

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

**Objective Information on
Military Matters
and
Transparency in Armaments**

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 specific subjects related to conventional weapons, in particular “Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures” and “Transparency in armaments: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms”.

II. UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENT FOR REPORTING MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Member States of the United Nations have agreed that the goal of establishing and maintaining international peace and security should be achieved through restraint in military expenditures, with the least diversion from global human and economic resources going to armaments. As a first step to that end, Member States decided to share information voluntarily on military expenditures.¹ Under the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, Governments are encouraged to report annually to the United Nations what funds are allocated to military matters, and thus, to reduce the diversion of funds intended for human and economic purposes. This will “contribute to greater progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control”.

Every year, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) invites Member States to communicate their reports for their previous fiscal year by 30 April, and requests that they use a standardized reporting form to do so.² This form requests the submission of data relating to expenditures on personnel, operations and maintenance, procurement and construction, as well as research and development. There is also an alternative simplified reporting form which only seeks aggregate data on personnel, operations and procurement. Those States which do not maintain regular armed forces are invited to submit a simple “nil” report.

In November 2010, a group of governmental experts will be convened to review the continuing operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures.³ As this will be the first review of the Instrument since its establishment and initial assessment in the early 1980s, it would be most welcome and appreciated if Member States could include their views on the functioning of this Instrument in their 2010 reports, in order to make the Group’s work as effective as possible.

Yearly, UNODA collects States’ national reports and makes this information available to the public (http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Milex/html/Milex_SGReports.shtml). Up until now, 124 States have reported at least once under this Instrument since it commenced operation in

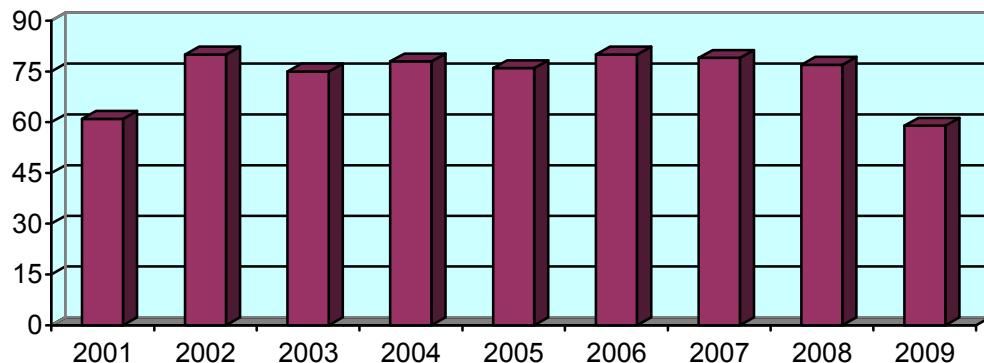
¹ A/Res/35/142 B, “Reduction of military budgets” of 12 December 1980.

² For 2009: note verbale ODA/14-2009/OIMM of 20 February 2008 with the reference to General Assembly resolution 62/13 entitled “Objective information on military matters, including transparency in military expenditures”.

³ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution A/Res/62/13, “Objective information on military matters , including transparency of military matters”, 5 December 2007.

1981. In 2009, UNODA received 59⁴ national reports on military expenditures for the latest fiscal year including 5 “nil” reports.⁵ The following graphs and tables indicate global and regional participation of Member States in reporting military expenditures. It should be noted that, in 2009, the lowest number of reports was received since 2001.

Figure 1: Global participation in reporting military expenditures (2001-2009)



REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS

Table 1. AFRICAN GROUP OF STATES

Year of Secretary- General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of Reports	18	1	6	4	4	1	4	2	5	2
1. Burkina Faso	1 (1994)	X	X					X	X	X
2. Gambia	1 (1981)									
3. Ghana				X						
4. Cote D'Ivoire	1 (1982)									
5. Lesotho	1 (1985)									
6. Madagascar	2 (1994; 2000)									
7. Mauritania	1 (1996)									
8. Mauritius	3 (1981; 1985; 1993)		X	X	X			X		X

⁴ The UK submitted its report for 2008-2009 fiscal year on 27 April 2010.

⁵ Full data provided by States are reproduced in the report of the Secretary-General A/63/97 and A/63/97/Add.1, available at http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Milex/html/Milex_SGReports.shtml

Year of Secretary- General Report		1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
9.	Morocco								X		
10.	Namibia	1 (19393)						X	X	X	
11.	Niger	2 (1984; 1992)									
12.	Senegal	1 (1982)		X		X					
13.	Seychelles	1 (1982)		X		X					
14.	Sierra Leone			X							
15.	Sudan	2 (1981; 1985)									
16.	Togo	1 (1983)									
17.	Tunisia								X	X	
18.	Zambia				X	X		X			
19.	Zimbabwe			X	X		X				

19 of the 53 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once their military expenditures to the UN. In 2009, two countries of this region submitted their reports on military expenditures.

Figure 2: Participation of the African Group of States

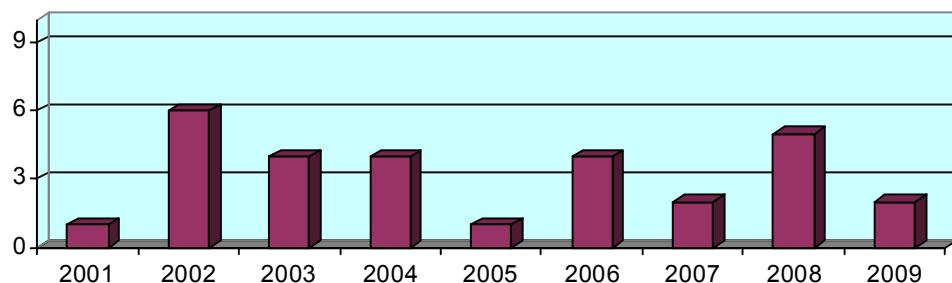
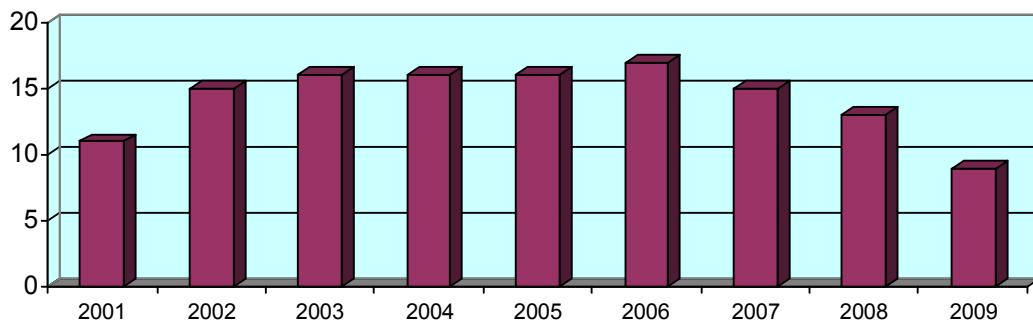


Table 2. ASIAN GROUP OF STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		1995; 1997-2000)									
7.	Jordan	3 (1994; 1996; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X		X		
8.	Kazakhstan	1 (1993)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
9.	Kiribati		X			X	X				
10.	Kyrgyzstan					X		X		X	
11.	Laos				X						
12.	Lebanon	1 (1987)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13.	Malaysia	2 (1987; 1990)		X	X	X	X		X		
14.	Marshall Islands				X	X	X	X	X		
15.	Mongolia			X				X	X	X	
16.	Nauru		X	X	X			X	X	X	X
17.	Nepal	1 (2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18.	Palau			X							
19.	Philippines	3 (1988; 1993; 1994)	X	X	X	X		X			X
20.	Qatar	1 (1981)		X							
21.	Republic of Korea					X	X	X	X	X	X
22.	Samoa	1 (1985)		X		X	X		X	X	X
23.	Solomon Islands					X	X	X	X		
24.	Tajikistan							X			
25.	Thailand	10 (1983-84; 1987-88; 1991-92; 1997-2000)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
26.	Timor-Leste				X						
27.	Tonga						X				
28.	Uzbekistan	3 (1997-98; 2000)	X	X	X	X					
29.	Vanuatu		X					X			

29 of the 53 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once their military expenditures to the UN. In 2009, 9 countries of this region submitted their reports on military expenditures.

Figure 3: Participation of the Asian Group of States

**Table 3. EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP OF STATES**

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		No. of Reporting States	95	17	18	16	20	19	19	21	19
1.	Albania			X		X	X	X	X	X	
2.	Armenia	1 (1997)			X		X	X	X	X	X
3.	Belarus	5 (1992-95; 2000)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina					X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Bulgaria	10 (1990-99)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.	Croatia	5 (1993; 1995; 1997-99)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.	Czech Republic	6 (1991-92; 1994-95; 1997-98; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8.	Estonia	4 (1996; 1998-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	Georgia	1 (2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
10.	Hungary	9 (1990-96; 1999-2000)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
11.	Latvia	3 (1994-95; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12.	Lithuania	4 (1997-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13.	Moldova	3 (1995-96; 2000)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
14.	Montenegro ⁶									X	X
15.	Poland	10 (1990-92; 1994-00)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16.	Romania	10 (1985-88)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

⁶ Montenegro joined the United Nations in 2006.

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		1991-93; 1997; 1999-2000)									
17.	Russian Federation	5 (1990-91; 1995; 1997-98)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18.	Serbia	3 (1991-93)		X	X	X	X			X	X
19.	Slovakia	6 (1995-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20.	Slovenia	6 (1995-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
21.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
22.	Ukraine	4 (1993-95; 1998)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X

22 of the 23 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once their military expenditures to the UN. In 2009, 19 countries of this region submitted their reports on military expenditures.

Figure 4: Participation of the Eastern European Group of States

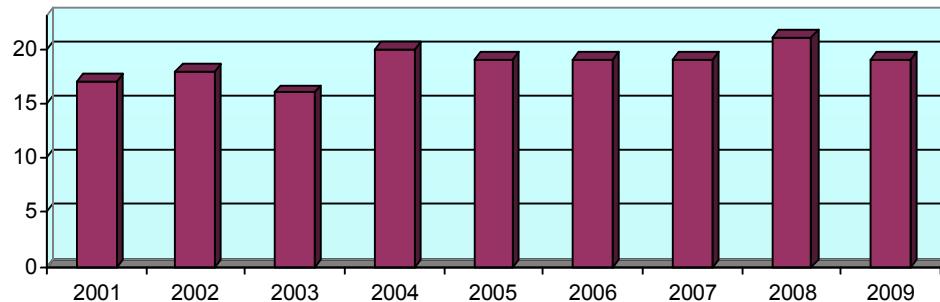


Table 4. GROUP OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	No. of Reporting States	72	8	15	13	9	11	14	14	11	7
1.	Argentina	15 (1985-98; 2000)		X			X	X	X	X	X
2.	Barbados	5 (1989-92; 1994)		X							
3.	Bolivia						X	X	X		
4.	Brazil	10 (1991-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Chile	11 (1984-86; 1988; 1991-96; 1999)	X	X		X	X	X		X	
6.	Colombia	4 (1983; 1989;							X	X	

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		1991; 1996)									
7.	Costa Rica	1 (1999)	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
8.	Dominican Republic	1 (2000)		X						X	
9.	Ecuador	3 (1995; 1997; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
10.	El Salvador	3 (1987; 1996; 2000)	X	X		X			X	X	
11.	Grenada				X				X		
12.	Guatemala			X	X	X	X		X	X	
13.	Honduras			X			X				
14.	Jamaica				X	X	X	X	X		
15.	Mexico	7 (1981-82; 1994-95; 1997; 1999; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16.	Nicaragua				X			X	X	X	
17.	Panama	2 (1987; 1993)		X				X		X	X
18.	Paraguay	2 (1994; 1999)			X			X	X		
19.	Peru	3 (1992-94)	X	X	X						X
20.	St Lucia	2 (1985; 1988)		X	X				X	X	
21.	St Vincent and the Grenadines	1 (1981)							X	X	
22.	Suriname	1 (1984)							X		X
23.	Trinidad &Tobago				X	X		X			
24.	Uruguay	1 (1999)	X	X	X						

24 of the 33 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once their military expenditures to the UN. In 2009, 7 countries of this region submitted their reports on military expenditures.

Figure 5: Participation of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States

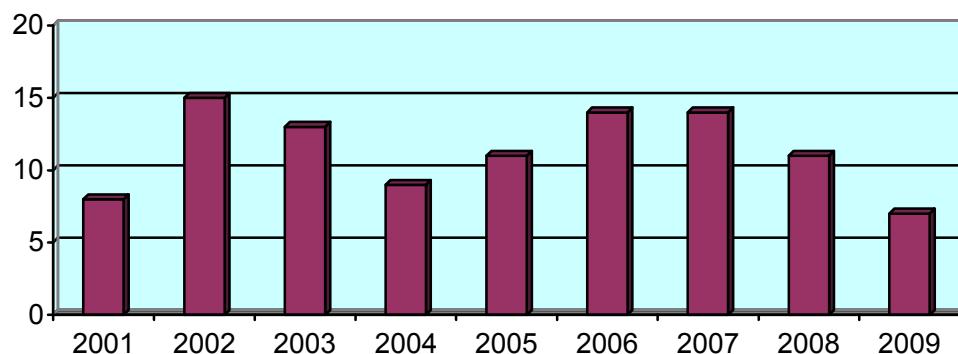


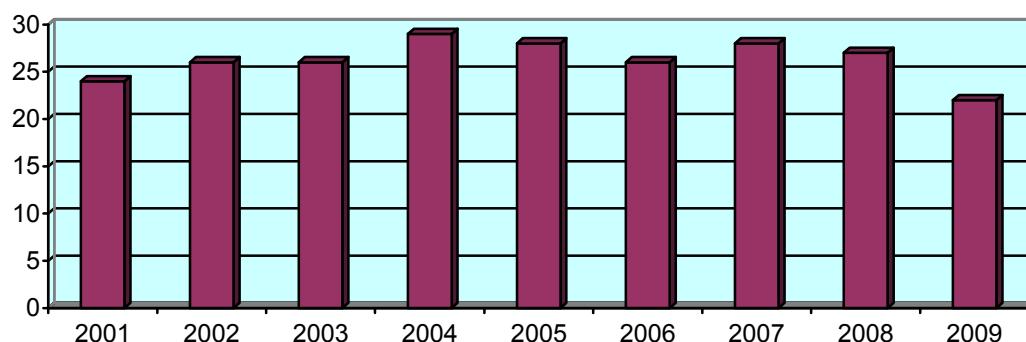
Table 5. GROUP OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	No. of Reporting States	333	24	26	26	29	28	26	28	27	22
1.	Andorra			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.	Australia	16 (1982-86; 1991-99)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
3.	Austria	17 (1981-96; 1999)	X	X		X	X			X	X
4.	Belgium	14 (1981; 1983-88; 1990; 1992-93; 1997-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.	Canada	18 (1981-85; 1987-97; 1999-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
6.	Cyprus	4 (1982; 1992; 1994; 1997)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.	Denmark	16 (1981-88; 1990-92; 1994-95; 1997; 1999-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
8.	Finland	13 (1981-89; 1996; 98-00)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	France	15 (1982-83; 1985; 87-90; 1993-2000)	X	X	X	X			X		X
10.	Germany	19 (1981-94; 1996-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11.	Greece	13 (1987-95; 1997-2000)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
12.	Iceland	1 (1994)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
13.	Ireland	7 (1982-85; 1987-88; 1993)		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
14.	Israel	3 (88; 89; 91)				X		X	X	X	X
15.	Italy	17 (1981-84; 1986-95; 1997-98; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16.	Liechtenstein	1 (1991)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
17.	Luxembourg	9 (1983; 1989; 1991-95; 1997; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
18.	Malta	8 (1990-93; 1996-99)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19.	Monaco	2 (1999-2000)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
20.	Netherlands	19 (1981-91; 1993-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
21.	New Zealand	18 (1981-92; 1994-97; 1999-2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22.	Norway	15 (81-91; 93-96)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23.	Portugal	11 (1983-86;	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1981-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		1988-93; 2000)									
24.	San Marino		X	X	X	X	X	X			
25.	Spain	12 (1986-89; 1991-96; 1998-99)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26.	Sweden	15 (1981-89; 1991-92; 1994-96; 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27.	Switzerland	4 (1996; 1998- 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28.	Turkey	13 (1981-89; 1992-94; 1999)	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
29.	United Kingdom	19 (1981-99)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30.	USA	14 (1981-90; 1997- 2000)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

All 30 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once their military expenditures to the UN. In 2009, 22 countries of this group submitted their reports on military expenditures. Germany submitted its views and suggestions on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the UN standardized reporting system.

Figure 6: Participation of the Group of Western European and other States



III. UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms⁷ - the only global transparency instrument on conventional arms transfers - plays an important role in preventing excessive and destabilizing accumulations of conventional arms, enhancing confidence, promoting stability and increasing international peace and security.

The UN Register is based on a two-tier system of transparency in which the primary focus is on international transfers of seven categories of major conventional weapons: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles & missile-launchers. On a secondary level, Member States are also invited to provide data on military holdings, on procurement through national production and on international transfers in small arms and light weapons (SALW), as well as information on national points of contact.

The Register is, thus, a transparency arrangement, primarily designed to promote confidence-building and restraint on arms transfers and military holdings. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the Register as a global confidence-building measure, progress towards the goal of universal participation is required. Therefore, in addition to reports on actual exports and imports of conventional arms, the submission of “nil” reports is a crucial element in achieving this objective. Consistent and universal participation in the Register by all Member States could also strengthen the evidence base of debates at the United Nations aimed at promoting transparency in military matters, which includes the global trade in conventional arms and combating their illicit trafficking.

The goal of universal participation in the Register requires that its scope remain relevant to all Member States. In that regard, the operation of the Register foresees its regular review every three years by a group of governmental experts (GGE). The reviews, conducted in 2003 and 2006, resulted in some expansion of the Register’s scope. Nevertheless, its existing purview and traditional focus on large conventional arms has failed to adequately address the lack of transparency in transfers of SALW. Therefore the Register is perceived to be more relevant to the security concerns of States in some regions than in others. The 2009 GGE debated the potential inclusion of SALW as a new eighth category to the Register. However its experts were not able to reach a positive decision, citing the lack of clear definition of SALW and to capacity difficulties related to compiling data on SALW transfers. Instead, the Group recommended that the Secretary-General seek the views of Member States on whether the absence of SALW, as a main category in the UN Register, has limited its relevance.

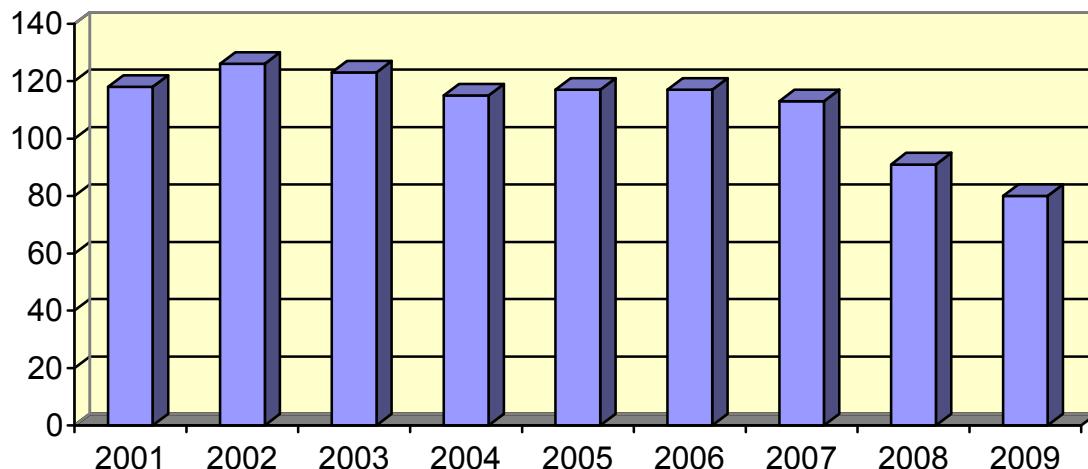
UNODA collects and maintains a database of the Register, which is available to the public (www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Register/HTML/RegisterIndex.shtml). Up until now, 173 States, including 3 non-member States have reported at least once to the Register since it commenced operation in 1991. Every year, UNODA invites Member States to communicate their reports to the UN Register on export and import of conventional arms for the previous

⁷ Established by A/Res 46/36L.

calendar year by 31 May of the current year, and requests that they use standardized reporting forms to do so.⁸

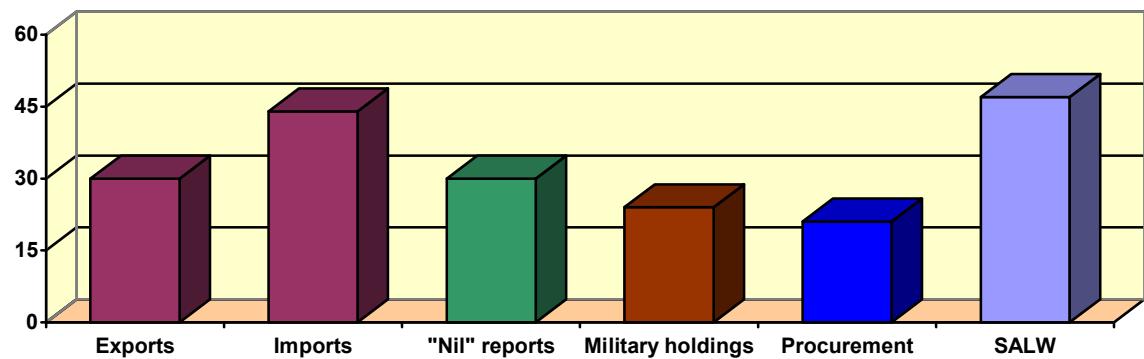
In 2009, UNODA received 80 national reports including 30 “nil” reports.⁹ 30 States met the deadline for submitting reports. This is the fewest number of reports submitted by Member States since the inception of the Register (Fig.7).

Figure 7: Global participation in the UN Register (2001-2009)



30 countries provided information on arms *exports*, and 44 reports contain information on *imports*. Additional background information was included in 53 submissions, 24 of which contained data on national military holdings and 21 on procurement through national production. 47 States reported on international transfers of SALW (Fig. 8).

Figure 8: Information reported to the Register in 2009



⁸ For 2009: note verbale ODA/15-2009/TIA of 20 February 2008 with reference to GA resolution 63/69 entitled “Transparency in Armaments”.

⁹ Full data provided by Member States are reproduced in the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/135, A/64/135/Add.1), available at www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Register/HTML/RegisterIndex.shtml.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS

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.

Table 6. AFRICAN GROUP OF STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	No. of Reports	72	11	17	17	10	16	16	15	8	4
1.	Benin	4 (1993-95; 1998)				Y					
2.	Botswana		Y								
3.	Burkina Faso	4 (1994-96; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4.	Burundi						Y	Y			Y
5.	Cameroon	3 (1995; 1997-98)									
6.	Central African Republic	1 (1996)									
7.	Chad	2 (1994-95)									
8.	Comoros	1 (1994)		Y	Y		Y	Y			
9.	Cote D'Ivoire	1 (1994)			Y						
10.	D.R. Congo				Y		Y				
11.	Djibouti			Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	
12.	Egypt	1 (1993)									
13.	Ethiopia	3 (1996-98)									
14.	Gabon	1 (1996)					Y		Y		
15.	Gambia			Y	Y		Y		Y		
16.	Ghana				Y						Y
17.	Kenya	1 (1994)	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	
18.	Lesotho	2 (1993; 1999)		Y	Y		Y	Y			
19.	Libya	3 (1993; 1995; 1998)									
20.	Madagascar	6 (1994; 1996-2000)	Y								
21.	Malawi	1 (1994)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
22.	Mali								Y		
23.	Mauritania	2 (1994-95)									
24.	Mauritius	7 (1993-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
25.	Mozambique						Y	Y	Y		
26.	Namibia	3 (1993; 1996-97)			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
27.	Niger	4 (1993-95; 1998)	Y	Y				Y			
28.	Nigeria	1 (1993)									
29.	Rwanda			Y							

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
30.	Sao Tome and Principe	1 (2000)		Y							
31.	Senegal	1 (1993)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
32.	Seychelles	4 (1993; 1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
33.	Sierra Leone	1 (1994)		Y	Y			Y	Y		
34.	South Africa	7 (1993; 1995-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35.	Swaziland								Y	Y	Y
36.	Togo		Y						Y	Y	
37.	Tunisia	1 (1993)									
38.	United Republic of Tanzania	6 (1993-98)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
39.	Zambia		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

39 of the 53 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2009, four countries of the region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2008.

Figure 9: African Group of States (53 countries)

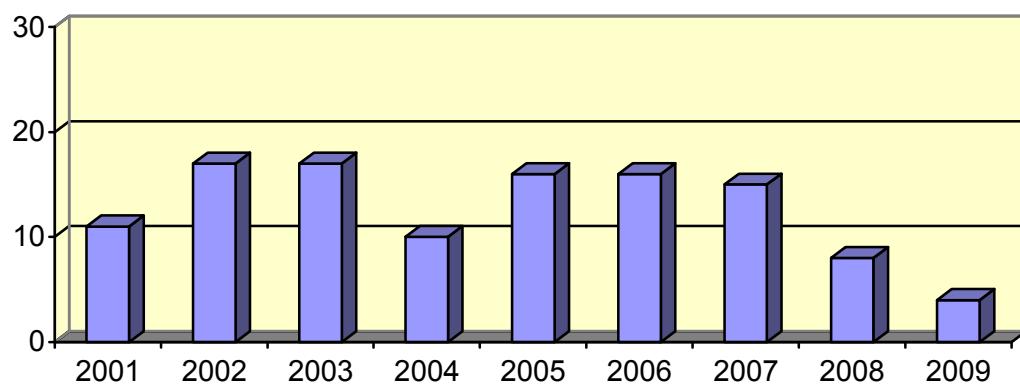


Table 7. ASIAN GROUP OF STATES

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3.	Bhutan	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
4.	Brunei Darussalam	2 (1997-98)			Y	Y			Y	Y	
5.	Cambodia	1 (2000)	Y	Y		Y	Y				
6.	China	5 (1993-97)							Y	Y	Y
7.	Fiji	5 (1993-97)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
8.	India	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.	Indonesia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
10.	Iran	6 (1993-97; 1999)									
11.	Japan	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12.	Jordan	4 (1994; 1996; 1998; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
13.	Kazakhstan	7 (1993; 1995-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
14.	Kiribati	1 (1998)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
15.	Kuwait							Y			
16.	Kyrgyzstan	1 (1996)				Y	Y	Y		Y	
17.	Laos				Y						
18.	Lebanon	1 (1993)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19.	Malaysia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
20.	Maldives	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
21.	Marshall Islands	4 (1994-95; 1997; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
22.	Micronesia	1 (1998)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
23.	Mongolia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
24.	Nauru		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
25.	Nepal	6 (1993-96; 1998; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
26.	Oman	1 (1993)									
27.	Pakistan	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28.	Palau		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
29.	Papua New Guinea	6 (1993-96; 1998-99)									
30.	Philippines	7 (1993-99)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
31.	Qatar	3 (1993; 1998; 2000)									
32.	Republic of Korea	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33.	Samoa	5 (1994-98)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34.	Singapore	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35.	Solomon Islands	4 (1993; 1995; 1998-99)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
36.	Sri Lanka	4 (1993-96)									
37.	Tajikistan	4 (1995-96; 1998-99)		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38.	Thailand	7 (1994-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
39.	Timor-Leste				Y						
40.	Tonga		Y			Y	Y		Y		

45 of the 53 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2009, 17 countries of the region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2008.

Figure 10: Asian Group of States (53 countries)

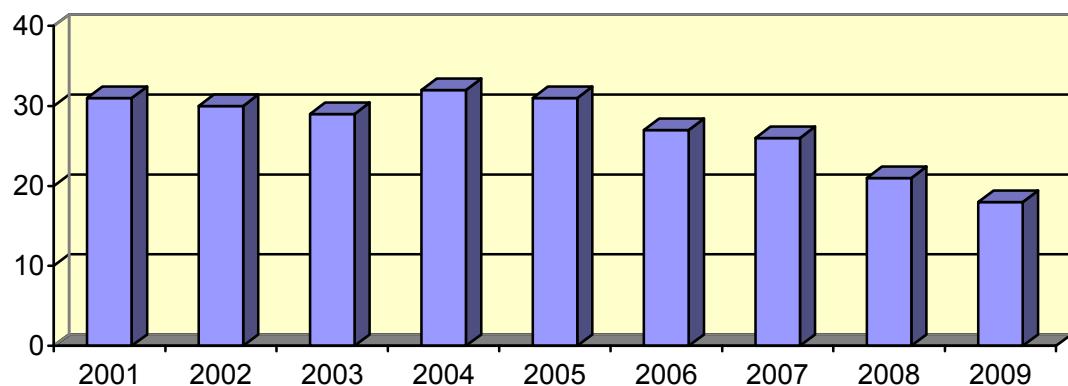
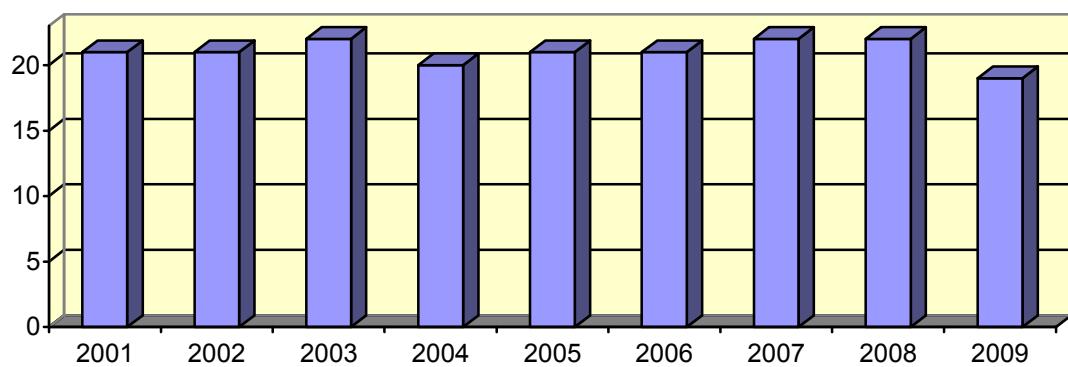


Table 8. EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP OF STATES

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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
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
12.	Latvia	4 (1996-97; 1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13.	Lithuania	6 (1993; 1996-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.	Moldova	2 (1995-96)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.	Montenegro ¹⁰									Y	
16.	Poland	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17.	Romania	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18.	Russian Federation	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19.	Serbia	3 (1993-95)		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
20.	Slovakia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21.	Slovenia	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 (1997-98; 2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	Ukraine	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

All 23 states belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2009, 19 countries of the region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2008.

Figure 11: Eastern European Group of States (23 countries)



¹⁰ Montenegro joined the United Nations in 2006.

Table 9. GROUP OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	No. of Reporting States	123	23	26	24	21	18	21	20	11	13
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	3 (1993-94; 1997)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Argentina	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
3.	Bahamas	2 (1995-96)		Y		Y	Y		Y		
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
7.	Brazil	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.	Chile	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.	Colombia	1 (1993)								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
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
27.	Saint Kits and Nevis	1 (1996)	Y	Y				Y			
28.	St Lucia	4 (1993-95; 1997)			Y		Y	Y	Y		
29.	St Vincent and the Grenadines	2 (1994; 1996)		Y			Y	Y	Y		Y
30.	Suriname	1 (2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y

	Year of Secretary- General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
31.	Trinidad &Tobago	5 (1994; 1996-98; 2000)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
32.	Uruguay	2 (1999-2000)	Y	Y	Y						
33.	Venezuela	1 (1998)			Y						

All 33 States belonging to this regional group reported at least once to the UN Register. In 2009, 13 countries of this region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2008.

Figure 12: Latin American and Caribbean States (33 countries)

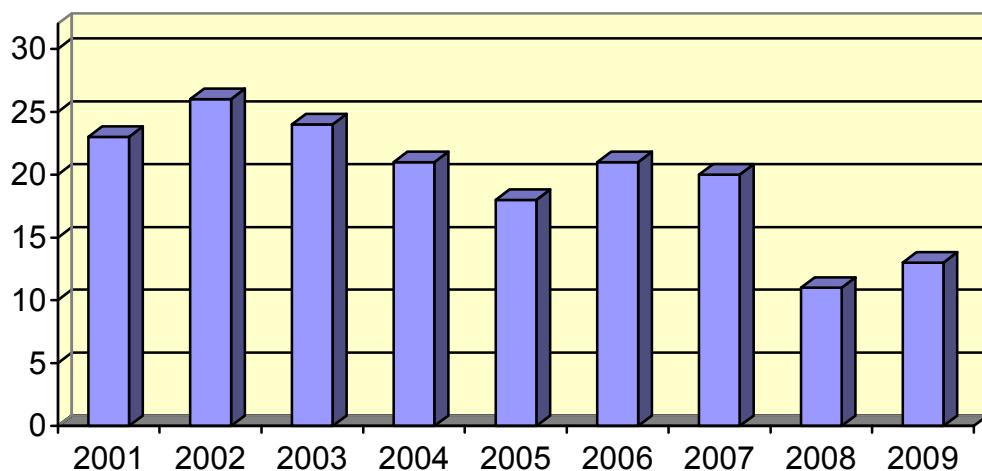
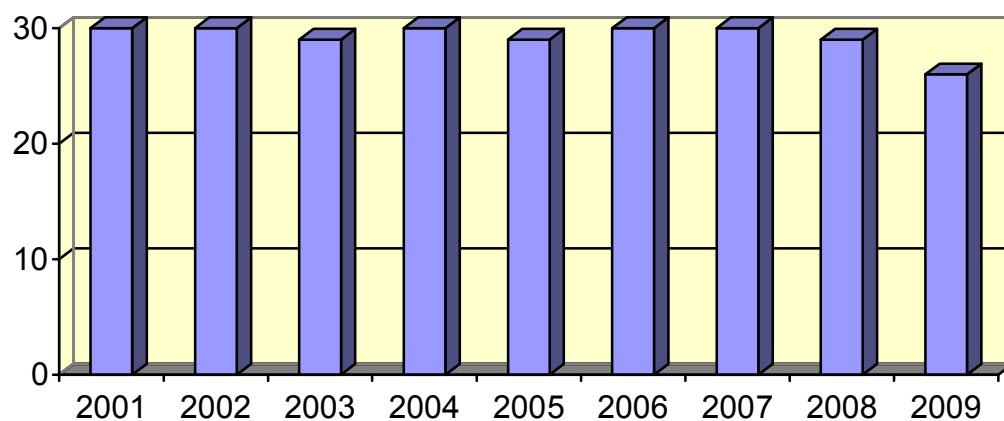


Table 10. GROUP OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS STATES

	Year of Secretary-General Report	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
11.	Greece	8 (1993-2000)	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
14.	Israel	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.	Italy	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16.	Liechtenstein	8 (1993-2000)	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
19.	Monaco	5 (1996-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20.	Netherlands	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21.	New Zealand	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22.	Norway	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	Portugal	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24.	San Marino	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
25.	Spain	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26.	Sweden	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27.	Switzerland	8 (1993-2000)	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
30.	USA	8 (1993-2000)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

All 30 States belonging to this regional group at least once reported to the UN Register. In 2009, 25 countries of this region submitted their reports on export and import of conventional arms in the calendar year 2008.

Figure 13: Group of Western European and Other States (30 countries)



**PROVIDING ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF SALW**

Table 11. REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	No. of reports to the Register	115	117	117	113	91	80
	No. of States reporting SALW transfers	5	5	4	37	48	47
1.	ALBANIA				Y	Y	
2.	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA				Y	Nil	Nil
3.	ARGENTINA					Nil *	Nil*
4.	ARMENIA					Y	Y
5.	AUSTRALIA					Y	Y
6.	BANGLADESH				Y	Y	Y
7.	BELGIUM						Y
8.	BOLIVIA						Y
9.	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA				Y	Y	
10.	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM					Y	
11.	BULGARIA						Y
12.	CANADA				Y	Y	Y
13.	CHILE					Y	Y
14.	COLOMBIA					Y	
15.	CROATIA					Y	Y
16.	CYPRUS				Y	Nil	Nil
17.	CZECH REPUBLIC				Y	Y	Y
18.	DENMARK				Y	Y	Y
19.	EL SALVADOR					Nil	
20.	FIJI					Nil	
21.	FINLAND		Y				
22.	FRANCE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.	GEORGIA			Y	Y		
24.	GERMANY			Y	Y	Y	
25.	GHANA					Nil	
26.	GREECE				Y	Y	
27.	HAITI				Y		
28.	HUNGARY				Y	Y	Y
29.	INDONESIA					Y	Y
30.	IRELAND						Y
31.	ITALY					Y	Y
32.	JAMAICA				Y		
33.	JAPAN		PNP**	PNP**	PNP**	PNP**	PNP**
34.	KAZAKHSTAN						Y
35.	LATVIA	Y			Y	Y	Y
36.	LEBANON						Nil

	Year of Secretary-General Report	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
37.	LIECHTENSTEIN				Y	Y	Y
38.	LITHUANIA				Y	Y	Y
39.	LUXEMBOURG					Y	
40.	MALI				Nil		
41.	MALTA					Nil	Nil
42.	MEXICO				Y	Y	Y
43.	MOLDOVA				Nil	Nil	Y
44.	MONTENEGRO					Y	
45.	NETHERLANDS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
46.	NEW ZEALAND				Y	Y	Y
47.	NORWAY					Y	Y
48.	PANAMA				Y		Y
49.	PERU						Y
50.	PHILIPPINES				Nil		Y
51.	POLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
52.	PORTUGAL				Y	Y	Y
53.	REPUBLIC OF KOREA				Y	Y	Y
54.	ROMANIA					Y	Y
55.	SAINT LUCIA				Nil		
56.	ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES						Y
57.	SENEGAL				Y		
58.	SLOVAKIA				Y	Y	Y
59.	SLOVENIA					Y	Y
60.	SWAZILAND				Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	SWEDEN	Y			Y	Y	Y
62.	SWITZERLAND						Y
63.	TOGO				Nil	Nil	
64.	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO				Y		
65.	TURKEY				Y	Y	Y
66.	UKRAINE					Y	Y
67.	UNITED KINGDOM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Nil means that a State provided “nil” report on its export and import of SALW.

* In 2008 - 2009 Argentina also reported military holdings of SALW.

** Japan reported procurement of SALW through national production (PNP) in calendar years 2004 - 2008.

The increase in reporting international transfers of small arms and light weapons to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms can be regarded as a reflection of the relevance of the issue of trafficking in SALW for many Member States (Fig. 8). The development and introduction of the standardized reporting form for SALW transfers also facilitated this increase. Notably, in 2009, despite the overall reduction in reports submitted to the Register, the percentage of those containing additional background information on SALW transfers continued to rise (Fig. 9).

Figure 14: Reporting on Transfers of SALW by Regional Groups

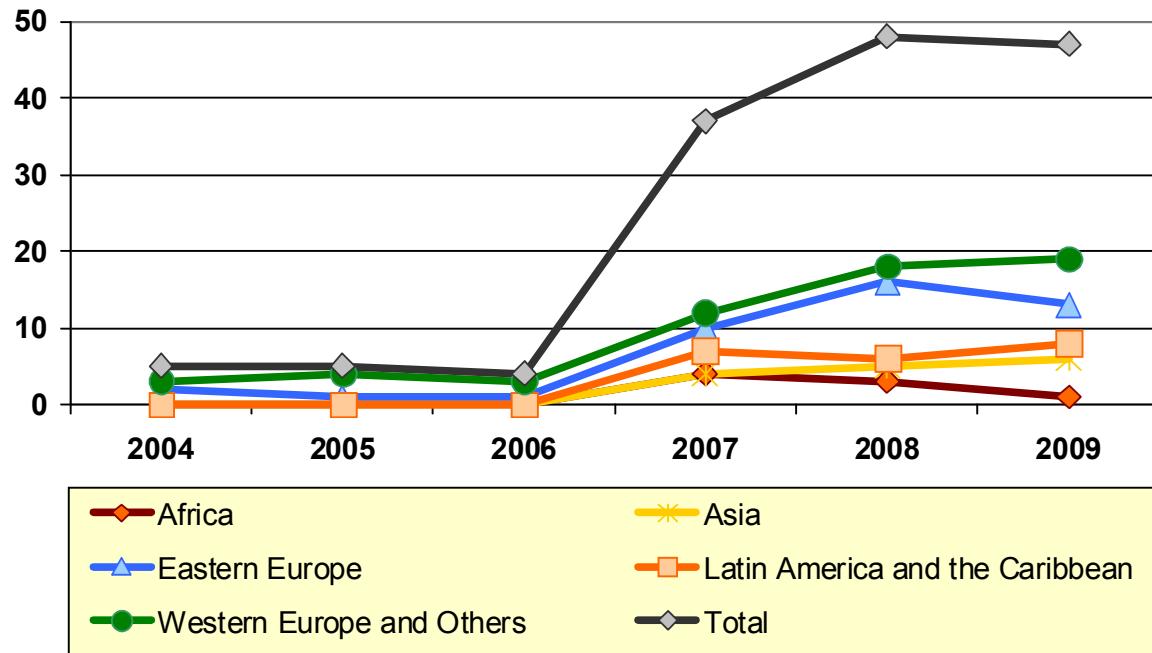


Figure 15: SALW transfers in submitted reports

