

**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
First Committee**

Transparency in Armaments

Reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Fact Sheet



**Office for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations, New York**

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide delegations of the Member States to the General Assembly with background factual information to facilitate discussion on agenda item “General and complete disarmament” related to the subject of conventional weapons, in particular “Transparency in armaments: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms”.

II. OPERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms¹ is a transparency arrangement primarily designed to prevent excessive and destabilizing accumulations of conventional arms, and to provide restraint on arms transfers and military holdings. The effectiveness of the Register as a global confidence-building measure is linked to the high participation in it. Therefore, consistent reporting to the Register by all Member States regardless of whether they are engaged in arms transfers – by submitting either a report on actual export and import or a “nil” return – is a crucial element in further enhancing its value.

The goal of universal participation in the Register also requires that its scope remains relevant to all Member States. In this regard, the operation of the Register foresees its regular review every three years by a group of governmental experts (GGE). The latest reviews resulted in some expansions of the Register’s scope, including that Member States are now invited to report on international transfers in small arms and light weapons (SALW). This inclusion of small arms was a response to a request by a number of States, which perceive the Register’s focus on major conventional arms as less relevant for them. It was also intended as a practical contribution to the international efforts aimed at combating and preventing illicit trafficking in SALW.

In the course of the on-going negotiations on an arms trade treaty (ATT), a majority of Member States have referred to the relevance of the Register for the future treaty, in particular in terms of information exchange.

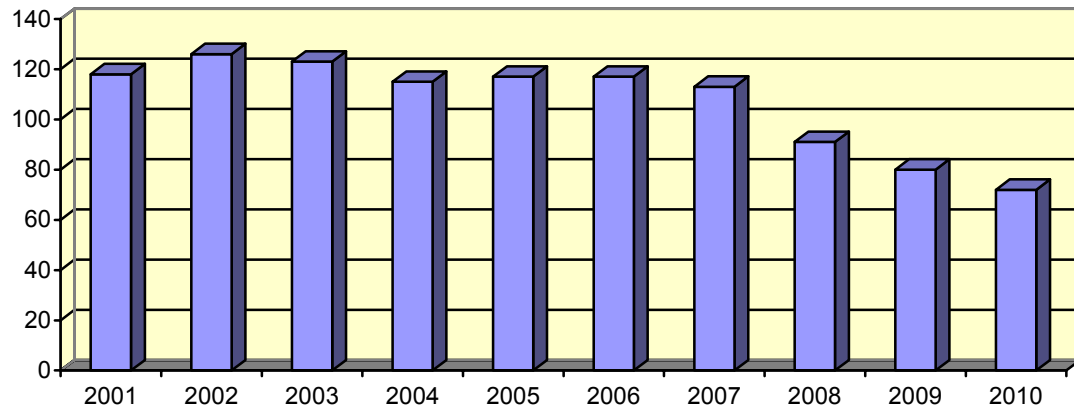
The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) collects and maintains a database of the Register.² Up until now, 173 States, including 3 non-member States have reported at least once to the Register since it commenced operation in 1991. However, after a decade of quite successful operation of the Register, the reporting rate has lately gone. Responding to this situation and bearing in mind the need of further promotion of the Register, the UN Secretariat organized three regional workshops on Transparency in Armaments for the States of West Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Nevertheless, the decline of the reporting rate – which became noticeable in 2008 – has continued in 2009 and 2010.

In 2010, UNODA received 72 national reports including 30 “nil” returns: 10 fewer reports submitted than last year. This year has the lowest number of reports submitted by Member States since the inception of the Register (Fig.1).

¹ Established by A/Res 46/36 L.

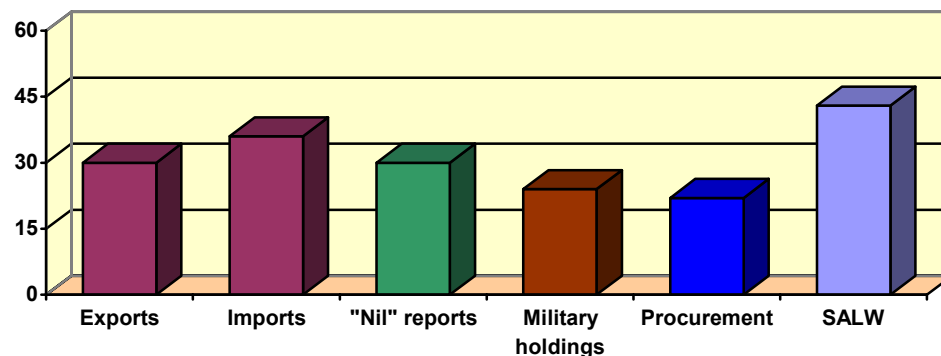
² Full data provided by Member States are reproduced in the report of the Secretary-General are available at www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Register/HTML/RegisterIndex.shtml. All further repo

Figure 1: Global participation in the UN Register (2001-2010)



Every year, UNODA invites Member States to communicate by 31 May their reports to the UN Register on the export and import of conventional arms and additional background information for the previous calendar year.³ In accordance with the submitted reports, 30 countries *exported* conventional arms, and 36 reports contain data on *imports*. Additional background information was included in 49 submissions or more than two-thirds of the total number of reports, 24 of which contained data on national military holdings, 22 – on procurement through national production, and 43 States reported on international transfers of SALW (Fig. 2). The deadline for submitting reports was met by 27 States. Views regarding the inclusion of SALW as a new category of weapon to the UN Register were provided by 6 States.

Figure 2: Information reported to the Register in 2010 (71 reports)



III. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS

³ For 2010: note verbale ODA/5-2009/TIA of 16 February 2010 with reference to GA resolution 64/54 entitled "Transparency in Armaments".

The following graphs and tables show regional participation in the UN Register, as well as the trend in reporting through the Register international transfers of SALW.

1. African Group of States. 39 of the 53 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2010, four countries of the region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2009.

Mauritius provided its view regarding the inclusion of small arms and light weapons as a new category of the UN Register.

Table 1. AFRICAN GROUP OF STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of Reports	72	11	17	17	10	16	16	15	8	4	4
1.	Algeria											
2.	Angola											
3.	Benin	4 (1993-95; 1998)				Y						
4.	Botswana		Y									
5.	Burkina Faso	4 (1994-96; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6.	Burundi						Y	Y			Y	
7.	Cameroon	3 (1995; 1997-98)										
8.	Cape Verde											
9.	Central African Republic	1 (1996)										
10.	Chad	2 (1994-95)										
11.	Comoros	1 (1994)		Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
12.	Congo (Republic of the)											
13.	Cote D'Ivoire	1 (1994)			Y							
14.	D.R. Congo				Y		Y					
15.	Djibouti			Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		
16.	Egypt	1 (1993)										
17.	Equatorial Guinea											
18.	Eritrea ⁴											
19.	Ethiopia	3 (1996-98)										
20.	Gabon	1 (1996)					Y		Y			

⁴ Eritrea is a Member State since 1993.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
9.	Fiji	5 (1993-97)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		
10.	India	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11.	Indonesia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
12.	Iran	6 (1993-97; 1999)										
13.	Iraq											
14.	Japan	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.	Jordan	4 (1994; 1996; 1998; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
16.	Kazakhstan	7 (1993; 1995-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
17.	Kiribati ⁵	1 (1998)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
18.	Kuwait							Y				
19.	Kyrgyzstan	1 (1996)				Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
20.	Laos				Y							Y
21.	Lebanon	1 (1993)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22.	Malaysia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
23.	Maldives	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
24.	Marshall Islands	4 (1994-95; 1997; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
25.	Micronesia	1 (1998)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
26.	Mongolia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		
27.	Myanmar											
28.	Nauru ⁶		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29.	Nepal	6 (1993-96; 1998; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
30.	Oman	1 (1993)										
31.	Pakistan	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
32.	Palau ⁷		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
33.	Papua New Guinea	6 (1993-96; 1998-99)										
34.	Philippines	7 (1993-99)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	
35.	Qatar	3 (1993; 1998; 2000)										
36.	Republic of Korea	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

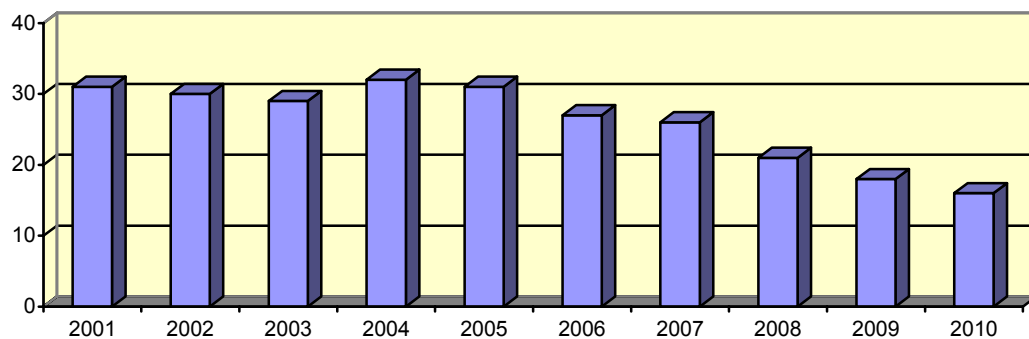
⁵ Kiribati is a Member State since 1999.

⁶ Nauru is a Member State since 1999.

⁷ Palau is a Member State since 1994.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
37.	Samoa	5 (1994-98)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38.	Saudi Arabia											
39.	Singapore	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40.	Solomon Islands	4 (1993; 1995; 1998-99)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
41.	Sri Lanka	4 (1993-96)										
42.	Syria											
43.	Tajikistan	4 (1995-96; 1998-99)		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44.	Thailand	7 (1994-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
45.	Timor-Leste ⁸				Y							
46.	Tonga ⁹		Y			Y	Y		Y			
47.	Turkmenistan	5 (1996-2000)	Y				Y	Y				
48.	Tuvalu ¹⁰	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
49.	United Arab Emirates											
50.	Uzbekistan	1 (2000)	Y	Y		Y						
51.	Vanuatu	4 (1993-96)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y				
52.	Vietnam	6 (1995-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
53.	Yemen											

Figure 4: Asian and Pacific Group of States (53 countries)



⁸ Timor-Leste is a Member State since 2002.

⁹ Tonga is a Member State since 1999.

¹⁰ Tuvalu is a Member State since 2000.

3. Eastern European Group of States. All 23 states belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2010, 19 countries of the region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2009.

Table 3. EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP OF STATES

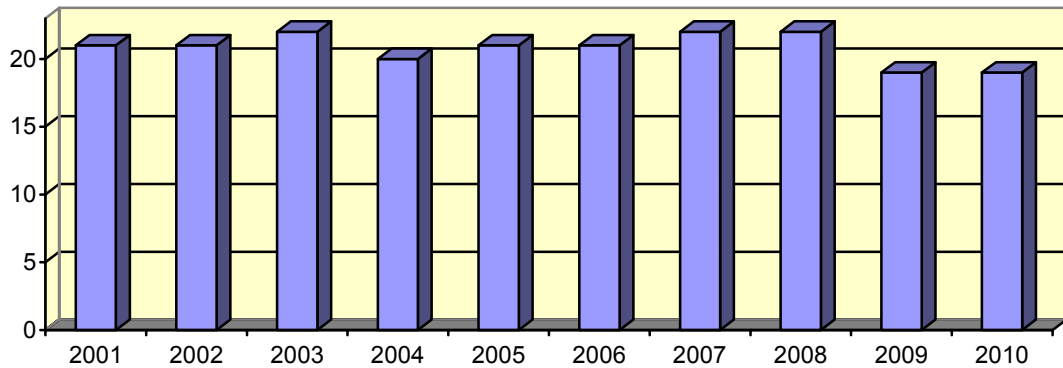
	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of Reports	131	21	21	22	20	21	21	22	22	19	19
1.	Albania	2 (1993; 1996)	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
2.	Armenia	7 (1994-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Azerbaijan	3 (1996-98)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
4.	Belarus	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 (2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.	Bulgaria	8 (1993-00)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.	Croatia	7 (1993-95; 1997-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8.	Czech Republic	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9.	Estonia	6 (1995-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10.	Georgia	7 (1993-95; 1997-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11.	Hungary	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12.	Latvia	4 (1996-97; 1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13.	Lithuania	6 (1993; 1996-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Moldova	2 (1995-96)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.	Montenegro ¹¹									Y		
16.	Poland	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17.	Romania	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18.	Russian Federation	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19.	Serbia ¹²	3 (1993-95)		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
20.	Slovakia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21.	Slovenia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

¹¹ Montenegro is a Member State since 2006.

¹² Serbia is a Member State since 2000. In 1993-1995, information was provided by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
22.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 (1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	Ukraine	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Figure 5: Eastern European Group of States (23 countries)



4. Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. All 33 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2010, 8 countries of this region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2009.

Colombia and **Mexico** provided their views regarding the inclusion of small arms and light weapons as a new category of the UN Register.

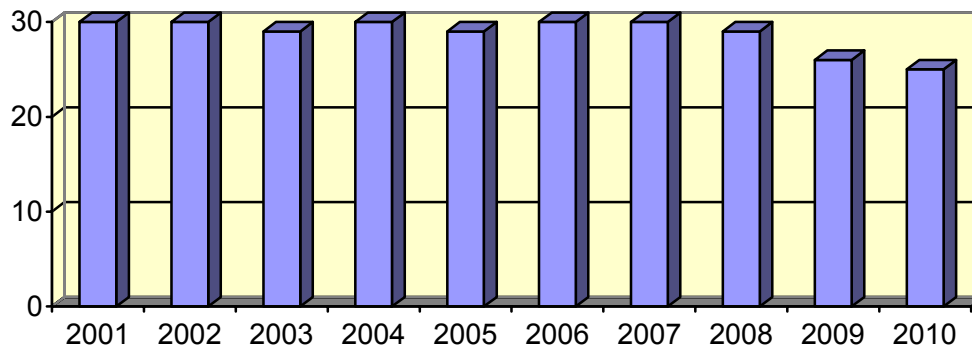
Table 4. GROUP OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of Reports	123	23	26	24	21	18	21	20	11	13	8
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	3 (1993-94; 1997)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Argentina	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Bahamas	2 (1995-96)		Y		Y	Y		Y			

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4.	Barbados	5 (1993-96; 1999)	Y	Y	Y	Y						
5.	Belize	4 (1995; 1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6.	Bolivia	2 (1993; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
7.	Brazil	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.	Chile	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.	Colombia	1 (1993)								Y		Y
10.	Costa Rica	2 (1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
11.	Cuba	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
12.	Dominica	5 (1993-95; 2000)		Y								
13.	Dominican Republic	4 (1994; 1997; 1999-2000)										
14.	Ecuador	4 (1995; 1997; 1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				
15.	El Salvador	1 (1995)				Y			Y	Y		
16.	Grenada	5 (1993-95; 1997; 2000)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
17.	Guatemala	4 (1997-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
18.	Guyana	4 (1995; 1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				
19.	Haiti			Y	Y				Y			
20.	Honduras	4 (1996-97; 1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y						
21.	Jamaica	6 (1993-96; 1998; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
22.	Mexico	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	Nicaragua	1 (1993)						Y	Y			
24.	Panama	2 (1993-94)	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	
25.	Paraguay	6 (1993-95; 1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
26.	Peru	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y
27.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 (1996)	Y	Y				Y				
28.	Saint Lucia	4 (1993-95; 1997)			Y		Y	Y	Y			

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
5.	Canada	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6.	Cyprus	7 (1994-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7.	Denmark	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.	Finland	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.	France	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10.	Germany	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11.	Greece	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
12.	Iceland	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
13.	Ireland	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Israel	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.	Italy	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16.	Liechtenstein	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17.	Luxembourg	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
18.	Malta	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19.	Monaco	5 (1996-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20.	Netherlands	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21.	New Zealand	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22.	Norway	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	Portugal	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24.	San Marino	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
25.	Spain	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26.	Sweden	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27.	Switzerland ¹³	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28.	Turkey	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
29.	United Kingdom	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30.	USA	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Figure 7: Group of Western European and Other States (30 countries)



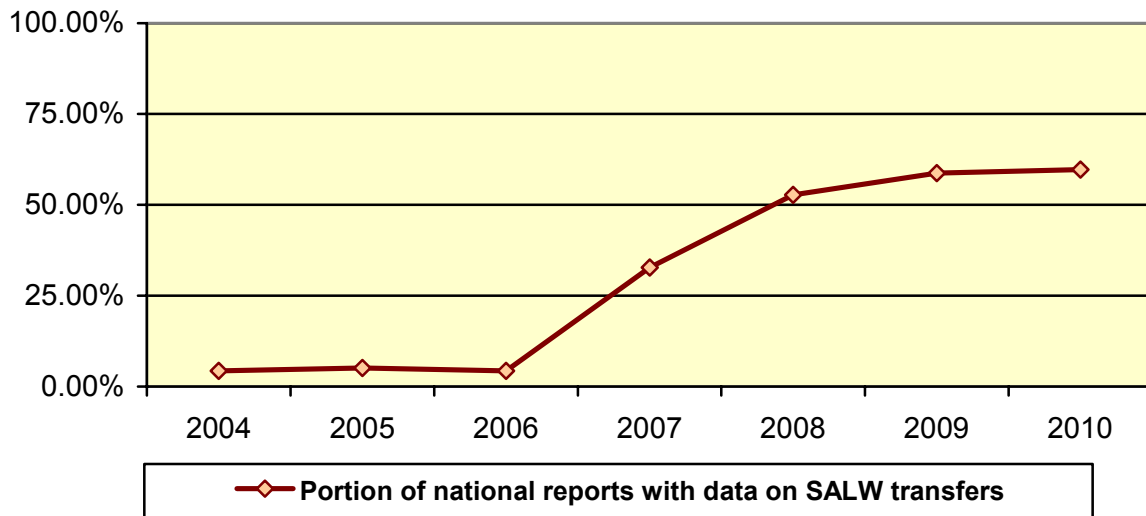
¹³ Switzerland is a Member State since 2002.

IV. PROVIDING ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF SALW

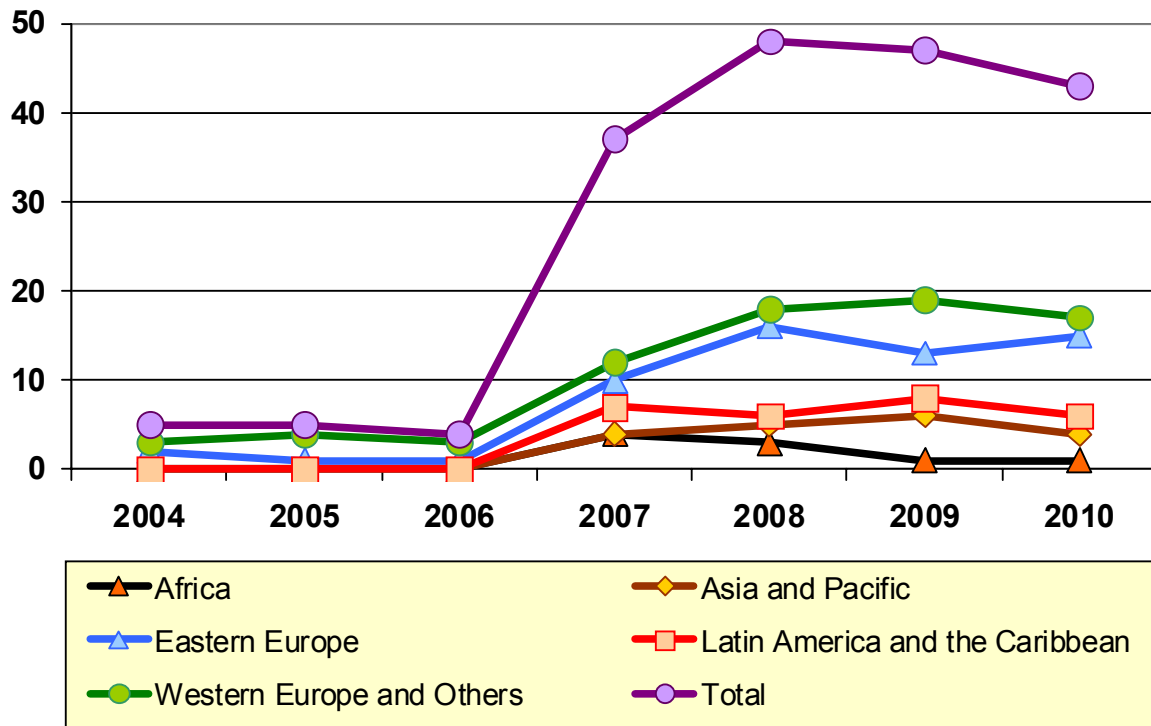
Responding to the growing concern by Member States with regard to the illicit trafficking of SALW, the General Assembly endorsed the 2003 GGE's recommendation to this end and encouraged Member States who are in a position to do so to report annually their exports and imports of SALW to the UN Register in Conventional Arms. For this purpose, the 2006 GGE also developed a standardized reporting form on SALW transfers.

Since that time, 72 Member States reported their exports and imports of SALW, including providing "nil" reports at least once. In 2010, the portion of national reports to the Register that contain these data has grown to almost two-thirds, despite the overall reduction in reports submitted to the Register (Fig. 8). This proves the relevance of the Register as a reliable UN instrument to address the issue of trafficking in SALW for many Member States.

Figure 8. Reports with data on SALW transfers



The following graph (Fig. 9) and tables show the global participation in reporting transfers of SALW and regional distributions of submitted reports. To date, an overwhelming number of reports with data on the export and import of SALW, 32 out of 43, were submitted by States belonging to two regional groups which represent 53 Member States. In order to effectively prevent and combat illicit trafficking of SALW, Member States may wish to utilize every available measure that would help in achieving this common goal. The UN Register of Conventional Arms is one of them.

Figure 8: Reporting on transfers of SALW by Regional Groups**Table 6. Reporting on international transfers of SALW by African States¹⁴**

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of reports to the Register	10	16	16	15	8	4	4
	No. of reports on SALW transfers	0	0	0	4	3	1	1
1.	Comoros							Y
2.	Ghana					Nil		
3.	Mali				Nil			
4.	Senegal				Y			
5.	Togo				Nil	Nil		
6.	Swaziland				Nil	Nil	Nil	

¹⁴ In this and following tables “Nil” means that a State provided “nil” report on its export and import of SALW.

Table 7. Reporting on international transfers of SALW by States Asia and Pacific

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of reports to the Register	32	31	27	26	21	18	16
	No. of reports on SALW transfers	0	0	0	3	5	6	4
1.	Bangladesh				Y	Y	Y	
2.	Brunei Darussalam					Y		
3.	Fiji					Nil		
4.	Indonesia					Y	Y	
5.	Japan ¹⁵		PNP	PNP	PNP	PNP	PNP	PNP
6.	Kazakhstan						Y	Y
7.	Lebanon						Nil	Nil
8.	Philippines				Nil		Y	
9.	Republic of Korea				Y	Y	Y	Y
10.	Thailand							Y

Table 8. Reporting on international transfers of SALW by Eastern European States

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of reports to the Register	20	21	21	22	22	19	19
	No. of reports on SALW transfers	2	1	1	10	16	13	15
1.	Albania				Y	Y		Y
2.	Armenia					Y	Y	Y
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina				Y	Y		Y
4.	Bulgaria						Y	Y
5.	Croatia					Y	Y	
6.	Czech Republic				Y	Y	Y	
7.	Georgia				Y	Y		
8.	Hungary				Y	Y	Y	Y

¹⁵ Japan reported procurement of SALW through national production (PNP) in the years 2004 - 2009. It is not counted into the total number of States that reported on SALW transfers.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
9.	Latvia	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
10.	Lithuania				Y	Y	Y	Y
11.	Moldova				Nil	Nil	Y	Y
12.	Montenegro					Y		
13.	Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Romania					Y	Y	Y
15.	Serbia							Y
16.	Slovakia				Y	Y	Y	Y
17.	Slovenia					Y	Y	Y
18.	The FYR of Macedonia							Y
19.	Ukraine					Y	Y	Y

Table 9. Reporting on international transfers of SALW by Latin American and Caribbean States

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of reports to the Register	21	18	21	20	11	13	8
	No. of reports on SALW transfers	0	0	0	7	6	8	6
1.	Antigua and Barbuda				Y	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Argentina ¹⁶					Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bolivia						Y	
4.	Chile					Y	Y	Y
5.	Colombia					Y		Y
6.	El Salvador					Nil		
7.	Haiti				Y			
8.	Jamaica				Y			
9.	Mexico				Y	Y	Y	Y
10.	Panama				Y		Y	
11.	Peru						Y	Y
12.	Saint Lucia				Nil			
13.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						Y	

¹⁶ In 2008 – 2010, Argentina also reported on military holdings of SALW.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
14.	Trinidad and Tobago				Y			

Table 10. Reporting on international transfers of SALW by States from the Group of Western European and Others

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	No. of reports to the Register	30	29	30	30	29	26	25
	No. of reports on SALW transfers	3	4	3	13	18	19	17
1.	Australia					Y	Y	Y
2.	Belgium						Y	
3.	Canada				Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Cyprus				Y	Nil	Nil	
5.	Denmark				Y	Y	Y	Y
6.	Finland		Y					
7.	France		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8.	Germany				Y	Y	Y	Y
9.	Greece				Y	Y		Y
10.	Ireland						Y	Y
11.	Italy					Y	Y	Y
12.	Liechtenstein				Y	Y	Y	Y
13.	Luxembourg					Y		
14.	Malta					Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16.	New Zealand				Y	Y	Y	
17.	Norway					Y	Y	Y
18.	Portugal				Y	Y	Y	Nil
19.	San Marino							Y
20.	Spain							Y
21.	Sweden	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
22.	Switzerland						Y	Y
23.	Turkey				Y	Y	Y	
24.	United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y