies with the annual reporting obligation of the Treaty. This concerns in particular the reporting on exports and imports of small arms and light weapons, as the Treaty places a legal obligation on States Parties to report on these. Under the 2014 UNROCA, States were only invited to include additional voluntary information about exports and imports of small arms and light weapons in their report." Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 21, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891.

[41] As with submissions of UNROCA reports, the content of a report submitted in a national or regional organization format must still comply with the annual reporting obligation of the ATT. Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 9, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891.

[42] The 38 States that submitted public 2025 reports using the CSP7 recommended template are: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[43] Using data as of October 5, 2026.

[44] Using data as of October 5, 2026. Fifty-nine percent of currently submitted public 2022 reports and 67% of 2023 reports used the CSP7 template. The figure for 2023 reports includes Finland's submission of a "hybrid" 2023 report, which made the exports section of its report public and the imports section private.

[45] The six States that submitted public 2025 reports via the online reporting tool are: Czech Republic, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovenia.

[46] South Africa's modifications to the CSP2 template include: removing the differentiation of manned vs. unmanned for major arms Category IV Combat Aircraft and Category V Attack helicopters; not including small arms sub-Categories 3-6 or any light weapons sub-categories in the export section of the report; editing the "Exporting State" column in the imports section to read "Final importing State"; not including the major and light weapons categories or small arms sub-Categories 3-5 in the import section; making small edits to the names of some small arms sub-categories; and adding two sub-categories to the SALW section ("7. Revolvers and semi-auto pistols" and "8. Barrels").

Four States Parties (Australia, Finland, Jamaica, and Japan) provided additional tables of imports and exports in national formats. Australia used the CSP7 template but reported all of its small arms and light weapons exports in a table titled "Small Arms and Light Weapons 2025 Exports," which included columns of information on "Permits Granted," "Number of Items," "Value $AUD," and "End Destination."[47] Finland used the online reporting tool to report both exports and imports but also included two tables of information on exports ("Actual Export of Defence materiel" and "Approved licenses of defence materiel") disaggregated by European Common Military List categories.[48] Given the differences between how Finland reported the exports listed in the body of its report and those in the additional tables, it is difficult to understand where data overlaps and is duplicative. Jamaica reported using the CSP7 template but provided two additional tables ("Authorised Conventional Arms Imports During the Period 1st January - 31st December 2025" and "Authorised Conventional Arms Exports During the Period 1st January - 31st December 2025") where it disaggregated (by weapon type and exporting State) the exports and imports it reported in the body of its report.[49] Japan also used the CSP7 template but reported its small arms exports and imports in two tables ("Attached List 1 (Export of SALW)" and "Attached List 2 (Import of SALW)") under World Customs Organization's Harmonized System (HS) codes.[50]

Use of the online reporting tool saw an increase (by one State) from the same time last year — 12% of public reporters (six total reports) submitted their 2025 reports through the tool, compared with 10% of public reporters who had used the online reporting tool to submit their 2024 reports as of October 5, 2025 (five of the 50 public submissions).[51] Of the 2025 public reporters who used the online tool, three States (the Czech Republic, Finland, and Poland) had previously used the online tool to submit an annual report, while the other three States (Iceland, Lithuania, and Slovenia) have never previously used the online tool. However, overall use of the online tool has declined since it was introduced in 2019: Looking at the current reports submitted, use of the tool peaks at 22% of public 2020 reports (11 total reports) before falling to 9% of public 2024 reports (five reports).[52] Due to the small number of States Parties employing the online reporting tool, the ATT Secretariat conducted a survey during the cycle of the Twelfth Conference of States Parties (CSP12), finding that respondents "attributed the limited use primarily to a lack of awareness or training and a preference for a Word/PDF document that can be edited offline" and that most supported updating the tool to integrate certain features (such as pre-filled fields from previous reports, clear and descriptive error messages, guidance texts, and machine-readable templates), "while some favoured keeping it as-is with enhanced usability and outreach (through training and guidance)."[53] Further consultations on the online reporting tool and its functionality are still underway.[54]

[47] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e.

[48] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Finland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/532be053-1b61-3388-a577-fa6beaccf1c3.

[49] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Jamaica 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/9abf25bd-2389-3433-a588-fa6179570cea.

[50] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Japan 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/8b311460-d679-3c4e-ac05-53180cbee9bd.

[51] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context," *The Stimson Center*, November 2025, p. 11, https://www.stimson.org/2025/ten-years-of-att-reporting-placing-the-2024-reports-in-context/.

[52] Using data as of October 5, 2026. Nineteen percent (10) of the currently submitted public 2021 reports, 15% (eight) of the currently submitted public 2022 reports, and 10% (six) of the currently submitted public 2023 reports used the online reporting tool. The figure for 2023 reports includes Finland's submission of a "hybrid" 2023 report, which made the exports section of its report public and the imports section private.

[53] Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Chair's Report to CSP12," July 24, 2026, para. 13, https://thearmstradetreaty.org/documents/content/YlJV7G9fTpKQJ2qUW45sBwo113b?download=0.

[54] ATT Secretariat, "Final Report of the Twelfth Conference of States Parties," para. 22(h), https://thearmstradetreaty.org/documents/content/HqLy96JsS5KYRB8_Azui_go1ae3?download=0.

NIL REPORTS

If no transfers took place during a reporting year, States Parties may submit "nil" reports, which they can submit for exports, imports, or both. To facilitate nil reporting, the recommended annual reporting templates (both the CSP2 and the CSP7) and the online tool include several checkboxes where States can indicate the submission of a nil report (see Figures 8 and 9). States Parties submitting nil reports for exports or imports using the recommended annual reporting templates are also asked to fill out Annex 3A (for a nil report of exports) or Annex 3B (for a nil report of imports). UNROCA also provides a template for submitting nil reports.

Figure 8: Nil reporting fields from the recommended reporting template endorsed at CSP7.

Contents of report (check as appropriate)		Yes	No
i)	Nil report on exports of conventional arms	☐	☐
ii)	Nil report on imports of conventional arms	☐	☐
iii)	Annual report on exports of conventional arms	☐	☐
iv)	Annual report on imports of conventional arms	☐	☐
v)	National definitions of categories of conventional arms reported	☐	☐

Figure 9: Nil reporting fields from the online reporting tool.

Contents of report (check as appropriate)

i) Nil report on exports of conventional arms	☐ Yes	☑ No
ii) Nil report on imports of conventional arms	☑ Yes	☐ No
iii) Annual report on exports of conventional arms	☑ Yes	☐ No
iv) Annual report on imports of conventional arms	☐ Yes	☑ No
v) National definitions of categories of conventional arms reported	☐ Yes	☑ No

Of the 50 public 2025 reporters, each State Party that reported no exports or imports correctly submitted a nil report. Ten submitted nil reports only for exports[55] and four (Monaco, Palau, Samoa, and Sierra Leone) submitted nil reports for both exports and imports. No States Parties that reported publicly for 2025 submitted a nil report for only imports. Each of these States used some version of the ATT-recommended template[56] and positively indicated they submitted a nil report on exports or imports in Checkboxes i or ii and submitted the corresponding Annex 3A or 3B.

[55] The 10 States that submitted "nil" reports for only exports are: Andorra, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Togo, and Uruguay.

[56] Of note, the Central African Republic used a national format that closely mirrored the recommended template.

COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE AND NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

ATT Article 13(3) permits annual reports to "exclude commercially sensitive or national security information."[57] The three versions of the recommended report templates (the CSP2, CSP7, and online tool) include a "Yes" or "No" checkbox to indicate whether States withheld information. The CSP7 template (and corresponding version of the online template) further requests States responding "Yes" to "please consider providing more information on a voluntary basis."[58]

Twenty-one States Parties (42% of public 2025 reporters) indicated that they had withheld commercially sensitive and/or national security-related information in their reports. Nineteen of these indicated doing so through the checkbox provided in a version of the recommended template.[59] The Czech Republic marked "No" on the relevant checkbox but noted in the export section of its report that "[t]he data included in the annual report does not include certain transfers to Ukraine due to national security policy considerations."[60] Canada reported with a UNROCA template — a format that does not include a specific way to indicate information withholding — yet indicated it had withheld information through written comments on its report.[61]

The current level of information withholding marks a rise from the past several years: As of the same time in 2025, 30% of the public 2024 reports (15 of the 50 public reports) indicated information withholding,[62] and in 2024, 32% of the public 2023 reports (16 of the 50 public reports) had indicated information withholding.[63]

Assessing the net effect of the withholding of commercially sensitive or national security-related information remains challenging. It is possible that the increase in States' indications of information withholding reflects a broader downward trend in transparency. Conversely, it may be the case that States are doing a better job of indicating where and what types of information they withhold, or that States are demonstrating greater transparency by reporting publicly while withholding only very specific information. If States did not have an option to withhold information, it is possible those States would have elected to report privately, or not at all.

[57] ATT Secretariat, Article 13(3), "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[58] ATT Secretariat, "Annual Reporting Template," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/how-to-submit-a-report.

[59] The 19 States Parties that indicated withholding information through the recommended template checkbox are: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, and Sweden. Of note, the Central African Republic reported using a national format that closely mirrored the recommended template.

[60] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Czech Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/6afc8843-061c-3843-999d-4175df48913d.

[61] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Canada 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/95ce7939-4672-35ce-87c7-e51e2626dd7f.

[62] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context," *The Stimson Center*, November 12, 2025, p. 12, https://www.stimson.org/2025/ten-years-of-att-reporting-placing-the-2024-reports-in-context/.

[63] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Annual Reports 2023: Positive Trends and Enduring Challenges in ATT Reporting," *The Stimson Center*, October 30, 2024, p. 10, https://www.stimson.org/2024/annual-reports-2023-positive-trends-and-enduring-challenges-in-att-reporting/.

Continued Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict on ATT Annual Reporting

As in previous years, the Russia-Ukraine conflict continues to impact what information is withheld. At least four States Parties — Australia, the Czech Republic, Germany, and Poland — specifically indicated that information regarding exports to Ukraine was withheld in their public 2025 reports. Australia reported the number but not the value of its Category I Battle Tank exports to Ukraine, and the value but not the number of its Category IV(b) Unmanned Combat Aircraft exports to Ukraine, despite usually reporting both the number and value of exports in the major exports section.[64] As noted above, the Czech Republic provided an explanatory note mentioning its non-inclusion of "certain transfers to Ukraine."[65] Germany and Poland provided similar notes in their reports. Germany included a "National Disclaimer" in its report, writing: "For security reasons, a description of the items and data on exports to Ukraine cannot be provided."[66] Poland stated in the export section of its report that "[t]he data included in the annual report do not include donations to Ukraine and imports to Poland of certain categories of conventional weapons (I-VII) - in accordance with Article 13.3 of the Arms Trade Treaty"; further, for its Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles and Category V(b) Unmanned Attack Helicopters exports to Ukraine, Poland described the exports as "various," despite providing weapon model information for its other major arms exports.[67]

NATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND CATEGORIES

ATT States Parties are allowed to report using national definitions and categories of conventional arms. The treaty's text specifies that any national definitions used for major arms should not "cover less than the descriptions used in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms [UNROCA] at the time of entry into force of this Treaty," and for small arms and light weapons, should "not cover less than the descriptions used in relevant United Nations instruments at the time of entry into force of this Treaty."[68] To help States Parties indicate when they have used national definitions or categories, the CSP2 and CSP7 templates and online reporting tool include a national definitions checkbox, provide space to report exports or imports under States' own categories, and supply an "Annex 2," where States may record "specific (diverging or more detailed) national definitions" for the ATT's conventional arms categories, as well as definitions for any additional national categories used within the report.

With respect to national definitions, of the 46 States Parties that used a version of the recommended template to submit their public 2025 reports,[69] seven indicated through the checkbox that they had used national definitions of arms categories within their reports.[70]

[64] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e.

[65] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Czech Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/6afc8843-061c-3843-999d-4175df48913d.

[66] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Germany 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ece85db5-9971-36e0-9e7b-838f834b426e.

[67] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Poland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/1f961127-9196-3050-8714-7ccae941bd6b.

[68] ATT Secretariat, Article 5(3), "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[69] Including those that reported with CSP7 and online reporting tool formats, as well as the Central African Republic (which used a national format that closely mirrored the recommended template) and South Africa (which used a modified version of the CSP2 recommended template).

[70] The seven States that indicated they had used national definitions in their public 2025 reports are: Andorra, Belgium, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, New Zealand, Norway, and Switzerland.

Of these seven, four (the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Norway, and New Zealand) used Annex 2 of their reports to provide information on the national definitions used. In Annex 2 and in a section titled "Section III — National Definitions of Conventional Weapon Categories,"[71] the Central African Republic explained that it used UNROCA definitions for major arms categories, and for small arms and light weapons, it applied "the OSCE/UNODA definitions reproduced in Annex 1, supplemented by national definitions derived from: — Law No. 20.021 of 7 August 2020 establishing the general regime for conventional arms, their parts, components, and ammunition; — The ECCAS Kinshasa Convention of 30 April 2010 on the control of SALW, their ammunition, and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair, and assembly; — The African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism."[72] In the section provided for diverging definitions for UNROCA Category I Battle Tanks, Costa Rica wrote "Article 25.- Prohibited weapons. With regard to manufacture, possession, carrying, importation, use, and commercialization, the following are prohibited weapons: (…) g) Armor-piercing, tracer, incendiary, and explosive ammunition of any caliber, and silencers for any firearm."[73] In the UNROCA small arms and light weapons (Category VIII) section, Norway provided the definition of the European Common Military List ML1 category, and New Zealand provided additional details on categories and classifications defined within its Strategic Goods List and 1983 Arms Act.[74]

Nine of the 46 States Parties that used a version of the recommended template to submit their public 2025 reports[75] reported transfers under national categories.[76] Three of these States reported using regional or global category systems: Belgium reported on exports and imports of European Common Military List ML1; Finland reported under several different European Common Military List categories in the separate tables it attached to its report; and Japan reported all of its small arms exports and imports under the World Customs Organization's Harmonized System (HS) categories.[77]

[71] Translated from the original French: "SECTION III — DÉFINITIONS NATIONALES DES CATÉGORIES D'ARMES CLASSIQUES." ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Central African Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/de8a4e44-9e5e-3659-bd83-c63f14881ba6.

[72] Translated from the original French: "…les définitions de l'OSCE / UNODA reproduites à l'Annexe 1, complétées par les définitions nationales issues de : — La Loi n° 20.021 du 7 août 2020 portant régime général des armes classiques, leurs pièces, composantes et munitions ; — La Convention de Kinshasa de la CEEAC du 30 avril 2010 pour le contrôle des ALPC, de leurs munitions et de toutes pièces et composantes pouvant servir à leur fabrication, réparation et assemblage ; — La Convention de l'Union Africaine sur la prévention et la lutte contre le terrorisme." ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Central African Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/de8a4e44-9e5e-3659-bd83-c63f14881ba6.

[73] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Costa Rica 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/d0636dc4-b30b-3757-92d4-cf7fce0fa4e1.

[74] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Norway 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/10299e86-0e70-3e03-aef7-430a1a707447; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of New Zealand 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/17b522b6-bc50-3204-bb5b-d7c190ae0d8b.

[75] Including those that reported with CSP7 and online reporting tool formats, as well as the Central African Republic (which used a national format that closely mirrored the recommended template) and South Africa (which used a modified version of the CSP2 recommended template).

[76] The nine States that reported under national categories are: Andorra, Belgium, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, and South Africa.

[77] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Belgium 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/1f1a90a3-ad50-3ab1-8bfa-28ac0c8f2705; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Finland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/532be053-1b61-3388-a577-fa6beaccf1c3; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Japan 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/8b311460-d679-3c4e-ac05-53180cbee9bd.

Of the remaining six, both Andorra and Panama reported all imports under national categories: Andorra reported under the category "Escopeta de caza menor" (translation: Small-game shotgun), while Panama reported under three categories it labeled "Armas de fuego (total)," "Municiones (total)," and "Materiales Relacionados (total)."[78] Of the remaining four States, Costa Rica reported imports of "Municiones"; the Dominican Republic reported imports of "Municiones," "Artefactos blindados o para blindaje automotriz," "Gases lacrimogenos," and "Materiales relacionados y accesorios"; New Zealand reported imports and exports of "Shotguns"; and South Africa reported imports of "Barrels."[79] Only three (Andorra, the Dominican Republic, and New Zealand) of the States that reported under national categories provided information on the definitions of those categories.



PHOTO: © U.S. PACIFIC FLEET MASS COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST 2ND CLASS KEVIN V. CUNNINGHAM / FLICKR

[78] Under "Armas de fuego (total)" Panama included sub-categories of "Revólver," "Pistolas semiautomáticas," and "Escopetas"; under "Municiones (total)" Panama included sub-categories of "Munición" and "Munición traumática"; and under "Materiales Relacionados (total)" Panama reported "Componente." ATT Secretariat, "Government of Panama 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/5c8e07df-63c5-3f2f-96af-ee27a7ad2780.

[79] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Costa Rica 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/d0636dc4-b30b-3757-92d4-cf7fce0fa4e1; ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Dominican Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/221acd73-ee93-3feb-8381-feff2bbe61ab; ATT Secretariat, "Government of New Zealand 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/17b522b6-bc50-3204-bb5b-d7c190ae0d8b; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of South Africa 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/43d4cc3e-1688-3ef2-ad57-e8ea9db46fb7. South Africa modified some of the category titles in its recommended template, though most aligned closely with the original UNROCA categories.

SECTION 3: REPORTING ON 2025 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Section 3 examines how States Parties reported on conventional arms exports and imports in their 2025 annual reports, based on a review of the 50 reports publicly available on the ATT Secretariat's website as of October 5, 2026. This section analyzes whether States reported actual or authorized transfers, the number or value of transfers, information on the importing or exporting State, the origin of reported transfers, and the descriptions and comments provided.

The ATT's text only provides general guidelines for the content of the annual report.[80] However, further guidance has been developed and adopted by subsequent Conferences of States Parties. As outlined by the Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (WGTR) document, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers,"[81] and based upon the CSP7-approved annual reporting template,[82] the common understanding is that annual reports should include, at minimum, "the number of items or the financial value of the exported and imported conventional arms" and "the final importing or exporting States of the conventional arms."[83] Further, States Parties are encouraged to provide this information "broken down by category of conventional arms on which they are reporting, as well as by country of origin or destination."[84]

Exports

Of the 50 States Parties that submitted public 2025 annual reports as of October 5, 2026, 36 (or 72%) reported exports of conventional arms.[85] Of those 36 States, all reported small arms and light weapons (SALW) exports, and 23 of these also reported major arms exports (meaning 13 States Parties only reported SALW exports).[86]

[80] ATT Article 13(3) requires States Parties to report "authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1)," and indicates that "[t]he 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." ATT Secretariat, Article 13(3), "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.

[81] Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891. The document was last updated and endorsed by ATT States Parties at the Eighth Conference of States Parties in 2022. ATT Secretariat, "Final Report of the Eighth Conference of States Parties," p. 7, August 26, 2022, https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_CSP8_%20Final%20Report_Rev2_EN/ATT_CSP8_%20Final%20Report_Rev2_EN.pdf.

[82] ATT Secretariat, "Annual Reporting Template," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/how-to-submit-a-report.

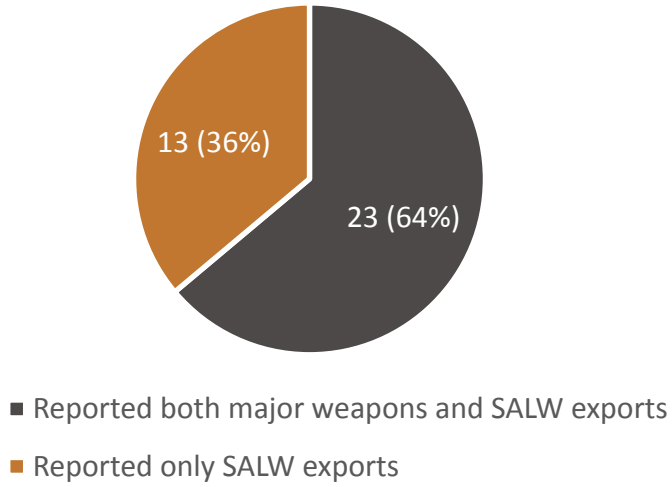
[83] Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 17, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891. The option for States Parties to report financial value of their imports and exports was "introduced in the ATT annual reporting template in light of the more binding nature of the ATT's reporting requirement, in order to provide States Parties with an alternative means of protecting sensitive information, as opposed to simply withholding it." States Parties are directed to indicate the currency used if they opt to report financial value.

[84] Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 17, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891.

[85] The 36 States Parties that reported exports in their 2025 annual reports are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[86] The 23 States Parties that reported exports of major arms in their 2025 annual reports are: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The 13 States that only reported SALW (not major arms) exports are: Argentina, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, and Slovenia.

Figure 10: 2025 Public-Reporting Exporters (as of October 5, 2026)



Actual and/or Authorized Exports

Of the 23 States Parties that reported major arms exports in their public 2025 reports, four (17%) (Australia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa) reported authorized exports of major arms, 12 States Parties (52%) reported actual exports,[87] and five States Parties (22%) (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, and the United Kingdom) reported using a mix of authorized and actual. Of the five States Parties that reported using a mix of authorized and actual exports:

- Belgium and Denmark reported each category of major arms exports as either authorized or actual.
- Finland did not indicate whether its major arms exports were authorized or actual in the body of its report but reported both "Approved licenses of defence materiel" and "Actual Export of Defence materiel" under European Common Military List (EU ML) categories in separate tables, which included categories of weapon that overlap with ATT major arms exports categories.[88]
- Germany mainly reported actual major arms exports except for its Category IV(a) Manned Combat Aircraft exports — Germany marked this category as both actual and authorized but indicated in the "Comments on the transfer" column which disaggregated quantities were authorized and which were actual (see Figure 11).[89]
- The United Kingdom's report notes that "[t]he data submitted reflects both actual and authorised transfers of arms during the calendar year."[90] (The country submitted a UNROCA report for its 2025 ATT submission, a format which does not easily allow for disaggregated indication of authorized vs. actual.)

[87] The 12 States Parties that reported actual major arms exports are: Bulgaria, Canada, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

[88] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Finland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/532be053-1b61-3388-a577-fa6beaccf1c3.

[89] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Germany 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ece85db5-9971-36e0-9e7b-838f834b426e.

[90] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the United Kingdom 2025 ATT Annual Report," p. 20, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ce034113-afb3-3df4-ba5c-3ad3e714f729.

Two States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Czech Republic) did not indicate whether the major arms exports they reported were authorized or actual transfers. Besides Finland, one other State Party (Serbia) neglected to indicate authorized or actual for one or more categories of major arms exports. Serbia mainly reported actual major arms exports but failed to indicate either authorized or actual on its export of two Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles to Cyprus.

Figure 11: Germany disaggregated the quantities of authorized vs. actual export of Category IV(a) Manned Combat Aircraft it reported in its 2025 report within the 'Comments on the transfer' column. Germany also disaggregated the authorized vs. actual quantities by final importing State.

Category of arms[6] [I-VIII]			Authorised or actual exports[7]		Extent of exports[8] (choose one or both)		Final importing State[11]	State of origin (if not exporter)[12]	Remarks[13]	
			Auth.	Act.	Number of items[9]	Value[10]			Description of Item	Comments on the transfer
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV.	Combat Aircraft	a) manned	☒	☒	5 3	n/a	Portugal United States			Auth. Act.
		b) unmanned	☐	☐	0					

Of the 36 States Parties that reported SALW exports in their public 2025 reports, 11 (31%) reported only authorized SALW exports,[91] and 17 States (47%) reported only actual exports.[92] Four States Parties (11%) (Belgium, Estonia, Finland, and the United Kingdom) reported their SALW exports using a combination of authorized and actual data:

- Belgium marked the SALW exports it reported in the National Categories section of the CSP7 recommended template (under European Common Military List ML1) as authorized transfers, while indicating that its other SALW exports were actual transfers.[93]

- Estonia marked two categories of small arms exports as both authorized and actual, though disaggregated by the quantity of each and noted how many pieces were "exported with the 2024 authorization."[94] The rest of Estonia's SALW exports were recorded as authorized transfers.

- Where it reported within the CSP7 recommended template, Finland marked the aggregate quantity of its small arms exports as actual transfers (though did not indicate on the individual sub-categories). Finland also reported both "Approved licenses of defence materiel" and "Actual Export of Defence materiel" under European Common Military List (EU ML) categories in separate tables, which included categories of weapon that overlap with the SALW categories of the ATT CSP7 template.[95]

[91] The 11 States Parties that reported authorized SALW exports are: Australia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Montenegro, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, South Africa, and Switzerland. Of note, Australia reported all of its SALW exports in a separate table under "Permits Granted" in a national format that does not have the authorized vs. actual checkboxes (and did not indicate authorized vs. actual within the body of its CSP7 template).

[92] The 17 States Parties that reported actual SALW arms exports are: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

[93] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Belgium 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/1f1a90a3-ad50-3ab1-8bfa-28ac0c8f2705.

[94] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Estonia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b1348b9d-f4f2-30e0-ab49-ba3e207eee3f.

[95] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Finland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/532be053-1b61-3388-a577-fa6beaccf1c3.

- The United Kingdom, as with its major arms exports, indicated that its SALW exports represented both authorized and actual data without disaggregating further.

Four States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Iceland, and Lithuania) did not indicate whether any of their SALW exports represented authorized or actual data. Poland, which mainly reported actual SALW exports, did not indicate authorized or actual on its light weapons sub-Category 7 "Others" exports to Ukraine.

Three States Parties provided different types of transfer data on exports of major arms compared to their exports of SALW. Denmark and Germany reported a mix of authorized and actual major arms exports while marking their SALW exports as all authorized transfers. Switzerland reported actual major arms and authorized SALW exports.

Number of Items Exported and/or Value of Exports

Twenty-eight of the 36 (78%) States Parties that publicly reported exporting conventional arms in 2025 only provided the number of items exported, and eight States Parties (22%) reported some combination of the number and value of their exports.[96] Of the States that provided information on the value of their exports, almost all provided information on currency. Australia specifically indicated that the values it provided for its SALW exports were in Australian dollars but only wrote "$" on the values of its major arms exports.[97] Norway noted the value of most of its major arms exports as "Free" without providing further information.[98]

Figure 12: Bosnia and Herzegovina provided the quantity and value of its SALW exports, disaggregated by final importing State.

Category of arms[6] [I-VIII]		Authorised or actual exports[7]		Extent of exports[8] (choose one or both)		Final importing State[11]	State of origin (if not exporter)[12]	Remarks[13]	
		Auth.	Act.	Number of items[9]	Value[10]			Description of Item	Comments on the transfer
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Revolvers and self-loading pistols	☐	☐	3 pcs 1 pcs 200 pcs 1.000 pcs 1 pcs 200 pcs	EUR 300,00 EUR 102,00 EUR 37.800 EUR 451.000,00 EUR 1.406,00 EUR 125.000,00	Austria Croatia Czech Republic Serbia Monaco USA		Pistols RS 9, kal.22LR, Glock 17, Beretta M9A3	
2.	Rifles and carbines	☐	☐	50.000 pcs	EUR 32.500,00	Iraq		Rifle 5,56x45	
3.	Sub-machine guns	☐	☐	20.650 pcs 200 pcs	EUR 13.572.500,00 EUR 131.800,00	Iraq Czech Republic		AC SMG 9x19	

[96] The 28 States Parties that only reported quantity of exports are: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The eight States Parties that reported a combination of number and value are: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, and Slovenia.

[97] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e.

[98] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Norway 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/10299e86-0e70-3e03-aef7-430a1a707447.

In some cases, States Parties did not provide either a number or a value for certain categories of export. For instance, Australia wrote "N/A" on its Category IV(b) Unmanned Combat Aircraft export to the United Arab Emirates (not providing a quantity or value), noting in the "Comments" column of its report that "N/A = No quantity or value entered by permit applicant."[99] Some States specifically noted that their omission of data on quantity or value was for reasons of national security or classified information. Sweden, for example, wrote "Classified" in the "Number of items" column for all of its SALW and some of its major arms exports.[100]

As it has done in each of its previous annual reports, Iceland only indicated the number of items exported without providing any further information on final importing State or State of origin (and, as mentioned in the previous section, did not indicate this year whether its SALW exports were authorized or actual transfers).[101]

Information on Importing State

Among the States Parties reporting exports of major arms and/or SALW, Iceland was the only State that did not provide information on the importing State[102] of any of its exports.[103] In fact, most States Parties provided disaggregated information on the trading partner of each of their major arms (19 of the 23 States reporting major arms exports[104]) and SALW (31 of the 36 States reporting SALW exports[105]) exports.

However, several States Parties omitted information on the importing State for one or several categories of exports. As regards major arms exports, Norway wrote "Omitted" in the "Final importing State" column of its Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. exports;[106] Sweden noted that the importing State of its Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. exports was "Classified";[107] and Switzerland elected not to identify the final importing State of 14 Category II "Piranha" Armoured Combat Vehicles.[108] Denmark, though it provided the names of the two importing States of its export of five Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles, did not disaggregate to specify the quantity of vehicles sent to each.[109]

[99] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e.

[100] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Sweden 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cb027771-06b2-3109-951c-62944a687203.

[101] Iceland did, however, provide a description for the first time this year. Iceland described its small arms sub-Category 6 "Others" exports as "Shotguns." ATT Secretariat, "Government of Iceland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/bdb5d09a-5b76-3a60-a46c-0146d9e7d27e.

[102] The recommended ATT templates use the term "Final importing State." The UNROCA template submitted to the ATT uses the more expansive term "Trading partner," and several States that reported exports in some form of national format — whether through modifying standard templates or by providing additional tables — used terms such as "End Destination" (Australia), "Country" (Finland), "Etats importateurs" (France, translation, "Importing States"), and "State" (Japan).

[103] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Iceland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/bdb5d09a-5b76-3a60-a46c-0146d9e7d27e.

[104] Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland did not provide a final importing State for one or more transfers and Denmark aggregated the final importing States of its Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles exports.

[105] Denmark and Iceland did not provide the names of the importing States of their SALW exports, Ireland and Sweden aggregated the final importing State of most or all of their SALW exports, and Italy wrote State names in the "Value" column of its report such that it is unclear if the State name referenced is the final importing State or the State of origin. ATT Secretariat, "Government of Italy 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/7dd4ae24-efcd-31bf-a67f-4e82706fc4b5.

[106] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Norway 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/10299e86-0e70-3e03-aef7-430a1a707447.

[107] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Sweden 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cb027771-06b2-3109-951c-62944a687203.

[108] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Switzerland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/7f22efdf-f902-36f7-b7e1-48a94e38ea5c.

[109] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Denmark 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b2dc277c-702f-3a72-99e6-93e40991c131.

Looking at SALW exports, Denmark did not provide a final importing State for any of its SALW exports, writing that there were "Multiple states" without further specification (see Figure 13).[110] At least two States Parties (Ireland and Sweden) aggregated the final importing State of most or all of their SALW exports by listing States without specifying the quantity sent to each. (Ireland provided the aggregated quantity of exports per each weapon category, and Sweden "Classified" quantities altogether.)[111] Italy may have intended to provide information on importing State, but wrote State names in the "Value" column of its report such that it is unclear if the State name referenced is the final importing State or the State of origin.[112]

Figure 13: Denmark did not provide a final importing State for any of its SALW exports, writing that there were "Multiple states" without further specification.

Small Arms (aggregated)[18]		☐	☐						
1.	Revolvers and self-loading pistols	☒	☐	**297**		**Multiple states**			
2.	Rifles and carbines	☒	☐	**1845**					
3.	Sub-machine guns	☐	☐	**NIL**					
4.	Assault rifles	☐	☐	**NIL**					
5.	Light machine guns	☐	☐	**NIL**					
6.	Others	☒	☐	**1006**					**This includes, among other**

Origin of Conventional Arms, If Not Exporting State

Only five of the 23 States Parties that reported major arms exports and six of the 36 States that reported SALW exports in their public 2025 reports provided information on the State(s) of origin of the transfers.[113]

Some States Parties reported State of origin information with high levels of transparency. Luxembourg and Romania provided a State of origin for each sub-category of SALW export and disaggregated by quantity of weapons exported from each origin State.[114] Both Montenegro and South Africa named themselves as the State of origin of each of their exports.[115] In contrast, one State (Serbia) merely entered "more" in the State of origin column in several categories of SALW export without further detail.[116]

[110] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Denmark 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b2dc277c-702f-3a72-99e6-93e40991c131.

[111] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Ireland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/11215dca-a41b-3304-83a4-717b0fa44147; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Sweden 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cb027771-06b2-3109-951c-62944a687203.

[112] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Italy 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/7dd4ae24-efcd-31bf-a67f-4e82706fc4b5.

[113] The five States Parties that reported the State of origin of at least one category of major arms exports are: Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Serbia, and South Africa. The six States Parties that reported the State of origin of at least one sub-category of SALW exports are: Belgium, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and South Africa.

[114] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Luxembourg 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/f2837d29-d72b-3813-b86b-77d41e5b72cd; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Romania 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/3824a9e4-6754-380c-a847-3c64c399486a.

[115] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Montenegro 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/5a2ae3c4-4c59-3c0e-acf3-5cefc5f96223; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of South Africa 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/43d4cc3e-1688-3ef2-ad57-e8ea9db46fb7.

[116] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Serbia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/e0cde84b-7a52-3ae9-9b85-397bdb3d4864.

Figure 14: Romania provided a State of origin for each sub-category of SALW export, disaggregating quantity by final importing and origin State.

Category of arms[6] [I-VIII]		Authorised or actual exports[7]		Extent of exports[8] (choose one or both)		Final importing State[11]	State of origin (if not exporter)[12]	Remarks[13]	
		Auth.	Act.	Number of items[9]	Value[10]			Description of Item	Comments on the transfer
2.	Rifles and carbines	☐	☒	2600		USA	Romania		For civil use
				205		South Africa	Romania		For civil use
				55		France	5- Germany 5-Austria 7- Belgium 2- Czech Republic 2- Switzerland 5-France 5-Italy 2-Russia 20-USA 2-Turkey		For civil use
				203		Germany	194 - Romania 9 - Germany		For civil use

Description of Conventional Arms

Of the 23 States Parties that publicly reported major arms exports in their 2025 reports, 18 (78%) provided descriptions for at least one category of transfer.[117] A smaller share of States Parties that publicly reported SALW exports provided descriptions for at least one sub-category of transfer (21 of 36 States Parties, or 58%).[118]

These descriptions provided useful insights into the items exported. In most cases, States Parties included information on the make, model, type, caliber, and/or number of items exported within each sub-category. As an example of good reporting practice, several States Parties disaggregated the quantities of their exports according to the descriptions provided for the weapons.

Figure 15: Luxembourg disaggregated the quantity of its SALW exports by description.

Catégorie d'armes[6] [I-VIII]		Exportations autorisées ou effectuées[7]		Volume des exportations[8] (choisir l'une de ces options ou les deux)		État importateur final[11]	État d'origine (autre que l'exportateur)[12]	Remarques[13]	
		Aut.	Réelles	Nombre d'articles[9]	Valeur[10]			Description de la pièce	Remarques concernant le transfert
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Revolvers et pistolets à chargement automatique	☐	☒	1		Turquie	République tchèque	Laugo Arms Alien Remus 9x19	
				1		Suisse	Allemagne	H&K USP 9x19	
				1		Suisse	Allemagne	Walther PPK .22LR	
				1		Suisse	Italie	Beretta 92X 9x19	

[117] The 18 States Parties that provided descriptions in one or more categories of their major arms exports are: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[118] The 21 States Parties that provided descriptions in one or more categories of their SALW exports are: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Comments on Transfer

Ten of the 23 States Parties (43%) that publicly reported major arms exports in their 2025 reports provided comments on the transfers in at least one major arms export category,[119] and 15 of the 36 States Parties (42%) that publicly reported SALW exports provided comments in at least one SALW export sub-category.[120]

States Parties used these comments to offer contextual or clarifying information on their 2025 exports. Most frequently, these comments described the end use, end user, or nature of the transfer. As one example, Australia used the comments section of its report for multiple purposes: To note that the descriptions of major arms it provided were not assigned to specific importing States, to explain why the quantity or value of items was sometimes omitted ("N/A = No quantity or value entered by permit applicant"), and to explain why some exports were listed with an end destination of Australia ("Items with an end destination of Australia refer to temporary exports (eg. Items exported for demonstration purposes but returned to Australia at a later date) and items to Australian territories eg. Norfolk Island.").[121]

Figure 16: Canada used the comments section of its UNROCA template to provide additional information on its small arms exports.

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Ukraine	10500			9mm Pistols	Donation. Transfers are for police/military end-use
2. Rifles and carbines	Czechia	2				Transfers are for police or military end-use. Bolt-action and semi-automatic rifles are reported under "Rifles and Carbines". This category does not include any automatic firearms.

[119] The 10 States Parties that provided comments on one or more categories of their major arms exports are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

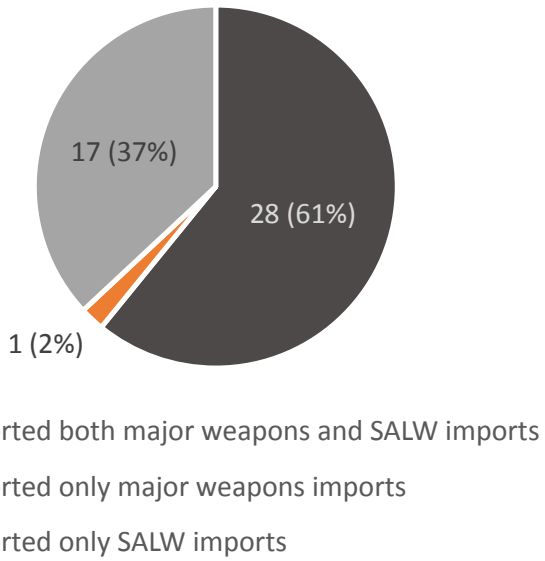
[120] The 15 States Parties that provided comments on one or more categories of their SALW exports are: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. To note, Australia and Jamaica provided their comments in the separate tables where they reported SALW exports.

[121] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e.

Imports

Of the 50 States Parties that submitted public 2025 annual reports as of October 5, 2026, 46 (or 92%) reported conventional arms imports.[122] Twenty-nine of these States reported major arms imports,[123] and 45 reported small arms and light weapons (SALW) imports.[124] One State Party (the United Kingdom) only reported major arms imports, and 17 States Parties only reported SALW imports.[125]

Figure 17: 2025 Public-Reporting Importers (as of October 5, 2026)



After reporting on SALW imports for the first time in its 2024 annual report,[126] the United Kingdom has returned to its practice of not reporting SALW imports with its annual report on 2025 transfers.[127] Despite ranking among the top 10 SALW importers in the late 2010s[128] and the 12th largest importer of major arms

[122] The 46 States Parties that reported imports in their 2025 annual reports are: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[123] The 29 States Parties that reported major arms imports are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[124] The 45 States Parties that reported SALW imports are: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[125] The 17 States Parties that only reported SALW imports are: Andorra, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, and South Africa.

[126] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the United Kingdom 2024 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/02621362-29ca-3d3a-801b-701593dc14c3.

[127] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the United Kingdom 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ce034113-afb3-3df4-ba5c-3ad3e714f729.

[128] According to a December 2020 analysis by the Small Arms Survey, the United Kingdom was the world's tenth leading importer of SALW based on the value of its SALW imports. Nicolas Florquin, Elodie Hainard, and Benjamin Jongleux, "Trade Update 2020: An Eye on Ammunition Transfers to Africa," *Small Arms Survey*, December 2020, p. 26, https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/resource/trade-update-2020-eye-ammunition-transfers-africa.

for the period between 2017 and 2021,[129] the United Kingdom did not report any arms imports between 2015 and 2021 and only began to report on major arms imports with its 2022 report submission.[130]

Actual and/or Authorized Imports

Twenty of the 29 (69%) States Parties that reported major arms imports in their public 2025 reports reported these transfers as actual data,[131] two States (Italy and the Republic of Korea) reported authorized major arms imports, four States (Australia, Germany, Peru, and the United Kingdom) reported a combination of actual and authorized imports, and three States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, and Portugal) did not indicate either way. Of those that reported a combination of data types:

- Australia reported most of its major arms imports as actual transfers except for its Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. imports, which were noted as authorized;
- Germany changed data types between major arms import categories, though marked its Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. imports as both actual and authorized without further specification;
- Peru marked two categories of its Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles imports as both actual and authorized without further specification; and
- the United Kingdom's report notes that "[t]he data submitted reflects both actual and authorised transfers of arms during the calendar year." (The country submitted its 2025 report with the UNROCA template, a format which does not easily allow for disaggregated indication of authorized vs. actual.)[132]

Of the 45 States Parties that reported SALW imports in their public 2025 reports, 29 States (64%) reported actual SALW imports,[133] six States (13%) reported authorized SALW imports,[134] another six States reported some combination of actual and authorized transfers,[135] and four States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, and Iceland) did not indicate either way. Of those that reported with a combination of actual and authorized SALW imports:

- Andorra marked its one reported import of four "Escopeta de caza menor" as both actual and authorized without further specification;

[129] Pieter D. Wezeman, Alexandra Kuimova, and Siemon T. Wezeman, "Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2021," *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*, March 2022, https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/fs_2203_at_2021.pdf.

[130] In its *Strategic Export Controls Annual Report 2023*, the United Kingdom noted that "[a]lthough the UK does not collate comprehensive data relating to the import of all goods covered by the ATT, the UK did, for the first time, report on a small number of imports." United Kingdom, "Strategic Export Controls Annual Report 2023," December 17, 2024, p. 38, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-strategic-export-controls-annual-report-2023.

[131] The 20 States Parties that reported actual major arms imports are: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[132] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Germany 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ece85db5-9971-36e0-9e7b-838f834b426e; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Peru 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cdba03c0-789d-3b0a-a0fd-6cf555ce96ac; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of the United Kingdom 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ce034113-afb3-3df4-ba5c-3ad3e714f729.

[133] The 29 States Parties that reported actual SALW imports are: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[134] The six States Parties that reported authorized SALW imports are: Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Montenegro, Republic of Korea, and South Africa.

[135] The six States Parties that reported a combination of actual and authorized SALW imports are: Andorra, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, and Peru.

- Belgium reported its small arms sub-Categories 1, 2, and 6 imports as actual transfers and its European Common Military List ML1 imports (under the national categories section) as authorized transfers;

- Denmark marked some categories as actual, some as authorized, and some as both types of data, disaggregating by quantity of authorized vs. actual transfers in the "Number of items" column as needed;

- Estonia marked some categories as actual, some as authorized, and some as both types of data, for the most part disaggregating by quantity of authorized vs. actual transfers in the "Comments" column (Estonia did not disaggregate for its import of 99 sub-Category 4 Assault Rifles from the United States);

- Germany reported its SALW imports as either actual or authorized data; and

- Peru reported almost all of its SALW imports as both actual and authorized data without further specification.[136]

Four States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, and Iceland) did not indicate whether any of their reported imports represented actual or authorized data. Six States Parties (Chile, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, and Togo) did not indicate authorized or actual for one or more (but not all) categories of import.

Three States Parties provided different types of transfer data on imports of major arms compared to their imports of SALW. Australia reported its major arms imports as a mix of actual and authorized data and its SALW imports as actual transfers; both Belgium and Denmark reported actual major arms and a mix of actual and authorized SALW imports.

Number of Items Imported and/or Value of Imports

Thirty-seven of the 46 States Parties (80%) that reported importing conventional arms in their public 2025 reports only indicated the quantity of items imported[137] and eight States Parties (17%) reported with some combination of the number and value of their imports.[138] The final State that reported imports (the Central African Republic) did not specify quantity or value, noting that "in accordance with Article 13(3) of the Arms Trade Treaty, specific data regarding the volumes and values of ammunition imports destined for the defense and security forces of the Central African Republic are classified as matters of national security and are therefore excluded from this public report. However, this information is provided to the United Nations Security Council Committee 2127 and its Panel of Experts within the

[136] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Andorra 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/5cc19e23-6f80-3aed-a3d1-f99d41debea6; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Belgium 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/1f1a90a3-ad50-3ab1-8bfa-28ac0c8f2705; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Denmark 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b2dc277c-702f-3a72-99e6-93e40991c131; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Estonia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b1348b9d-f4f2-30e0-ab49-ba3e207eee3f; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Germany 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ece85db5-9971-36e0-9e7b-838f834b426e; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Peru 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cdba03c0-789d-3b0a-a0fd-6cf555ce96ac.

[137] The 37 States Parties that reported only quantity of imports are: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[138] The eight States Parties that reported quantity and value of imports are: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominican Republic, Japan, Norway, Peru, Portugal, and Slovenia.

framework of embargo exemption procedures."[139]

Most States that provided some information on the value of their imports (six of the eight) provided complete information on currency. The Dominican Republic did not specify the currency under which it reported, and Peru wrote "$" but did not further clarify the base currency.[140]

As with exports, some States Parties did not provide either a number or a value for certain categories of import:

- Australia did not provide the quantity or value of its Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. imports;
- Belgium noted that the number of Category IV(b) Unmanned Combat Aircraft ("Anduril Altious 600 M" and "Anduril BOLT M") it imported from the United States and the number of Category VII(b) MANPADS ("Gripstock PIORUN") it imported from Poland were "withheld for security reasons";
- Canada wrote "not declared" on the quantity of Category VII(a) Missiles and Missile Launchers it imported from Sweden and the United States, noting that "[m]issile numbers are classified";
- Denmark wrote "N/A" as the quantity of Category VII(a) Missiles Etc. ("SM-2 Block 3A (Airdefence)") imports from the United States;
- Sweden classified the quantity of all of its major arms and some of its light weapons imports; and
- Switzerland indicated "Some" quantity of light weapons sub-Category 5 Portable Anti-Tank Missile Launchers and Rocket Systems imports from Germany.[141]

As it has done in each of its previous annual reports, Iceland only indicated the number of items imported without providing any further information on the exporting State or State of origin (and, as mentioned in the previous section, did not indicate this year whether its SALW imports were authorized or actual transfers).[142]

[139] Translated from the original French: "Conformément à l'Article 13(3) du Traité sur le commerce des armes, les données précises sur les volumes et valeurs des importations de munitions destinées aux Forces de défense et de sécurité de la République Centrafricaine sont classifiées comme relevant de la sécurité nationale et sont donc exclues du présent rapport public. Ces informations sont toutefois communiquées dans le cadre des procédures d'exemption d'embargo au Comité 2127 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies et à son Groupe d'experts." ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Central African Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/de8a4e44-9e5e-3659-bd83-c63f14881ba6.

[140] ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Dominican Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/221acd73-ee93-3feb-8381-feff2bbe61ab; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Peru 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cdba03c0-789d-3b0a-a0fd-6cf555ce96ac.

[141] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Belgium 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/1f1a90a3-ad50-3ab1-8bfa-28ac0c8f2705; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Canada 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/95ce7939-4672-35ce-87c7-e51e2626dd7f; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Denmark 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b2dc277c-702f-3a72-99e6-93e40991c131; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Sweden 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cb027771-06b2-3109-951c-62944a687203; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Switzerland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/7f22efdf-f902-36f7-b7e1-48a94e38ea5c.

[142] Iceland did, however, provide a description for the first time this year. Iceland described its small arms sub-Category 6 "Others" imports as "Shotguns." ATT Secretariat, "Government of Iceland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/bdb5d09a-5b76-3a60-a46c-0146d9e7d27e.

Figure 18: The Dominican Republic reported both the quantity and aggregate (per category) value of its SALW imports, though did not specify the currency base of the value it provided.

Categoría de armas[6] [I-VIII]		Importaciones autorizadas o reales[7]		Alcance de las importaciones[8] (elija una o ambas opciones)		Estado exportador[11]	Estado de origen (si no es el exportador)[12]	Observaciones[13]	
		Aut.	Reales	Número de artículos[9]	Valor[10]			Descripción del artículo	Comentarios sobre la transferencia
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Revólveres y pistolas automáticas	☐	☒	5,300	352,450,000.00	SI		Pistolas calibre 9MM	
2.	Fusiles y carabinas	☐	☒	12	7,818,000.00	SI		Rifles de cerrojo de precisión calibre 7.62x51/.308 MM NATO y kits de complementos/accesorios	

Information on Exporting State

Of the 46 States Parties that reported major arms and/or SALW imports in their public 2025 reports, four States Parties (El Salvador, Iceland, France, and South Africa) did not provide information on the exporting States[143] for any of their imports. El Salvador may have intended to provide information on exporting State, but placed State names in the "Value" column such that it is unclear if the State referenced is the exporting State or the State of origin.[144] As with exports, Iceland left the "Exporting State" column of its report blank.[145] Both France and South Africa reported with national formats — modified versions of the UNROCA and CSP2 templates, respectively. While both States may have meant to report on the exporting States of their imports, the column titles used in the reports are unclear: France reported on "Etats importateurs" (noting itself as the importing State), "Etat d'origine," and "Lieu intermédiaire" (leaving this column of its report blank); South Africa only reported on "Final importing State" (noting itself as the final importing State) and "State of Origin (If not exporter)."[146]

[143] The recommended ATT templates use the term "Exporting State," while the UNROCA template submitted to the ATT uses the more expansive term "Trading partner." Japan, which reported its small arms imports in a separate table, used the term "State." ATT Secretariat, "Government of Japan 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/8b311460-d679-3c4e-ac05-53180cbee9bd.

[144] ATT Secretariat, "Government of El Salvador 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/feafba1c-3ff3-356f-a08c-d6cda9bbdb84.

[145] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Iceland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/bdb5d09a-5b76-3a60-a46c-0146d9e7d27e.

[146] ATT Secretariat, "Government of France 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ba8150fd-2c21-3986-8794-0e60b1993b4a; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of South Africa 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/43d4cc3e-1688-3ef2-ad57-e8ea9db46fb7.

Twenty-eight of the 29 States that reported major arms imports provided the exporting State for each transfer — Sweden "[c]lassified" the exporting States of most of its major arms imports.[147] Regarding SALW imports, at least six States omitted at least one exporting State and/or listed exporting States in the aggregate:

- Australia noted some of the exporting States of its SALW imports as "Other" or "Unspecified" without further information;
- Costa Rica listed the exporting States of its small arms and ammunition imports in the aggregate;
- Denmark wrote "N/A," "Multiple states," or listed State names in the aggregate in several categories of small arms import;
- the Dominican Republic did not provide exporting States for the SALW imports it reported under the national categories section of its report;
- Germany aggregated some of its SALW imports by noting the exporting State as "Belgium/France/Israel"; and
- Ireland listed the exporting States of its small arms imports in the aggregate.[148]

Origin of Conventional Arms, If Not Exporting State

Seven (24%) of the 29 States Parties that publicly reported major arms imports in 2025 provided information on the States of origin for these imports, as did 11 (24%) of the 45 States Parties that reported SALW imports.[149]

At least one State Party (Serbia) aggregated the information it provided on States of origin. Serbia wrote that there were "more" States of origin for its import of 100 small arms sub-Category 2 Rifles and Carbines from the United States.[150] This marks a decrease in the aggregation of State of origin information from the same time last year, when at least six States Parties had aggregated the States of origin of their imports.[151]

[147] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Sweden 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/cb027771-06b2-3109-951c-62944a687203.

[148] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Australia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/196b5268-dbfc-345c-a764-3085b9f5338e; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Costa Rica 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/d0636dc4-b30b-3757-92d4-cf7fce0fa4e1; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Denmark 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/b2dc277c-702f-3a72-99e6-93e40991c131; ATT Secretariat, "Government of the Dominican Republic 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/221acd73-ee93-3feb-8381-feff2bbe61ab; ATT Secretariat, "Government of Germany 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/ece85db5-9971-36e0-9e7b-838f834b426e; and ATT Secretariat, "Government of Ireland 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/11215dca-a41b-3304-83a4-717b0fa44147.

[149] The seven States Parties that provided information on the State of origin of their major arms imports are: Denmark, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, and Togo. The 11 States Parties that provided information on the State of origin of their SALW imports are: Andorra, Australia, Central African Republic, France, Montenegro, Peru, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Togo, and Uruguay.

[150] ATT Secretariat, "Government of Serbia 2025 ATT Annual Report," https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/download/e0cde84b-7a52-3ae9-9b85-397bdb3d4864.

[151] Rachel Stohl and Natalie Bramlett, "Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context," *The Stimson Center*, November 2025, p. 25, https://www.stimson.org/2025/ten-years-of-att-reporting-placing-the-2024-reports-in-context/.

Figure 19: Togo, in its first-ever annual report, provided information in the State of origin column on the companies associated with many of its imports.

Catégorie d'armes[6] [I-VIII]		Importations autorisées ou effectuées[7]		Volume des exportations[8] (choisir l'une de ces options ou les deux)		État exportateur[11]	État d'origine (autre que l'exportateur)[12]	Remarques[13]	
		Aut.	Réelles	Nombre d'articles[9]	Valeur[10]			Description de la pièce	Remarques concernant le transfert
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III.	Systèmes d'artillerie de gros calibre	☐	☒	06		UAE	SERBIE (YUGOIMPORT)	Mortier leger de calibre 120mm , M74, tractable	Le transfert a été effectué conformément aux procédures nationales et aux engagements internationaux en vigueur. Les matériels sont destinés à un usage exclusif des Forces Armées Togolaises .
		☐	☒	30		UAE	SERBIE (YUGOIMPORT)	Mortier de calibre 81mm, M69B, transportable	
		☐	☒	12		CROATIE CROATIE (M ADLER d.o.o)		Multiple launch rocket system RAK-SA-12 , 107 mm , tractable	

Description of Conventional Arms

Of the 29 States Parties that publicly reported major arms imports in their 2025 reports, 26 (90%) provided descriptions of the transfers in at least one category,[152] as did 30 (67%) of the 45 States Parties that publicly reported SALW imports.[153] As with exports, most States used these descriptions to provide further information on the make, model, type, and/or caliber of their transfers.

Figure 20: Peru provided descriptions for each of its SALW imports.

Categoría de armas[6] [I-VIII]		Importaciones autorizadas o reales[7]		Alcance de las importaciones[8] (elija una o ambas opciones)		Estado exportador[11]	Estado de origen (si no es el exportador)[12]	Observaciones[13]	
		Aut.	Reales	Número de artículos[9]	Valor[10]			Descripción del artículo	Comentarios sobre la transferencia
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Fusiles y carabinas	☒	☒	32	$ 10,893	TURQUÍA	TURQUÍA	ESCOPETA, STOEGER,M3000	SINERGIA COMERCIAL S.A.C.
		☒	☒	56	$ 7,420	TURQUÍA	TURQUÍA	ESCOPETA REXIMEX (RF12 FDE, RS212 HD FDE, RS412, RS412 PATROL, RS412 HOME DEFENSE, RS412 MAX5 CAMO, RS412 W, RS512 W, SBS20, SBW12)	IMPORTACIONES BLACK Y WHITE S.R.L.

Comments on Transfer

Twelve (41%) of the 29 States Parties that reported publicly on major arms imports in their 2025 reports provided comments on at least some of these transfers,[154] as did 18 (40%) of the 45 States Parties that reported SALW imports.[155] As with exports, many of these comments described the end-use, end-user, or nature or status of the items reported.

[152] The 26 States Parties that provided descriptions in one or more categories of major arms import are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[153] The 30 States Parties that provided descriptions in one or more categories of SALW import are: Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[154] The 12 States Parties that provided comments on their major arms imports are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Lithuania, Peru, Romania, Serbia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[155] The 18 States Parties that provided comments on their SALW imports are: Andorra, Australia, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Romania, South Africa, Togo, and Uruguay.

Figure 21: In the comments column of its report, Mexico disaggregated the quantity of its SALW imports by the type of end user.

Categoría de armas[6] [I-VIII]		Importaciones autorizadas o reales[7]		Alcance de las importaciones[8] (elija una o ambas opciones)		Estado exportador[1] 1	Estado de origen (si no es el exportador) 12	Observaciones[13]	
		Aut.	Reales	Número de artículos 9	Valor 10			Descripción del artículo	Comentarios sobre la transferencia
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Fusiles de asalto	☐	☐X	**8,096**		**Israel**		Israel Weapon Industries **6,246 Piezas** Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo arad con cañón de 11.5", cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (500) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo galil ace 21n s.a. con cañón de 8.5", calibre 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (25) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo galil ace 21n s.a., cañon de 8.5", calibre 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomatico (264) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo arad con cañón de 11.5", cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (416) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo x95, cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, con cañón de 13", semiautomático (80) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i, modelo galil ace 52n, calibre 7.62 x 51 mm., semiautomático, con cañon de 16" (1,138) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo arad con cañón de 11.5", cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (209) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo galil ace 21n s.a., cañon de 8.5", calibre 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomatico (36) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo arad con cañón de 14.5", cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (241) Fusil de asalto, marca iwi, modelo arad, cañon de 11.5" cal. 5.56x45 mm semiautomatico-automatico (20) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo arad con cañón de 11.5", cal. 5.56 x 45 mm, semiautomático (92) Fusil de asalto, marca i.w.i., modelo galil ace 21n s.a., cañon de 8.5", calibre 5.56 x 45 mm (150)	Corporaciones de Seguridad Pública **5,950** Personal Militar (Uso exclusivo Ejército, F.A. y Marina Armada de México) y Personal Civil (con fines de tiro deportivo y recreativo) **2,146**



PHOTO: © LSIS JARROD MULVIHILL / AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEFENCE IMAGERY

SECTION 4: ATT REPORTING IN THE CONTEXT OF UNROCA

Although the Arms Trade Treaty is the first legally binding global framework governing transparency and reporting on conventional arms transfers,[156] it is part of a broader set of international, regional, and national mechanisms designed to promote accountability in the global arms trade. The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), established by the UN General Assembly in 1991, provides an important, complementary global transparency mechanism. All UN Member States may submit voluntary annual reports on their exports and imports of major conventional arms and small arms and light weapons, as well as (beyond the scope of the ATT) information on military holdings and procurement of weapons through national production.

This section examines reporting under the ATT and UNROCA for the 2025 calendar year, comparing the number of submissions and the scope and types of information provided to each instrument. It also considers broader trends in reporting under the two mechanisms and assesses recent efforts to strengthen synergies between them, including the extent to which such efforts have influenced reporting levels.[157]

COMPARING ATT AND UNROCA REPORTING LEVELS

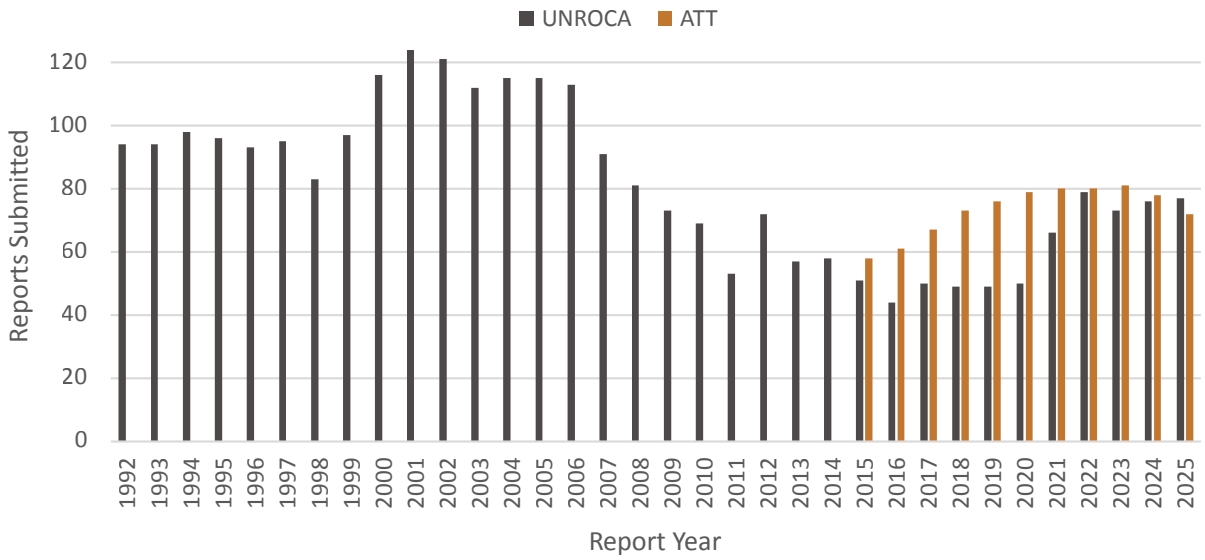
UN Member States have been able to voluntarily submit reports to the UN Register since 1993, on transfers that occurred in 1992.[158] Looking at the current submitted UNROCA reports as of October 5, 2026, submissions hover in the 80s and 90s for the 1992 to 1999 report years (at an average of just under 94 reports submitted), rising to a peak of 124 reports for 2001. Reporting slowly declined between the 2002 and 2016 report years, falling to the record low of 44 reports submitted for 2016 (see Figure 22).

[156] The object and purpose of the ATT, per the treaty's text, is to "Establish the highest possible common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms; – Prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and prevent their diversion; for the purpose of: – Contributing to international and regional peace, security and stability; – Reducing human suffering; – Promoting cooperation, transparency and responsible action by States Parties in the international trade in conventional arms, thereby building confidence among States Parties." ATT Secretariat, Article 1, "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status. To note, setting obligations for transparency and reporting is one method the treaty uses to achieve this object and purpose.

[157] Data on UNROCA reporting for this section were sourced from the UNROCA online database, the UNROCA website, and correspondence with UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) staff. Annual reporting figures were compiled from both the reports hosted within the UNROCA online database and those listed on the UNROCA webpage. UN Register of Conventional Arms Database, accessed October 5, 2026, https://www.unroca.org/; and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, "Register of Conventional Arms," accessed October 5, 2026, https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/cross-cutting-issues/military-confidence-building-measures/register-conventional-arms. The submissions listed on the UNROCA website could not be loaded into the UNROCA database, typically due to issues related to data aggregation. As a result, these submissions are hosted on the UNROCA website temporarily — while the UNROCA Secretariat conducts bilateral outreach with the States concerned — or permanently, if States are unable to provide disaggregated data. United Nations General Assembly, *Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development*, A/71/259, July 29, 2016, para. 104, https://docs.un.org/en/A/71/259.

[158] As noted throughout this report, at its inception the ATT adopted several elements from the UNROCA framework — for example, the use of UNROCA categories for major arms and small arms and light weapons reporting (the scope of the ATT, with regards to major arms categories, covers not less "than the descriptions used in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms at the time of entry into force" of the ATT). ATT Secretariat, Article 5(3), "Treaty Text," https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status. The seven major arms categories were established ahead of the first year of UNROCA reporting. The 2016 UNROCA Group of Governmental Experts introduced the "seven plus one" formula for reporting on small arms and light weapons (SALW being the "plus one"). United Nations General Assembly, *Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development*, A/71/259, July 29, 2016, https://docs.un.org/en/A/71/259.

Figure 22: UNROCA vs. ATT Reporting Levels (as of October 5, 2026)



While UNROCA has a larger pool of possible reporters — with all UN Member States eligible to report compared to the 61 ATT States Parties due to report on 2015 transfers and the current 115 ATT States Parties due to report on 2025 transfers — since the first year of ATT reporting, the number of annual reports submitted to the ATT Secretariat had tended to outpace the number of submissions to UNROCA. However, after hovering at an average of just under 49 submissions between the 2015 and 2020 reporting years (data as of October 5, 2026), UNROCA reporting has now increased to match ATT reporting levels. Currently, there are more UNROCA reports for the 2025 calendar year (77 total reports) than ATT reports (72 total reports) (see Figures 23 and 24).

Figure 23: UNROCA vs. ATT Reporting Levels (by Stimson Report Cut-off Date*)

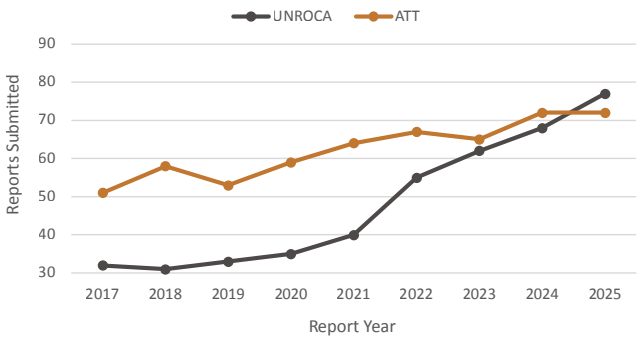
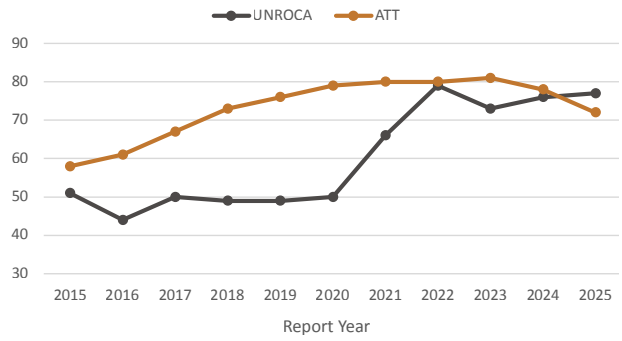


Figure 24: UNROCA vs. ATT Reporting Levels (as of October 5, 2026)



*Stimson's cut-off date for assessing compliance rates was October 5 for the 2019, 2021-2022, and 2024-2025 report years, and October 8 for the 2023 report year. For the 2017-2018 and 2020 report years, the cut-off date varied from early to mid-September. Stimson did not track UNROCA reporting in its reports covering the 2015 and 2016 report years.

States Parties that reported to either the ATT or UNROCA generally submit reports under both frameworks. Of the 80 ATT States Parties that submitted either an ATT or UNROCA report covering the 2025 calendar year as of October 5, 2026, 64 States Parties submitted under both mechanisms,[159] eight States Parties reported under the ATT but not UNROCA, and eight ATT States Parties reported under UNROCA but not the ATT (see Figure 25).[160] Five UN Member States that are not ATT States Parties submitted 2025 UNROCA reports (Belarus, Israel, Qatar, Thailand, and Ukraine).

Figure 25: ATT State Party UNROCA vs. ATT 2025 Annual Report Submissions
(of those that did not submit both)

ATT State Party	2025 ATT Annual Report	2025 UNROCA Annual Report
Antigua and Barbuda	x	
Bahamas	x	
Cameroon	x	
Colombia*		x
Côte D'Ivoire	x	
Ecuador*		x
Georgia	x	
Greece		x
Guatemala	x	
Honduras		x
Lebanon		x
Madagascar		x
Maldives	x	
Republic of Moldova		x
San Marino		x
State of Palestine**	x	

***Colombia and Ecuador are not yet required to submit an ATT annual report. Colombia's first annual report is due in 2027, and Ecuador's first annual report is due in 2028.[161]**
****Although the State of Palestine is a State Party to the ATT, as a Permanent Observer State of the United Nations, Palestine does not submit annual reports to UNROCA.**

[159] The 64 ATT States Parties that have submitted 2025 reports under both the ATT and UNROCA are: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

[160] The eight ATT States Parties that have submitted 2025 reports to the ATT and not UNROCA are: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Georgia, Guatemala, Maldives, and State of Palestine. Although the State of Palestine is a State Party to the ATT, as a Permanent Observer State of the United Nations, Palestine does not submit annual reports to UNROCA. The eight ATT States Parties that have submitted 2025 reports to UNROCA and not the ATT are: Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Honduras, Lebanon, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, and San Marino. Note that Colombia and Ecuador are not yet required to submit an ATT annual report. Colombia's first annual report is due in 2027, and Ecuador's first annual report is due in 2028. ATT Secretariat, "States Parties to the ATT (in order of deposit of instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, or accession)," as of February 26, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/xLX1XN9aTmm9DoaLi8SA0wo98?download=0.

[161] ATT Secretariat, "States Parties to the ATT (in order of deposit of instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, or accession)," as of February 26, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/xLX1XN9aTmm9DoaLi8SA0wo98?download=0.

Of the six ATT States Parties that submitted 2025 UNROCA reports but had yet to submit their required 2025 ATT annual reports as of October 5, 2026, two States (Lebanon and San Marino) have never submitted an ATT annual report, and two States (Greece and Madagascar) have submitted each of their previous required ATT annual reports. Honduras submitted its first three required ATT annual reports (covering the 2018-2020 report years) but has since stopped reporting to the ATT. The Republic of Moldova submitted its required 2016-2023 ATT reports (as well as a 2015 report that the country was not required to submit) but has not submitted a 2024 or 2025 ATT report.

LEVERAGING REPORTING SYNERGIES

The ATT permits States Parties to submit their UNROCA reports as ATT annual reports.[162] To further leverage reporting synergies between the two mechanisms, ATT CSP7's revised reporting template introduced an option for States to indicate whether the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) could use relevant information from their ATT annual reports as the basis for a submission to UNROCA (see Figure 26).[163]

Figure 26: The CSP7 recommended reporting template checkbox to authorize use of information by UNODA.

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)	☐

An increasing number of States Parties have used this option since its 2021 introduction (available for States Parties to use the following year to submit their reports on 2021 transfers). Of the 50 public reporters for 2025, 38 States Parties (or 76%) used a report format that included the checkbox and authorized their reports for use by UNROCA.[164] In comparison, only 29 (or 55%) currently submitted public 2021 reports authorized UNROCA use.[165]

[162] States Parties that use their UNROCA report "should make sure, however, that its content complies with the annual reporting obligation of the Treaty. This concerns in particular the reporting on exports and imports of small arms and light weapons, as the Treaty places a legal obligation on States Parties to report on these. Under the 2014 UNROCA, States were only invited to include additional voluntary information about exports and imports of small arms and light weapons in their report." Working Group on Transparency and Reporting, "Reporting Authorized or Actual Exports and Imports of Conventional Arms under the ATT: Questions & Answers," July 22, 2022, p. 21, https://old.thearmstradetreaty.org/hyper-images/file/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website)/ATT_WGTR_Co-Chairs_Draft%20Report%20to%20CSP8_%20Annex%20C_EN%20(website).pdf?templateId=2576891.

[163] Operationally, the ATT Secretariat formally transmits ATT annual reports in multiple batches through an official letter from the Head of the ATT Secretariat. The information contained in the reports is then used to support reporting under UNROCA. *Correspondence with UNODA*, October 21, 2025. Because reports are shared in multiple sets of groups (among other reasons), reporting data as reflected on the ATT Secretariat's and UNROCA/UNODA websites do not always perfectly align.

[164] The 38 ATT States Parties that authorized their public 2025 ATT annual reports for use by UNODA are: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, and Uruguay.

[165] Using data as of October 5, 2026. Thirty-eight (70%) currently submitted public 2024 reports, 38 (66%) 2023 reports, and 32 (59%) 2022 reports authorized UNROCA use. The figure for 2023 reports includes Finland's submission of a "hybrid" 2023 report, which made the exports section of its report public and the imports section private.

The rise in UNROCA reporting over the past several years is likely due in large part to this ATT-UNROCA information exchange mechanism. The latest Group of Governmental Experts on UNROCA (which conducts a review of UNROCA every three years) found that "a sizeable proportion of the submissions to the Register for the calendar years 2021-2023 had been provided through the Arms Trade Treaty secretariat," and that the "provision of Arms Trade Treaty annual reports to the Register has had an impact on the level of reporting from regions that had low numbers of submissions" in the 2010s, particularly African and Latin American and Caribbean UN Member States.[166] For the most recent reporting cycle (of 2025 reports), as of October 5, 2026, the UNROCA Secretariat had received 22 unique reports from the ATT Secretariat submitted by States that had not otherwise submitted a UNROCA report.[167] Efforts by the UNROCA Secretariat, which in 2025 included work with the Register informal group of friends and virtual training workshops for national points of contact and staff from permanent missions on preparing Register submissions,[168] have likely supported increased UNROCA reporting as well.

There are further opportunities to increase synergies and efficiencies for States reporting to UNROCA and the ATT and for both the ATT and UNROCA Secretariats. For example, UNODA must manually enter data from the ATT annual reports provided for use as UNROCA submissions. Further, a number of ATT submissions may not be hosted on the UNROCA database due to issues of data aggregation. The UNROCA Secretariat must undertake bilateral outreach with these States, as well as with those States with ATT annual reports that contain information on international transfers of conventional arms with territories and countries that are not UN Member States.[169] The Group of Governmental Experts on UNROCA also suggested holding subregional workshops in West Africa to "examine synergies and differences between participation in the Register and reporting under the Arms Trade Treaty" and "promoting connections between Register submissions and Arms Trade Treaty annual reports" in Asia in its 2025 review.[170]

[166] United Nations General Assembly, Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development, A/80/121, July 9, 2025, p. 22-23, https://docs.un.org/en/A/80/121.

[167] Correspondence with UNODA, October 5, 2026.

[168] United Nations General Assembly, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms*, A/81/202, July 15, 2026, https://docs.un.org/en/a/81/202.

[169] United Nations General Assembly, *Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development*, A/71/259, July 29, 2016, paras. 68 and 104, https://docs.un.org/en/A/71/259.

[170] United Nations General Assembly, *Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development*, A/71/259, July 29, 2016, paras. 50 and 54, https://docs.un.org/en/A/71/259.

DIFFERENCES IN TRANSPARENCY IN ATT AND UNROCA 2025 REPORTS

Unlike the ATT, UNROCA does not host a mechanism for States to submit their reports privately. Interestingly, some States Parties choose to submit private ATT annual reports while reporting publicly to UNROCA on arms transfers made during the same calendar year.

Of the currently submitted ATT and UNROCA 2025 reports, 14 States elected to submit private ATT annual reports while submitting publicly to UNROCA:[171]

- Albania reported on major arms and SALW imports;
- Barbados reported on small arms imports;
- Brazil reported on major arms and small arms exports and major and SALW imports;
- China reported on major arms exports;
- Croatia reported on SALW exports and small arms imports;
- Cyprus reported on major arms exports and imports;
- Latvia reported on SALW imports;
- Lesotho reported on SALW imports;
- Mauritius reported on small arms imports;
- Nigeria reported on major arms imports;
- Paraguay reported on small arms exports and major arms and SALW imports;
- Senegal submitted a note titled "CONTRIBUTION AU RAPPORT SUR LA TRANSPARENCE DANS LE DOMAINE DES ARMEMENTS (ANNÉE 2026)" that did not report specific imports or exports;
- the Seychelles submitted a "nil" report; and
- Slovakia reported on major arms and SALW exports and imports.[172]

Further research is required to understand why States Parties may choose to report privately to the ATT and publicly to UNROCA. Although these States should be encouraged to consider reporting publicly under the ATT, greater transparency in reporting on their arms transfers — regardless of the reporting mechanism used — provides the international community with a more holistic and robust picture of the global arms trade.

[171] The 14 States Parties that submitted private 2025 ATT annual reports and reported to UNROCA on 2025 transfers (a public forum) are: Albania, Barbados, Brazil, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Seychelles, and Slovakia.

[172] United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Albania 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/albania/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Barbados 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/barbados/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Brazil 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/brazil/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of China 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/china/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Croatia 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/croatia/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Cyprus 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/cyprus/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Latvia 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/latvia/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Lesotho 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://unodaweb.unoda.org/public/2026-08/Lesotho%20(2025).pdf; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Mauritius 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/mauritius/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Nigeria 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/nigeria/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Paraguay 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/paraguay/report/2025/; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Senegal 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://unodaweb.unoda.org/public/2026-08/S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal%20(2025).pdf; United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Seychelles 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/seychelles/report/2025/; and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), "Government of Slovakia 2025 UNROCA Annual Report," https://www.unroca.org/en/slovakia/report/2025/.



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CONCLUSION

Arms trade transparency is facing an increasingly inhospitable international environment, as rising geopolitical tensions erode trust and confidence in multilateral cooperation. Despite increasing global conflict, the ATT has seen continued stability in annual reporting trends. A core group of early-acceding States Parties has remained remarkably consistent in meeting their annual reporting obligations: Of the 53 States Parties that submitted a due 2015 report as of October 5, 2026, 49 (92%) submitted a 2024 report and 46 (87%) have submitted a 2025 report. Private reporting rates have remained at an average of 31% in the 2021-2025 report years, after experiencing significant increases in the first six years of annual reporting. The 40% rate of on-time report submissions for 2025 annual reports is only slightly lower than the 42% average of the 2020-2024 reports. The absolute number of reports submitted for the 2019 to 2024 reporting periods (as recorded on October 5, 2026) is now consistently in the high-70s/low-80s.

Beyond stabilization, there are positive reporting trends to be noted. The overwhelming majority of 2025 public reporters (47 of the 50 public reports submitted, or 94%) used the CSP7 recommended template, online reporting tool, or the UNROCA template. Although on-time reporting has plateaued, *timely* reporting (as measured annually by the data cut-off date of this report[173]) has incrementally risen by almost 10 percentage points between the 2019 and 2025 reports. The number of States Parties that have never submitted a required annual report has declined over the past two years, from 25 (22% of the 112 due to report in 2024) to the current list of 22 (19% of the 115 due to report in 2025). Finally, efforts to increase synergies between UNROCA and the ATT seem to have promoted increased UNROCA reporting — and potentially lessened the reporting burden for ATT States Parties.



PHOTO: © LEON BELZ / GERMAN BUNDESWEHR

[173] Timely reporting being defined as reports submitted within five months of their due date.

However, after 11 years of ATT reporting, there seems to be a plateau of reporting activity and fulfillment, and there remain longstanding challenges for ATT reporting that will require further work in the years ahead. Newly acceded States Parties often struggle to fulfill their reporting obligations, and as the number of States Parties due to report has grown, the gap between annual reports due and those submitted has widened. Only 57% of States Parties are in full compliance with their ATT reporting obligations across all reporting years, and compliance remains especially difficult for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and for States in Africa and the Americas. The recent increase in States Parties indicating that they have withheld commercially sensitive or national security-related information may also reflect a new broader downward trend in transparency, though those permissible omissions could reflect a desire by States to report publicly despite sensitivities.

Looking ahead, the development of a five-year strategy[174] for the ATT provides an important opportunity to reflect on existing challenges and establish a renewed framework for supporting and strengthening States Parties' reporting and promoting transparency in the international arms trade. Discussions taking place in the development of the strategy could also provide an avenue for more regular analysis of the substantive content of ATT annual reports. In the meantime, States Parties, the Secretariat, and relevant stakeholders can devote additional attention and resources to targeted outreach and assistance to help new ATT States Parties fulfill their reporting obligations. Further research into the factors driving reporting or non-compliance would also help identify targeted strategies for improving ATT reporting. Together, these efforts could help bridge gaps in ATT reporting and strengthen the treaty's contribution to transparency and confidence-building in the international arms trade.

[174] ATT Secretariat, "Proposed Draft Elements for a Five-Year Strategy for the ATT," August 4, 2026, https://odoo.att.recycled.cloud/documents/content/9s4pAh20QR2lYtbd_SMVLgo1aea?download=0.

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-Baseline Assessment Project at **www.stimson.org/project/att-bap/**.

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Arms Trade Treaty

Baseline Assessment Project

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