

Statistics update 2014

Reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms,¹ established in 1992, is a global transparency instrument designed to prevent the excessive and destabilising accumulation of conventional arms, and to enhance transparency in international arms transfers. Every year, UN Member States are called upon to provide information on exports and imports of conventional weapons in seven categories. States are also invited to provide additional background information, on military holdings, procurement through national production, national policies, and international transfers of small arms and light weapons.

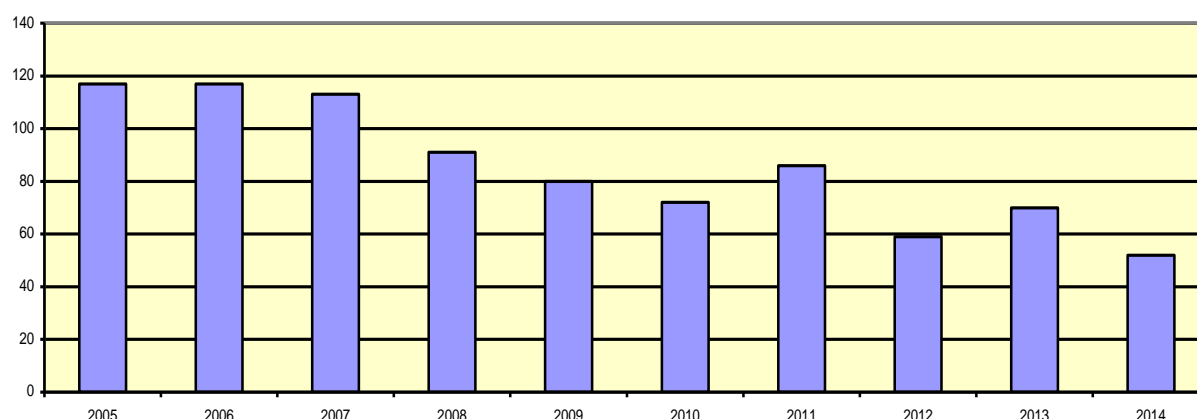
www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Register

I. Global Participation

The effectiveness of the Register as a global confidence-building measure is tied closely to the level of participation by Member States. 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 exports and imports or a “nil return” – is a crucial element in further enhancing its value.

To date, 170 States have reported at least once to the Register since its establishment in 1992. After a decade of relatively high participation in the Register, the number of reporting States has declined in recent years. Rates of participation by region vary greatly. A complete table of participation by Member States for the period 2005-2014 is annexed to this document.

Figure 1: Global participation in the UN Register (2005-2014)



¹ Established by A/RES/46/36 L.

Figure 2: Regional participation, percentage (2005-2014)

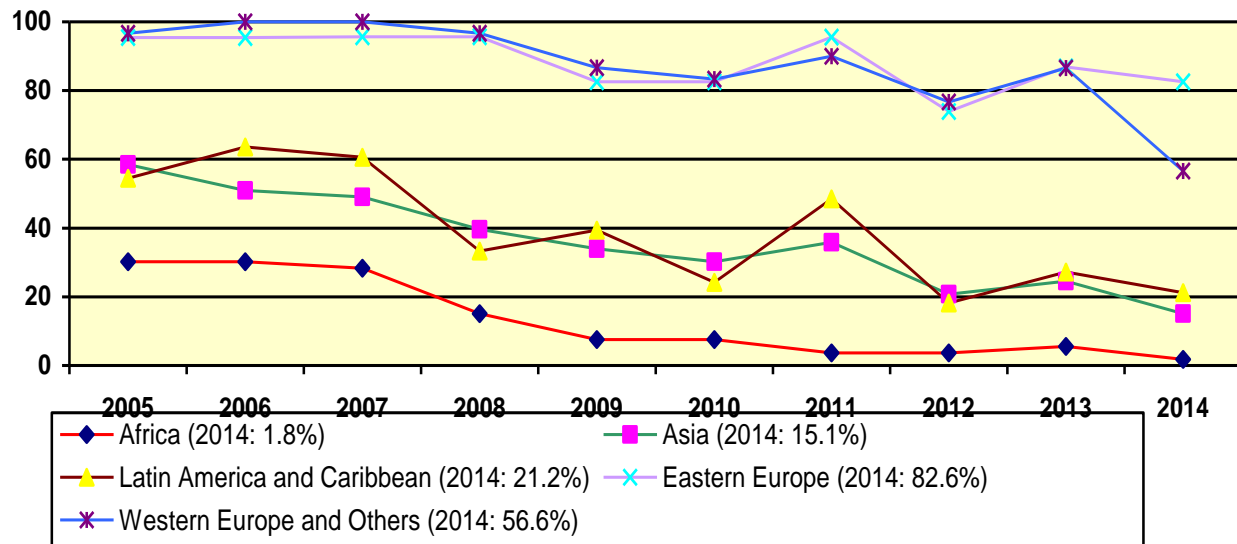
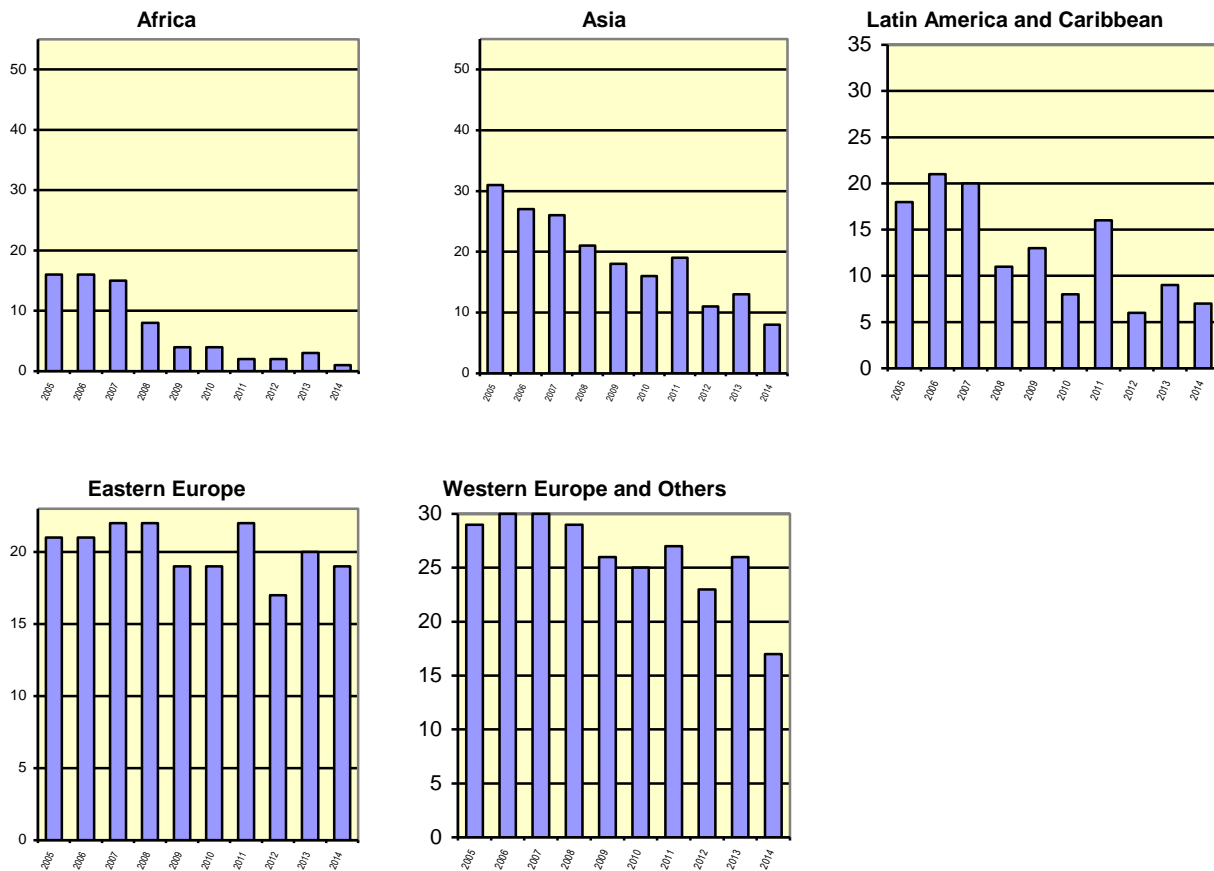


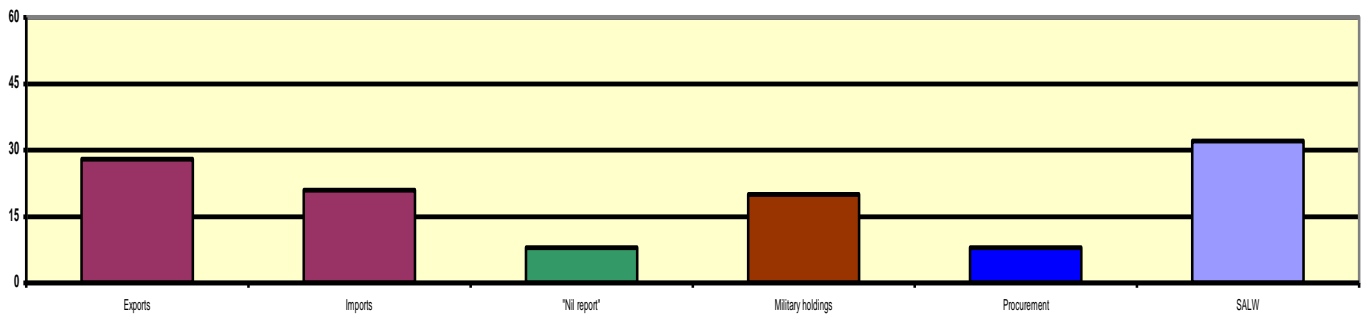
Figure 3: Regional participation, number (2005-2014)



II. Information reported on the Register

Among the 52 countries who reported thus far in 2014, 28 countries *exported* conventional arms, and 21 countries *imported* these. In addition, as a part of background information, 20 countries provided information on their military holdings, 8 on procurement through national production, and 32 on international transfers of SALW (including two “nil reports”) (Fig. 4).

Figure 4: Information reported to the Register in 2014 (52 reports)

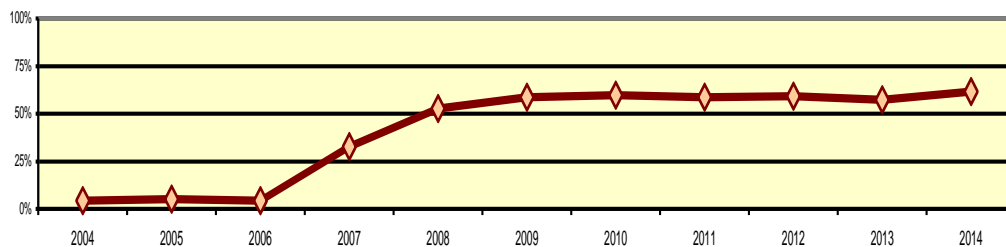


III. Information reported on transfers of SALW

Responding to the growing concern by Member States with regard to the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW), in 2003 the General Assembly recommended that Member States report their exports and imports of SALW to the UN Register.

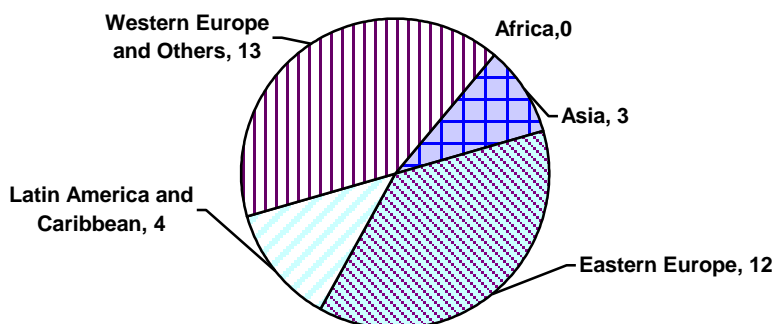
Since then, 80 Member States have reported their exports and imports of SALW, including providing a “nil report”, at least once. In recent years, nearly two-thirds of national reports submitted to the Register contained data on SALW transfers.

Figure 5: Reports with data on SALW transfers, percentage



There is considerable regional disparity in reporting on SALW. In 2014, by far the most reports with data on the export and import of SALW – 25 out of 32 – were submitted by States belonging to two regional groups.

Figure 6: Reporting in 2014 on transfers of SALW, by region



IV. Selected activities (2014) by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs to promote the UN Register of Conventional Arms

Communication to Member States:

Note Verbale:	28 February 2014	to all 193 UN Member States
Letters to chairs of UN regional groups:	16 July 2014 8 October 2014	to 5 Group Chairs to 5 Group Chairs
Reminder fax to States who had not yet submitted reports:	18 August 2014	to 154 States
Reminder emails to National Point of Contact:	26 August 2014 2 October 2014	to 77 States to 89 States
(and further follow-up by Regional Centres)		

SG reports:

Main report (A/69/124)	15 July 2014	containing 34 national reports
Addendum (A/69/124/Add.1)	9 September 2014	containing a further 11 national reports

Briefings:

During the UN Disarmament Commission	8 April 2014	22 participants from 19 States
During the GA First Committee	17 October 2014	31 participants from 29 States

Capacity-building:

Launch of quick-guide for using online reporting tool ²	April 2014
Launch of a video tutorial for online reporting tool ³	April 2014

² Embedded in Online reporting template www.un-register.org/Reporting/login.aspx

³ Embedded in online reporting template www.un-register.org/Reporting/login.aspx

Annex – Submission of reports by year /country

1. African States

	Year of SG Report	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	No. of Reports	16	16	15	8	4	4	2	2	3	1
1.	Algeria										
2.	Angola										
3.	Benin										
4.	Botswana										
5.	Burkina Faso	√	√	√							
6.	Burundi	√	√			√					
7.	Cameroon										
8.	Cape Verde										
9.	Central African Republic										
10.	Chad										
11.	Comoros	√	√				√			√	
12.	Congo										
13.	Côte D'Ivoire										
14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	√									
15.	Djibouti		√	√	√						
16.	Egypt										
17.	Equatorial Guinea										
18.	Eritrea										
19.	Ethiopia										
20.	Gabon	√		√							
21.	Gambia	√		√							
22.	Ghana				√						
23.	Guinea										
24.	Guinea-Bissau										
25.	Kenya		√	√	√						
26.	Lesotho	√	√								
27.	Liberia										
28.	Libya										
29.	Madagascar							√ ⁴			
30.	Malawi	√									
31.	Mali			√							
32.	Mauritania										
33.	Mauritius	√	√		√		√			√	
34.	Morocco										
35.	Mozambique	√	√	√					√		
36.	Namibia	√	√	√	√						
37.	Niger		√								
38.	Nigeria										
39.	Rwanda										
40.	Sao Tome and Principe										
41.	Senegal	√	√	√							
42.	Seychelles	√	√	√		√					
43.	Sierra Leone		√	√							
44.	Somalia										
45.	South Africa	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
46.	South Sudan ⁵										
47.	Sudan										
48.	Swaziland			√	√	√					
49.	Togo			√	√						
50.	Tunisia						√				
51.	Uganda										
52.	United Republic of Tanzania	√	√								
53.	Zambia	√	√	√							
54.	Zimbabwe										

⁴ Submitted in 2012

⁵ South Sudan is a Member State since 2011

2. Asian States

[illegible]

3. Latin American and Caribbean States

[illegible]

4. Eastern European States

[illegible]

14.	Montenegro ⁶				✓			✓	✓		✓
15.	Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16.	Republic of Moldova	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
17.	Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18.	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19.	Serbia	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
20.	Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21.	Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22.	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23.	Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5. Western European and Other States

	Year of SG Report	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	No. of Reports	29	30	30	29	26	25	27	23	25	17
1.	Andorra	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
4.	Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
6.	Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
7.	Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.	Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.	France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
10.	Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.	Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
12.	Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
13.	Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14.	Israel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15.	Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16.	Liechtenstein	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17.	Luxembourg		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
18.	Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19.	Monaco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
20.	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21.	New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
22.	Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23.	Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24.	San Marino	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25.	Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26.	Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
27.	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28.	Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
29.	United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30.	United States	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

⁶ Montenegro is a Member State since 2006