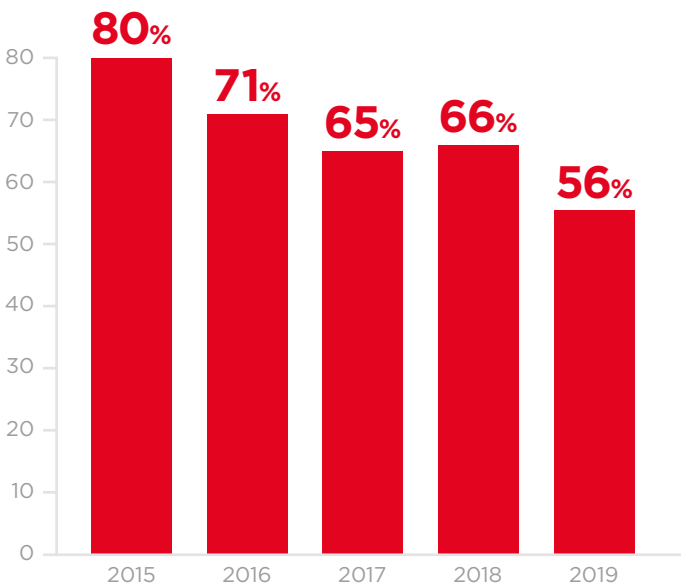


ATT ANNUAL REPORTS - TRANSPARENCY IN ARMS TRANSFERS

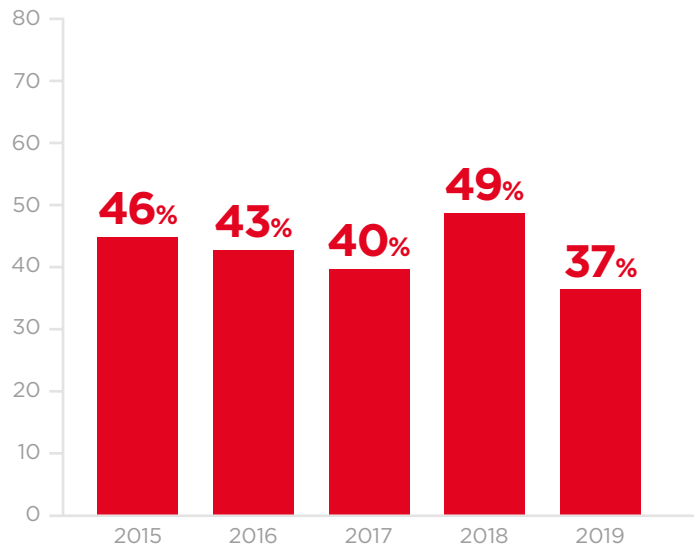
REPORTING RATES

Article 13(3) of the ATT mandates that States Parties submit annually, within one week of 31 May, a report for the preceding calendar year that includes information on exports and imports of conventional arms covered by the ATT.

Reporting Rates



On-Time Reporting Rates



Private Reporting



WHY REPORTING PRACTICE MATTERS

A central objective of the ATT is to provide greater transparency in the global arms trade and a more comprehensive understanding of global arms transfers. While ATT annual reports are an essential transparency tool, overall, information provided in them does not paint a clear picture of the global arms trade.

States Parties are not required to submit information in annual reports in any one way, as both the Treaty and the suggested reporting templates provide ample room for variation in reporting practice. While this spectrum of options creates significant challenges for efforts to analyse trends in international arms transfers, ATT Monitor analysis of 2018 annual reports finds that there are examples of good practice that significantly increase the quality of reports, as well as areas for improvement that would contribute positively to analysis.

GOOD PRACTICE

1. Including descriptions of arms transfers

Descriptions of the models, calibres and types of arms transferred can provide important information beyond the broad categories and subcategories of arms provided in ATT reporting templates.

50% of States Parties included descriptions of all or many of their arms exports and imports.

2. Including comments on the context of arms transfers

Comments on the context of arms transfers, such as hunting and sporting purposes, deactivation or military use, can help explain its circumstances and allay concerns.

31% of States Parties included additional comments on the context of all or many of their transfers.

3. Including additional weapons types

States Parties can submit reports that include data on all types of arms within the scope of the ATT, including those not mentioned explicitly in ATT reporting templates, such as shotguns.

24% of States Parties used the ATT reporting templates to report exports and imports of shotguns.

4. Clarifying of blank spaces in ATT reporting templates

States Parties can clearly indicate with '0', 'nil', or '/' in ATT reporting templates where no exports or imports were made for specific categories and sub-categories of arms, so blank spaces are not ambiguous.

16% of States Parties clearly indicated where no transfers were made, rather than leaving spaces blank in ATT reporting templates.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Submitting publicly available annual reports

An increasing number of States Parties are opting to keep their reports private each year, a worrying trend as private reporting poses a challenge to transparency.

16% of States Parties opted to keep their reports private.

2. Submitting reports on-time

States Parties have a legal obligation to submit annual reports detailing their arms imports and exports for the preceding calendar year within one week of 31 May.

27% of States Parties submitted reports after the reporting deadline.

3. Providing the minimum information necessary to meaningfully assess arms transfers

To meaningfully assess a State Party's arms transfers, States Parties should, for each transfer, specify weapon type, provide the number and/or financial value of units, and clearly name the final exporting/importing country.

42% of States Parties did not provide the minimum information necessary to meaningfully assess arms transfers.

4. Providing disaggregated information

Excessively aggregated information in annual reports makes it difficult or impossible to discern the quantity or type of weapons that were transferred to or from exporting/importing countries.

43% of States Parties used excessively aggregated information in their reports.