

CHAPTER 3 – PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF 2025 ATT ANNUAL REPORTS AND NEW INITIAL REPORTS

INTRODUCTION

States Parties are required by Article 13 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to submit two types of reports to the ATT Secretariat. Article 13.1 obligates each State Party to submit an initial report on national control systems and implementation measures within one year of the Treaty entering into force for that State. States Parties are further required to update this initial report as needed. Article 13.3 obligates States Parties to submit, beginning the first full calendar year after acceding to the Treaty, an annual report on authorized or actual conventional arms exports and imports that occurred in the preceding calendar year. The ATT requires annual reports to be submitted by 31 May each year, but the ATT Secretariat provides a seven-day grace period, resulting in a 7 June de-facto deadline.

Both initial and annual reporting are essential in achieving the ATT's object of 'establish[ing] the highest common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms' and purpose of 'promoting cooperation, transparency and responsible action by States Parties in the international trade in conventional arms, thereby building confidence among States Parties'.¹ Initial reports provide one of the few mechanisms for: examining how States Parties interpret and implement their ATT obligations (allowing for inter-State sharing of good practice); offering an instrument for States Parties to assess their own existing transfer-control frameworks; and identifying regulatory, legal, or institutional gaps and related assistance needs. ATT annual reports deliver invaluable information on global weapon flows, serving as a transparency check on State decision-making while building confidence between States Parties. Both types of reports also play a critical role in monitoring and evaluating ATT implementation. More than ten years after the ATT entered into force, and in an environment impacted by global conflict and increasing military spending, the data in these reports can support assessments of the Treaty's effectiveness and accountability in arms transfer decisions.

Recognizing the importance of ATT reporting, this chapter delivers an assessment of the current state of initial and annual reporting, overarching reporting trends and States Parties' compliance with reporting obligations. The first section provides a preliminary analysis of the calendar year 2025 annual reports, as well as the overdue annual reports submitted since last year's reporting deadline of 7 June 2025. The second section evaluates this year's new initial report submissions.

ANNUAL REPORTS

PREVIEW OF 2025 ANNUAL REPORTS

One hundred and fifteen of the 118 States Parties to the ATT were required to report to the ATT Secretariat on their 2025 arms exports and imports by 31 May 2026 (the newest States Parties—Colombia, Vanuatu and Ecuador—were not required to submit a 2025 annual report).² As of 7 June 2026, 46 States Parties had submitted annual reports for 2025:³

- Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, 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.

For 2025 reports, there was an on-time reporting rate of 40 per cent—a decrease from the 44 per cent on-time reporting rate for both the 2023 and 2024 reports. Time will tell if this decreased on-time reporting rate is indicative of a larger trend.

Looking at the composition of these on-time reporters, eight (17 per cent) are considered either Least Developed Countries (Central African Republic, Lesotho, Senegal and Sierra Leone) or Small Island Developing States (Jamaica, Palau, Samoa and Seychelles) by the United Nations (UN).⁴ Eight (17 per cent) of the on-time reporters are located in Africa, ten (22 per cent) are located in the Americas, five (11 per cent) are located in Asia, 19 (41 per cent) are located in Europe and four (9 per cent) are located in Oceania.

1 Arms Trade Treaty, Article 1 (adopted 2 April 2013, entered into force 24 December 2014). tinyurl.com/23vvaafu.

2 Colombia and Vanuatu are required to submit their first annual reports in 2027 (on transfers made in 2026), and Ecuador's first annual report is due in 2028 (on transfers made in 2027).

3 For methodological rigor and consistency, for the 2016–2024 ATT Monitor Reports the Monitor limited its analysis of annual report compliance to the reports available on the Secretariat's website as of 7 June (though it was possible that reports submitted on time may not have been accurately reflected on the ATT Secretariat's website). However, beginning with last year's 2025 ATT Monitor Report, the Monitor has been able to confirm the number of on-time reports with the ATT Secretariat.

4 United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (n.d.). 'List of LDCs'. tinyurl.com/mryfk636; United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (n.d.). 'List of SIDS'. tinyurl.com/mr2rzf25.

The Central African Republic submitted an on-time 2025 report, marking its first-ever annual report submission. The ATT entered into force for the Central African Republic in January 2016, and its first annual report was due in 2018 (on 2017 transfers).⁵

The two new States Parties required to submit their initial annual reports this year—The Gambia and Malawi—did not do so by the 7 June deadline. These outstanding reports are consistent with a broader pattern in which newly acceded ATT States Parties face challenges in meeting reporting requirements.

Of the 46 States Parties that submitted on-time 2025 annual reports, 13 (28 per cent) chose to report privately (keeping reports available only to the ATT Secretariat and other States Parties).⁶ The percentage is in line with recent years—on-time

private annual reporting has hovered in the high 20 to low 30 per cent range since submission of 2020 reports in 2021 (except for the on-time private reporting rate of 2023 reports at 22 per cent).

Of the 2025 on-time reporters that submitted private reports, almost all have a history of private reporting. Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, People's Republic of China, Seychelles and the State of Palestine have only ever submitted private reports. Albania, Georgia, Latvia, Paraguay and Senegal each submitted public reports in the early years following their accessions to the ATT (each State Party submitting between one and six public reports) but have since switched to consistent private annual reporting. Lesotho changed its reporting practice this year, submitting a private 2025 report after submitting its 2015–2024 reports publicly.

Table 1 - ATT Annual Reports on-time reporting rates

Reporting year	Number of on-time reports (using de facto 7 June deadline)	On-time compliance rate (as percentage of reports due)
2015	30	49%
2016	31	41%
2017	37	42%
2018	46	50%
2019	37	38%
2020	46	44%
2021	48	44%
2022	38	35%
2023	49	44%
2024	50	44%
2025	46	40%



THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SUBMITTED AN ON-TIME 2025 REPORT, MARKING ITS FIRST-EVER ANNUAL REPORT SUBMISSION.

5 ATT Secretariat (n.d.). 'States Parties to the ATT (in Order of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Approval, Acceptance, or Accession)'. 26 February 2026. tinyurl.com/k2rj4rz8.

6 Albania, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lesotho, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Senegal, Seychelles and State of Palestine.

REPORTING UPDATES

Since the submission deadline for the 2024 reporting period (7 June 2025), a total of 30 States Parties have submitted overdue annual reports.⁷ Twenty-eight States Parties submitted overdue 2024 annual reports (covering 2024 transfers).⁸ Of note, Guyana submitted its first-ever annual report on 2024 transfers. Guyana was an early acceder to the ATT and has been obligated to report since 2016 (on 2015 transfers).⁹

Nine States Parties submitted a total of 19 annual reports covering transfers made from 2017 to 2023: the Seychelles submitted reports for 2017–2020 and 2023; Cameroon submitted reports for 2021–2023; Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas and Iceland each submitted two past-due reports for 2022–2023; Panama submitted reports for 2021 and 2022; Malta and Samoa each submitted reports for 2023; and Botswana submitted a 2020 report. With these new submissions, Cameroon, Panama and the Seychelles are now in full compliance with their annual report obligations.

Looking at compliance overall, 42 of the 115 ATT States Parties due to have submitted at least one report (37 per cent) have submitted each of their required reports.¹⁰ This marks a decline from last year, when as of 7 June the overall compliance rate was 48 out of 113 (42 per cent). However, this figure will improve as more States Parties submit 2025 annual reports in the coming months.

As of 7 June 2026, 24 States Parties (21 per cent of those required to have submitted at least one report) have never submitted an annual report.¹¹ This marks a slight decrease from the past two years—the total number of States never having submitted an annual report remained at 25 (22 per cent) in both the 2025 and 2024 ATT Monitor Reports. Of the 24 non-reporters as of 7 June

2026: five States Parties have been obligated to report since 2016 (on 2015 transfers);¹² five have been obligated to report since 2017 (on 2016 transfers);¹³ three since 2018 (on 2017 transfers);¹⁴ three since 2021 (on 2020 transfers);¹⁵ four since 2022 (on 2021 transfers);¹⁶ one (Gabon) since 2024 (on 2023 transfers); one (Andorra) since 2025 (on 2024 transfers); and The Gambia and Malawi as of this year. The Central African Republic and Guyana should be noted for submitting their first annual reports (on 2025 and 2024 transfers, respectively), but the list of States Parties that have never submitted a required annual report has remained relatively stagnant, with 13 States Parties—representing more than half of all non-reporters—having accumulated between nine and 11 overdue reports.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT

Although States Parties will continue to submit 2025 annual reports in the coming months, several observations can be made based on an initial review of the contents of the 33 public, on-time 2025 reports.

Reporting templates

The Treaty text does not prescribe a singular format by which States Parties must submit their annual reports. The Second Conference of States Parties (CSP2) in 2016 recommended a standard template for use, which was updated by CSP7 in 2021. States Parties may also use the ATT Secretariat's online reporting tool, which mirrors the CSP-recommended reporting template and has been available since CSP4 in 2018.¹⁷ To promote synergies between international conventional arms control instruments, States Parties are further permitted to submit their UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) reports to fulfil their ATT annual reporting obligations.

7 Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

8 Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

9 ATT Secretariat (n.d.). 'States Parties to the ATT (in Order of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Approval, Acceptance, or Accession)'. 26 February 2026. tinyurl.com/k2rj4rz8.

10 Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, People's Republic of China, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

11 Afghanistan, Andorra, 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, São Tomé and Príncipe and Togo.

12 Grenada, Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

13 Belize, Chad, Dominica, Mauritania and San Marino.

14 Cabo Verde, Ghana and Togo.

15 Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon and Mozambique.

16 Afghanistan, Namibia, Niue and São Tomé and Príncipe.

17 Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (WGTR) (2026). 'Draft Annotated Agenda for Meeting of 19 March 2026'. 17 February 2026. ATT/CSP12CSP12.WGTR/20262026/CHAIR/836/DrAnnAgenda. tinyurl.com/bdeyd5a6, p. 4.

Most on-time, public reporting States Parties continue to prefer to report using a version of the recommended annual reporting template. Of the 33 public 2025 reports submitted by 7 June 2026, 29 States Parties (88 per cent) used a version of the recommended template. Twenty-four of these (73 per cent of the 33 public 2025 reports) used the CSP7 2021 template,¹⁸ which has been the most popular reporting format since its first year of use in 2022 (with the submission of 2021 reports). Four States Parties (Finland, Iceland, Poland and Slovenia), reflecting 12 per cent of the 33 public 2025 reports, submitted with the online reporting tool. One State Party (South Africa) submitted its report using a modified version of the CSP2 2016 template.¹⁹ The remaining three on-time public 2025 annual reports (Canada, Netherlands and the United Kingdom), making up nine per cent of the total public 2025 reports, reported using their UNROCA reports. The final on-time publicly reporting State Party (Central African Republic), submitted its report using a national format that closely mirrored the contents of the CSP7 2021 template. Four States Parties (Australia, Finland, Jamaica and Japan) provided additional tables of imports and exports in national formats.

Use of the online reporting tool has diminished since it was first made available. Looking at the total 2015–2024 reports submitted as of 7 June 2026, use of the online tool hovered at an average of 20 per cent of public reports for the 2018–2021 report years (ranging between 10 and 11 reports in absolute numbers), falling to 15 per cent (eight) of the currently submitted public 2022 reports, 10 per cent (six) of the currently submitted public 2023 reports,²⁰ and 9 per cent (five) of the currently submitted public 2024 reports. The Working Group on Transparency and

Reporting (WGTR) is currently assessing the online reporting tool and will 'prepare recommendations on the continuation of these functionalities' during the CSP12 cycle.²¹ Understanding why States Parties choose to use one template, the challenges of using the template and the contribution of the template to transparency should be further examined before a new version of the reporting template is considered. In addition, the use of a common template increases reporting compatibility and analysis, so standardizing reporting template usage can be useful in ensuring consistent and useful comparisons.

Nil reports

Of the 33 public 2025 annual reports submitted by 7 June 2026, three States Parties (Palau, Samoa and Sierra Leone) submitted 'nil' reports for both exports and imports, and five States Parties (Central African Republic, El Salvador, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) only submitted 'nil' reports for exports. Almost all of these States Parties used the CSP7 recommended template to submit their reports (noting that the Central African Republic used a national format that closely mirrored the CSP7 template), which features a 'Contents of report' section allowing States Parties to indicate whether they had submitted reports (or 'nil' reports) on arms exports and imports (see Figure 3.1). Each State Party positively indicated they had submitted a 'nil' report on either exports or imports in the relevant checkboxes in the recommended report template ('i) Nil report on exports of conventional arms' and 'ii) Nil report on imports of conventional arms'), as well as submitted the correct 'nil' report using Annex 3A or 3B.²²

Figure 3.1: The 'nil' reporting checkboxes on the second page of the CSP7-recommended reporting template

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	☐	☐
vi)	National definitions of categories of conventional arms reported	☐	☐

18 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, El Salvador, Estonia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

19 South Africa edited and added some categories to the standard UN Register Categories within the CSP2 2016 template.

20 Including Finland's submission of a 'hybrid' 2023 report, making the exports section of its report public and the imports section private.

21 ATT WGTR (2026). 'Draft Annotated Agenda for Meeting of 19 March 2026': 17 February 2026. ATT/CSP12CSP12/WGTR/20262026/CHAIR/836/DrAnnAgenda. tinyurl.com/bdeyds5a6, p. 1.

22 For Annexes 3A and 3B see the CSP7-recommended annual reporting template, pages 15–16: ATT Secretariat (2021). 'Annual Reporting Template'. 16 July 2021. tinyurl.com/fwvddzvr.

Information withholding

Per ATT Article 13.3, States Parties are permitted to withhold commercially sensitive or national security information.²³ Of the on-time public reporters, 11 States Parties (33 per cent) indicated they had withheld information.²⁴ Ten of these States indicated they had withheld information by utilizing relevant checkbox in the online tool or the CSP7 2021 template.²⁵ One State Party (Canada), which used the UNROCA template, indicated withholding information through comments in the body of its report (the UNROCA template does not provide a specific place to indicate information withholding). Nineteen States Parties used the online tool or the CSP7 2021 template checkbox to indicate they had not withheld information.²⁶ Three States Parties (Netherlands, South Africa and the United Kingdom) did not indicate whether information was withheld: the Netherlands and the United Kingdom each submitted UNROCA templates and did not provide specific comments on withheld information from their sections on exports or imports; South Africa used the CSP2 2016 template and left the relevant checkbox blank.

Several States Parties made efforts to specify the nature of their information withholdings. Canada, for instance, withheld the number of Category VII(a) missiles and missile launchers it imported from Sweden and the United States, noting in a comment that 'Missile numbers are classified'. In another example, the Central African Republic indicated the numbers and values of ammunition imported from the Russian Federation were confidential and explained that, per Article 13.3, '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 framework of embargo exemption procedures.'²⁷

The number of on-time public annual reports indicating the withholding of information has slightly risen in the past several years: 11 States Parties (30 per cent) indicated they had withheld information in their 2024 on-time public annual reports, and ten States Parties indicated withholding information in their 2023 (26 per cent) and 2022 (38 per cent) on-time annual public reports.

National definitions and categories

Eight on-time publicly reporting States Parties (Belgium, Central African Republic, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa and Switzerland) reported 2025 transfers under national categories or indicated that they had reported on national definitions. The Central African Republic provided information on the definitions of conventional arms it used within its report, specifying that: 'It[he Central African Republic] strictly applies the UNROCA definitions reproduced in Annex 1, supplemented by Law No. 20.021 of 7 August 2020 and the Kinshasa Convention of 30 April 2010'.²⁸ Belgium, Finland and Japan utilized regional or international categorization systems in their reports: Belgium reported under European Common Military List 'ML1: Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less'; Finland reported 'Approved licenses of defence materiel' and 'Actual Export of Defence materiel' under European Common Military List categories in separate tables; and Japan reported its small arms exports and imports in separate tables under the International Trade Administration's harmonized system (HS) codes. New Zealand reported on its exports and imports of shotguns as an additional national category, and, within the recommended template Annex 2, provided information on its national definitions of UNROCA Category VIII (small arms and light weapons) and the reasoning for its inclusion of shotguns in its annual report. Panama reported all imports under the 'National Categories' section of its report without providing definitions of the categories it reported.²⁹ While using the CSP2 2016 template as

23 'Reports may exclude commercially sensitive or national security information'. Arms Trade Treaty, Article 13.3 (adopted 2 April 2013, entered into force 24 December 2014). tinyurl.com/23vvaafu.

24 Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Estonia, Finland, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea and Sweden.

25 The two recommended versions of the annual reporting template (and the online tool) include a question asking States Parties to indicate whether, 'In the submitted report, some commercially sensitive and/or national security-related data has been withheld in accordance with Article 13.3 of the Treaty' and if yes, to 'please consider providing more information on a voluntary basis'. ATT Secretariat (2021). 'Annual Reporting Template'. 16 July 2021. tinyurl.com/fwvddzvr.

26 Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay.

27 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'.

28 Translated from the original French: 'La République Centrafricaine applique strictement les définitions de l'UNROCA reproduites à l'Annexe 1, complétées par la Loi n° 20.021 du 7 août 2020 et la Convention de Kinshasa du 30 avril 2010'.

29 Panama reported three general categories of imports under the 'National Category' section of its report: 'Armas de fuego' (under which it reported 'Revólver', 'Pistolas semiautomáticas', 'Escopetas' and 'Rifle semiautomático'), 'Municiones' (under which it reported 'Munición' and 'Munición traumática') and 'Materiales Relacionados' (under which it reported 'Componente').

a base, South Africa modified some of the category titles—while most aligned with the original UN Register Categories with only small changes (for example, some of the category numbers were altered), South Africa added and then reported under a category it labelled '8. Barrels'. As in prior years, Switzerland indicated it had used national definitions in its 2025 annual report but did not provide further information on those national definitions.

Information sharing with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

To leverage synergies with the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the CSP7 annual report template added a question asking whether States Parties would allow the sharing of their ATT reports with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for UNROCA reporting. Ninety per cent (26 out of 29 reports) of the States Parties that submitted on-time 2025 public reports using the recommended CSP7 2021 template or the online reporting tool (or a national format that closely mirrored the recommended template, in the case of the Central African Republic) indicated that their 2025 annual report submissions could be shared with UNODA.³⁰ Only three States Parties (Belgium, Japan and Poland) that used the recommended CSP7 template/online reporting tool left the section blank (indicating 'no').³¹ This shows a slight increase in information sharing with UNODA when compared to last year's ATT Monitor Report.³² Efforts to leverage synergies between UNROCA and the ATT appear to be facilitating increased UNROCA report submissions. The Group of Governmental Experts on UNROCA's 2025 report 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 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.³³

EXPORTS

- Twenty-five of the 33 States Parties that submitted on-time, public 2025 annual reports reported conventional arms exports.³⁴ Seventeen of these States Parties reported both major arms and small arms and light weapons (SALW) exports,³⁵ and eight only reported SALW exports.³⁶
- Of the 17 States Parties that reported major conventional arms exports, four reported these transfers as authorized exports (Australia, Italy, Republic of Korea and South Africa), nine States Parties reported actual major arms exports,³⁷ and two (Belgium and the United Kingdom) reported a combination of authorized and actual major arms exports. Two States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Finland) did not indicate authorized or actual for any of their major arms exports reported under UN Register Categories.³⁸
- Twenty-five States Parties reported SALW exports. Of these, seven reported authorized SALW exports,³⁹ 13 reported actual SALW exports⁴⁰ and three (Belgium, Estonia and the United Kingdom) reported a combination of authorized and actual SALW exports. Two States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iceland) did not indicate authorized or actual for any of their SALW exports.

30 Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

31 The remaining four public on-time reporters (Canada, Netherlands, South Africa and the United Kingdom) submitted their ATT reports using the UNROCA template or the CSP2 2016 recommended template.

32 As of 7 June 2025, 25 States (76 per cent of the 33 public on-time reporters submitting with the 2021 template/online reporting tool) had allowed their ATT reports to be shared. The significant percentage difference of UNODA information sharing between the on-time 2024 and 2025 report submissions might be accounted for by the lower number of total on-time reports submitted as of 7 June this year.

33 United Nations, General Assembly (2025). 'Continuing Operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its Further Development'. A/80/121. 9 July 2025. tinyurl.com/2h4uuakz, pp. 22–23.

34 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

35 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

36 Estonia, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand and Slovenia.

37 Bulgaria, Canada, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

38 Finland did not indicate whether the major arms exports it reported in UN Register Categories in the body of its report were authorized or actual transfers. However, it did report 'Approved licenses of defence materiel' and 'Actual Export of Defence materiel' in European Common Military List categories in separate tables.

39 Australia, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, South Africa and Switzerland.

40 Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

- Two States Parties (Finland and Switzerland) reported major arms and SALW exports differently. Finland reported actual SALW exports but did not indicate whether the major arms exports it reported under UN Register Categories represented authorized or actual transfers.⁴¹ Switzerland reported actual major arms exports and authorized SALW exports.
- Of the 25 States Parties that reported arms exports, 18 only provided the number of items transferred⁴² and seven provided a combination of numbers and values.⁴³ Practices varied amongst those who reported a combination of numbers and values. For example, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided the quantity and a total value (disaggregated by trading partner) of each major arms and SALW export, while Belgium reported quantity for the exports it reported under major arms categories and SALW, and value for the items it reported in national categories under 'European Common Military List ML1.'
- Twenty of the 25 States Parties that reported arms exports provided information on the final importing State of each of their exports. Iceland did not provide any information on the final importing State of its exports, while four States Parties (Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) noted the final importing State for some but not all of their exports.⁴⁴ Only three States Parties (Belgium, Serbia and South Africa) provided State names in the 'States of origin (if not exporter)' column of their reports. Belgium and Serbia provided a State of origin for some of their exports—though on multiple occasions Serbia only wrote 'more' in the State of origin column without further explanation. South Africa noted itself as the State of origin of each of its exports.

IMPORTS

- Thirty of the 33 States Parties that submitted on-time, public 2025 annual reports reported conventional arms imports.⁴⁵ Eighteen of these States Parties reported both major arms and SALW imports,⁴⁶ one State (the United Kingdom) only reported major arms imports and 11 only reported SALW imports.⁴⁷
- Nineteen States Parties reported major arms imports.⁴⁸ Of these, two (Italy and Republic of Korea) reported their transfers as authorized imports, 12 reported actual imports⁴⁹ and three (Australia, Peru and the United Kingdom) reported a combination of authorized and actual major arms imports. Two States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Portugal) did not indicate authorized or actual for any of their major arms imports.
- Twenty-nine States Parties reported SALW imports.⁵⁰ Of these, four (Italy, Jamaica, Republic of Korea and South Africa) reported authorized SALW imports, 19 reported actual SALW imports⁵¹ and three (Belgium, Estonia and Peru) reported a combination of authorized and actual SALW imports. Three States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador and Iceland) did not indicate whether their SALW imports represented actual or authorized transfers.

41 Finland did not indicate whether the major arms exports it reported in UN Register Categories in the body of its report were authorized or actual transfers. However, it did report 'Approved licenses of defence materiel' and 'Actual Export of Defence materiel' in European Common Military List categories in separate tables.

42 Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

43 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Japan, Portugal and Slovenia.

44 Italy reported the final importing State of all its major arms exports, but for its SALW exports placed the State names in the 'Value' column such that it is unclear if the State referenced is the final importing State, the State of origin, or simply a trading partner. Portugal left the 'Final importing State' column of its major arms exports blank—specifying in the 'Comments' column that the exports were 'Id[on]ation[s] to Ukraine'—but reported the final importing State of each of its SALW exports. Sweden classified the final exporting State(s) of its Category VII(a) 'Missiles etc' exports. Switzerland neglected to identify the final importing State of its export of 14 Category II 'Piranha' armoured combat vehicles.

45 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

46 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

47 Central African Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Iceland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Poland and South Africa.

48 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

49 Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

50 Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

51 Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

- Several States Parties that reported both major arms and SALW imports reported them differently in their submissions. Australia reported a combination of authorized and actual major arms imports and only actual SALW imports. Belgium designated all major arms and small arms imports it reported under UN Register Categories as actual, while imports recorded under the national category 'European Common Military List ML1' were marked as authorized. While Portugal did not indicate whether its major arms imports were actual or authorized transfers, it marked its SALW imports as actual.
- Of the 30 States Parties that reported arms imports in their public, on-time 2025 submissions, 23 provided the number of items transferred⁵² and six provided a combination of numbers and values.⁵³ Practices varied amongst those who reported a combination of numbers and values. For example, Japan reported the numbers of its major arms and light weapons imports and both the numbers and values of its small arms imports, while Peru reported the quantity and total value of each of its imports. Only one State Party (Central African Republic) did not provide information on either the number or value of its imports.
- Except for Iceland, each of the 30 States Parties that reported arms imports in their public, on-time 2025 submissions provided information on the exporting State of their imports. Twenty-six of these States did so for each transfer listed, while one State Party (Australia) wrote 'Other' or 'Unspecified' on several SALW imports and one State Party (Sweden) classified all or some exporting State(s) of its Category IV b) unmanned combat aircraft, Category VII a) Missiles etc. and Category VII b) MANPADS imports. As Italy did for its SALW exports, for its SALW imports El Salvador placed State names in the 'Value' column such that it is unclear if the State referenced is the final importing State, the State of origin, or simply a trading partner. Eight States Parties provided names in

the ATT recommended template 'States of origin (if not exporter)' column for some or all of their imports.⁵⁴ South Africa modified its CSP2 2016 template, replacing the 'Exporting State' column with 'Final importing State'—the country noted itself as the final importing State of most of its imports and gave the State of origin for each import.

UPDATES ON ATT INITIAL REPORTS

RECENT INITIAL REPORTS

Three new States Parties were required to submit initial reports since last year's ATT Monitor Report (between 8 June 2025 and 7 June 2026). The Gambia's initial report was due 10 September 2025, Malawi's initial report was due 8 October 2025 and Colombia's was due 12 January 2026.⁵⁵ Of the three, only Colombia has submitted its initial report as of 7 June 2026.⁵⁶

The Gambia and Malawi's lack of submission points to a longstanding challenge in ATT reporting: initial reporting compliance continues to remain low for the Treaty's newest members. Of the 11 States Parties that have been required to submit an initial report since January 2021, more than half (six States Parties, or 55 per cent) have yet to do so.⁵⁷ Furthermore, no States Parties submitted overdue initial reports in the year since publication of the 2025 ATT Monitor Report.⁵⁸

INITIAL REPORT COMPLIANCE

One-hundred sixteen of the current 118 States Parties to the ATT were required to submit initial reports as of 31 May 2026.⁵⁹ According to the ATT Secretariat's website, as of 7 June 2026, 94 States Parties have done so, reflecting a compliance rate of 81 per cent. As marked annually by the ATT Monitor Report, this year represents a new plateau in initial reporting compliance rates following an eight-year period of small but steady gains (see Figure 3.2).

52 Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

53 Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Japan, Peru, Portugal and Slovenia.

54 Australia, Central African Republic, Peru, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden and Uruguay.

55 ATT Secretariat (n.d.). 'States Parties to the ATT (in Order of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Approval, Acceptance, or Accession)'. 26 February 2026. tinyurl.com/k2rj4rz8.

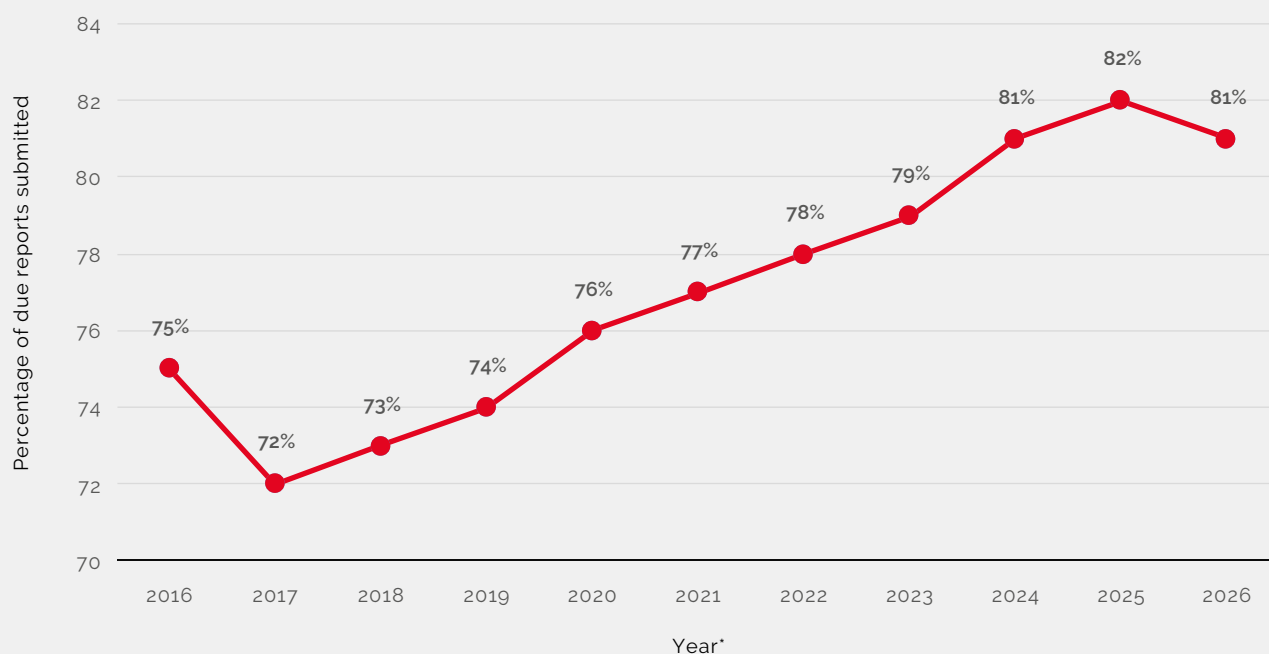
56 Colombia's report was due 12 January 2026 but not published on the ATT Secretariat website until February 2026.

57 Eleven States Parties have been required to submit their initial reports since 2021: Afghanistan, Andorra, Colombia, Gabon, Gambia, Malawi, Namibia, Niue, People's Republic of China, Philippines and São Tomé and Príncipe. Just over half of these (Afghanistan, Gabon, Gambia, Malawi, Niue and São Tomé and Príncipe) have yet to submit reports.

58 Two States Parties submitted overdue reports during the reporting period of the 2025 ATT Monitor (8 June 2024 to 7 June 2025), three States Parties submitted overdue reports during the 2024 Monitor reporting period (8 June 2023 to 7 June 2024) and two States Parties submitted overdue reports during the 2023 Monitor reporting period (8 June 2022 to 7 June 2023).

59 The two States Parties not yet required to submit initial reports are Vanuatu and Ecuador. Vanuatu is required to submit an initial report by 3 December 2026 and Ecuador by 25 May 2027. ATT Secretariat (n.d.). 'States Parties to the ATT (in Order of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Approval, Acceptance, or Accession)'. 26 February 2026. tinyurl.com/k2rj4rz8.

FIGURE 3.2: INITIAL REPORT COMPLIANCE, 2016 – 2026



* Data calculated annually on 7 June.

Twenty-two States Parties have yet to fulfil their initial reporting obligation, with most several years past their due dates.⁶⁰ Thirteen States Parties (59 per cent of the States that have not yet submitted an initial report) are eight to ten years past their initial report deadline,⁶¹ six (27 per cent) are between four and six years past their deadline,⁶² one (Gabon) is two years past and the final two (Gambia and Malawi) were required to submit their reports in the past year.

Many of these non-reporting ATT States Parties, despite having a legal obligation to report, have nevertheless done so under other relevant voluntary instruments. For example, of the 22 States Parties that have yet to submit required initial reports, 17 (77 per cent)⁶³ have reported at least once to the UN Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA)—under which States Parties are encouraged to submit voluntary reports every two years.⁶⁴ This includes 13 (59 per cent)⁶⁵ which have submitted a report to the PoA since 2015 (the first year of ATT reporting) and eight (36 per cent)⁶⁶ which have reported to the PoA since their ATT initial reporting obligation took effect.

60 Afghanistan, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominica, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe and Seychelles.

61 Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominica, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Mali, Mauritania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino and Seychelles.

62 Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mozambique, Niue and São Tomé and Príncipe.

63 Afghanistan, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, San Marino and São Tomé and Príncipe.

64 UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons. tinyurl.com/4gr4kta7.

65 Afghanistan, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique and San Marino.

66 Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and San Marino.

Table 2 – States Parties with overdue ATT initial reports

State Party	Initial report deadline
Guyana	23 December 2015
Mali	23 December 2015
Saint Lucia	23 December 2015
Guinea	18 January 2016
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14 March 2016
Chad	22 June 2016
Dominica	18 August 2016
San Marino	26 October 2016
Mauritania	21 December 2016
Central African Republic	4 January 2017
Seychelles	30 January 2017
Ghana	20 March 2017
Cabo Verde	21 December 2017
Guinea-Bissau	19 January 2020
Mozambique	13 March 2020
Lebanon	6 August 2020
São Tomé and Príncipe	25 October 2021
Afghanistan	26 October 2021
Niue	3 November 2021
Gabon	19 December 2023
Gambia	10 September 2025
Malawi	8 October 2025

States Parties are additionally required under Article 13.1 to 'report to the Secretariat on any new measures undertaken in order to implement this Treaty, when appropriate'.⁶⁷ While the Treaty text does not specify the method by which States Parties should implement the obligation, the accepted practice is to submit an updated report.⁶⁸ This year, only the United Kingdom submitted an updated initial report (see box on page 63). The United Kingdom originally submitted its initial report in December 2015, after ratifying the Treaty in April 2014.

Although many States Parties have indicated at formal and informal ATT meetings that they have made changes to their national control systems since submitting their initial reports—and despite the fact that at least 53 per cent of current reports (50 of the total 94) were submitted between nine and 11 years ago⁶⁹—to date, only seven States Parties (Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom) have submitted updated reports. The lack of updated initial reports raises practical concerns that go beyond compliance with States Parties' international legal obligations. Because many of the older initial reports likely contain outdated information, the Treaty's repository of annual reports is less reliable as a tool for identifying implementation challenges, highlighting good practices, assessing the ATT's long-term impact on strengthening national control systems, or evaluating progress made and impact of the ATT.



TO DATE, ONLY SEVEN STATES PARTIES (HUNGARY, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM) HAVE SUBMITTED UPDATED REPORTS.

⁶⁷ Arms Trade Treaty, Article 13.1 (adopted 2 April 2013, entered into force 24 December 2014). tinyurl.com/23vvaafu.

⁶⁸ The initial report template recommended at CSP7 notes: 'This template may be used to supply such updates as well. Only changes need then be indicated either by highlighting, tracking or marking up changes made in each section OR providing a summary description of the updates made in Annex A.' ATT Secretariat (2021). 'Initial Reporting Template'. 16 July 2021. tinyurl.com/3rp24wf6.

⁶⁹ This datapoint is based primarily upon records of when initial reports first appeared on the ATT Secretariat website. The Secretariat does not publicly disclose the dates on which States Parties submitted their initial reports.

UPDATING INITIAL ATT REPORTS: THE UNITED KINGDOM EXPERIENCE

In August 2025, the United Kingdom submitted an updated initial annual report to the ATT Secretariat, becoming one of only seven States Parties that have provided updated reports since their original submissions.⁷⁰ Lessons from the UK experience can provide good practice for States Parties planning to update their initial reports.⁷¹

The United Kingdom's initial report had not been updated since its original submission in December 2015. Since then, legislative changes following the country's withdrawal from the European Union, alongside other institutional changes, prompted the department responsible for the ATT portfolio (the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, or FCDO) to provide an updated report, to both reflect these developments and ensure that the information remains current and accurate.

The update to the United Kingdom's initial report was an inter-agency effort. Once the decision was made to submit an update, the FCDO undertook a preliminary review and noted which sections needed to be updated. This process also helped new staff familiarize themselves with UK arms export policies. The initial report was circulated among offices responsible for import, export and border/trade controls, with each office given the responsibility to review and update the specific sections relevant to its work. Those updates were returned to the FCDO office that submits the report to the ATT Secretariat.

The FCDO was well placed to coordinate the exercise. Assigning one department to consult other offices proved the most efficient approach. The coordinating department does not hold expertise on all aspects of ATT implementation and experiences regular employee turnover, which can limit institutional memory. The process relied heavily on the consulting offices staffed by long-term employees with extensive subject-matter expertise.

The United Kingdom also took advantage of synergies with other multilateral reports. The UK Strategic Export Controls Annual Report and the UK's reports to the UN PoA and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfer were valuable sources of information. Other useful resources included the UK online public record of government legislation (legislation.gov.uk) and the recommended ATT initial report template, whose questions provided a helpful guide.

Ultimately, the United Kingdom's experience in updating its initial report demonstrates that, when supported by strong institutional systems, the reporting process does not have to be burdensome. While the approach to updating initial reports will differ across countries, several valuable lessons can be drawn.

- States Parties should perform regular reviews of their initial report to make sure it remains up to date. This helps decrease the amount of work required to update the report, both substantively and procedurally, since contributors are accustomed to the process and inter-agency procedures do not need to be (re)established.
- States Parties should adopt clear processes and procedures that are based on an interagency framework to allow for regular updating of the initial report. Involving multiple relevant agencies helps distribute the workload and can also serve as a form of peer review, thereby improving overall quality control. In such a review process, the coordinating department should engage consultees early and ensure that participating departments understand the importance of ATT reporting. Responsibilities assigned to consulted departments should be limited and manageable. Each consultee should clearly understand what they are responsible for and the timeline for completing their assigned sections, and the coordinating office should allow sufficient time for departments to conduct a thorough review.
- States Parties should leverage synergies as much as possible. The recommended initial report template provides guidance on the types of information needed to complete a report.⁷² Other conventional arms control mechanisms, such as recent reports to other multilateral instruments or to national parliaments, can be of use in identifying domestic legislative changes and ensuring consistency.
- In the updated report, the coordinating office should clearly identify what has been revised to increase readability and facilitate future updates.⁷³
- Once the updated report has been completed and sent to the ATT Secretariat, the State Party should inform stakeholders that the report has been updated.

70 The seven States Parties that have submitted an updated initial report are: Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

71 Information about the UK experience updating its initial report was obtained during an interview with a UK official on 2 March 2026. It was also presented during a side event at the ATT Working Groups meetings in March 2026.

72 PDF and Word document versions of the recommended initial template may be found on the right-hand side of the ATT Secretariat's 'How To Submit a Report' webpage. ATT Secretariat (n.d.). 'How To Submit a Report'. tinyurl.com/ytcetpsw.

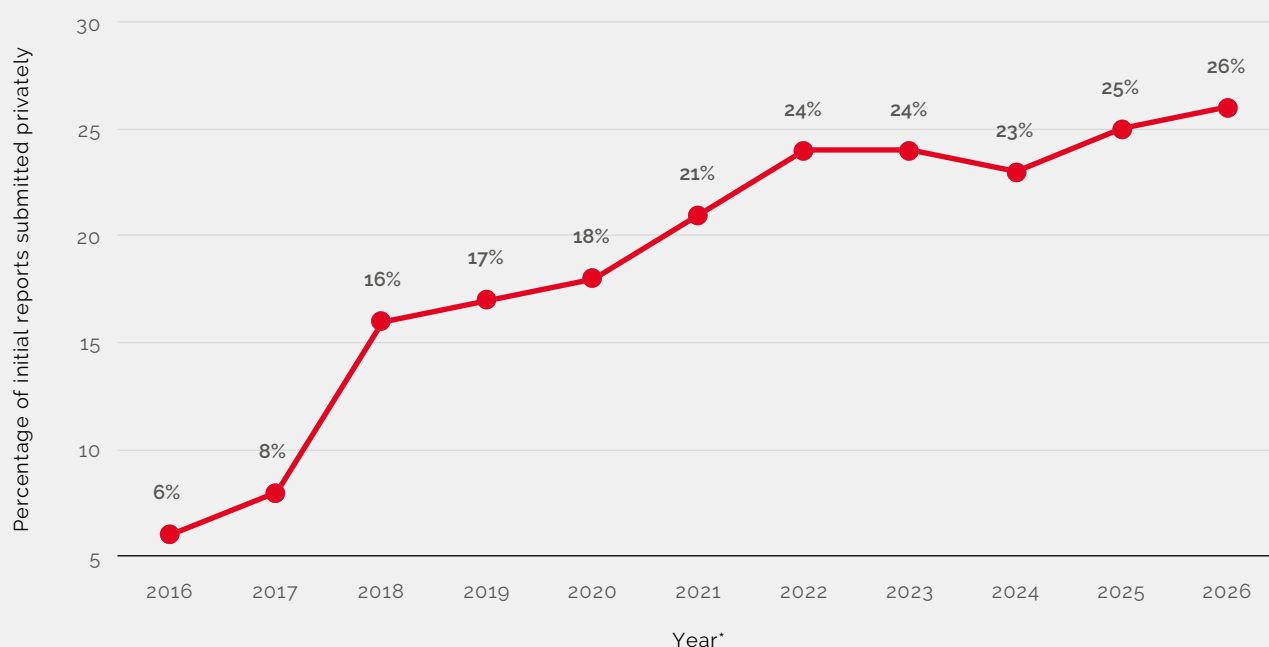
73 The recommended initial report template includes a section for this purpose in the back of the report, titled 'ANNEX A. Summary of updates to the previous Initial Report'.

PRIVATE REPORTING IN INITIAL REPORTS

As of 7 June 2026, 24 of the 94 current initial reports (26 per cent) available on the ATT Secretariat's website are private.⁷⁴ All three initial reports submitted in the past two years (Colombia, Bahamas and Andorra) were submitted privately—in contrast to the 2024 ATT Monitor reporting period of 8 June 2023 to 7 June 2024, when the three initial reports submitted were public. Private initial reporting rates have slowly but steadily risen over the past decade, from 6 per cent of the initial reports submitted as of June 2016, to 18 per cent of the reports submitted in June 2020, to the current 26 per cent of total reports (see Figure 3.3).

With private reporting rates accounting for a quarter of all initial reports, ATT stakeholders other than the ATT Secretariat and States Parties face significant limitations in their ability to evaluate national control systems, tailor support and assistance initiatives, and assess the status and impact of Treaty implementation.

FIGURE 3.3: PRIVATE INITIAL REPORTING, 2016 – 2026



* Data calculated annually on 7 June.

74 Andorra, Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, People's Republic of China, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, State of Palestine and Tuvalu.

CONCLUSION

Early analysis of the 2025 ATT annual reports delivers some positive trends in reporting. Many States Parties submitted overdue reports, including some States which submitted backlogs of overdue reports and are now in full compliance with their annual reporting obligations, and two States Parties (the Central African Republic and Guyana) which have been removed from the list of annual non-reporters after submitting their first annual reports. Following a steady rise in private annual reporting from 2015 to 2020, private reporting rates have solidified. An increasing number of States Parties are utilizing the newest version of the recommended annual template, supporting a more comprehensive and comparable understanding of arms transfer trends across States. Perhaps most encouragingly, efforts to improve information sharing with UNROCA has begun to show results, with UNROCA reporting rates strengthening since introduction of the information sharing mechanism in the ATT recommended annual reporting template.⁷⁵ However, ATT annual reporting also continues to face recurring challenges: new States Parties continue to struggle to submit annual reports, while a core group of early-acceding States has yet to report.

With respect to initial reporting, maintaining such a high compliance rate (81 per cent) despite the growth in the number of ATT States Parties is an achievement. However, as with annual reporting, the core list of non-reporters has stagnated,

and new States Parties often take more than one year after the Treaty enters into force for their own State to submit their initial reports. The utility of the information available within the reports is declining—with only a handful of States Parties having updated their reports, the current reports are growing increasingly outdated. Private initial reporting rates have steadily grown over the past decade, now accounting for a quarter of all submitted reports. A possible new stagnation in initial reporting compliance rates, following an eight-year period of gains, may require attention in the coming years.

The ATT community should be commended for maintaining high levels of engagement and compliance with ATT transparency and reporting obligations in the context of an increasingly challenging international environment. However, there is still much work to be done to meet the standards set by the Treaty's object and purpose. Whether through targeted outreach to non-reporting and new States Parties, efforts to leverage synergies with fellow conventional arms transfer reporting mechanisms or initiatives to raise awareness of the need to update initial reports, sustained action to improve initial and annual reporting trends will be essential to strengthening transparency, building confidence among States Parties and advancing effective implementation of the Treaty in the years ahead.



**IMAGE OF A SUBMACHINE GUN
ON DISPLAY.**

CREDIT: © VALENTIN ANGEL
FERNANDEZ

75 Bramlett, N. and Stohl, R. (2025). 'Ten Years of ATT Reporting: Placing the 2024 Reports in Context'. Stimson Center. November 2025. tinyurl.com/ym26ff46, p. 30.



DETAILED SHOT OF A US MILITARY
AMMO BELT DRAPED OVER A
MACHINE GUN, SHOWCASING
BULLETS AND MILITARY GEAR.

CREDIT: © MICHAEL VILLANUEVA