

**First Preparatory Meeting toward the First Conference of States (CSP) Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)
Analysis of States' Positions on Key Issues**

1. RoP	In favor	Against	Undecided
Strive for consensus then vote	EU, Liechtenstein, (consensus; vote as last resort with difference b/w substance and procedure); France (Vote only in most extreme circumstances; postpone vote for a minimum of 48 hours or into following conference and chair spare no effort to get general agreement reached; 3/4s majority for all substantive decisions and 2/3 for decision on procedural issues), Japan (substance – consensus 24h then ¾ majority vote); T&T , Switzerland (2/3 on substance and simple majority on procedure); Sweden, Japan; Nigeria (majority alternative)		
Credential committee:	US, Finland, Brazil,	EU, Liechtenstein; UK (only necessary for amendments)	
Public	CZ, CR,	UK (private except for invited experts)	
Inter-sessional meetings	T&T (establish a geographically representative bureau); Switzerland,	Jamaica	
Periodicity – annually	Luxemburg, Switzerland, Guatemala (3-6 days)		
President	Liechtenstein (President to serve for longer than one year)		
Location for CSPs on rotating basis	France (each conference can decide for next one); Luxembourg; Switzerland , Finland; Italy; Portugal, Austria, Guatemala (But also seat of Secretariat)	T&T (at headquarters); Switzerland (headquarters as alternative) ;	

Languages for CSP	France, T&T (remove some languages based on attendance at each meeting); Guatemala	Liechtenstein (only SP languages); Luxembourg (as in Rule 28 - 6 UN languages); UK (Interpretation services offered on request); Finland (UN language)	
Transitional states	T&T, CARICOM, Cyprus, Guatemala	UK	

2. Participation	In favor	Against	Undecided
Participation of non-signatory countries in CSP	EU (As observers) CARICOM (As Observers), France (but not as NGOs), Argentina, Spain, Norway, NZ (As observers), Guatemala, Colombia (min distinction between sigs and non-sigs), Italy, Montenegro (As observers), Finland (as observers); Costa Rica & Switzerland (distinction between sigs and non-sigs); US (observers); Japan, Netherlands,		
Participation of NGOs in CSP:	CARICOM, France, Germany, Argentina, Spain, UK, Finland, Costa Rica, Lichtenstein, Norway, NZ, Guatemala, Italy, Montenegro, Jamaica, Australia, Czech Rep, Switzerland, Sweden, Panama; Nigeria, Japan, Chile, Netherlands, Turkey, Ireland, Uruguay; T&T; Colombia, Bahamas, Uruguay		
Participation of pro-gun lobby groups in CSP	France, Germany, Spain, UK, Lichtenstein, Italy, Montenegro, Jamaica, Panama, Australia, Czech Rep, Switzerland; Chile, Turkey (only those with consultative status	Uruguay	Argentina

	be allowed); Ireland		
distinction between signatories and States Parties	CARICOM , NZ (gradual participation), Bahamas EU, France, Germany, Spain, Costa Rica, Norway, Italy, Guatemala, US, Colombia, Australia, Chile, CZ, Switzerland, South Korea, Turkey, SA (only on decision-making), Sweden (except decision-making and private meetings) Thailand & Singapore (sigs participate in prep meetings & express views in writing & statements) Argentina (?)	Brazil, Finland (as observers), US (participating states – signatories and ratifiers)	
Supports differentiation	CARICOM, Costa Rica, Jamaica (distinction based on object and purpose of ATT); NZ, Guatemala (participation of all NGOs; need to draw distinction between NGOs); Guyana, Bahamas, Uruguay; Norway (Qualified), T&T (other NGOs to submit a request to participate 21 days before the CSP); Argentina (prior list of NGOs or new list); Montenegro (gradual opening)	EU, France, Germany, Spain, Colombia, Spain, Finland, Italy, Belgium, CZ, Switzerland, Sweden, Panama, US; Brazil, UK, Liechtenstein, Australia, Switzerland, Panama,	
Enhanced differentiation for NGOs	CARICOM, NZ		
Others:			

3. Financial Rules	In favor	Against	Undecided
Adoption of Financial Rules	Consensus (then 2/3): - Japan; CR, Finland, Brazil; El Salvador;		

	Consensus: France (?); US		
Decision-making – as RoP on substance	Sweden, Finland, NZ, El Salvador(?); Guatemala; Norway; Germany; Peru; Japan, Brazil		
Use UN Scale of contribution	EU, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Guatemala, Brazil; UK & Argentina (including voluntary contributions), Montenegro, Peru; US, Japan (assessed with min - no one pays more than 12% of total) , Czech Republic, Ireland		Austria
Hybrid Model	EU, El Salvador (core tasks assessed/ rest vie voluntary); Finland, France, Liechtenstein, NZ, Guatemala; Greece, Sweden; UK (with minimal payment and cost measures); Italy, Montenegro; Peru; CZ, Romania, Nigeria, Samoa, Ireland, Turkey, Spain		Austria
CSPs paid for by those who come to it	Finland, France, Liechtenstein, NZ, Norway, US, Japan Greece, EU, Sweden, CZ (by SP and sigs);		
Establish voluntary trust fund	NZ, Liechtenstein, France, Sweden; Montenegro;		
Independent from UN			
Other:			

4. ATT Secretariat	In favor	Against	Undecided	Not taking a position
Undecided on location			Romania, USA	
Prefers Geneva	Liechtenstein, Italy,			

Prefers Vienna				
Prefers Port of Spain	Spain, New Zealand, Nigeria, Jamaica, Guatemala, Argentina, Brazil, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Bahamas, Panama, Turkey, Uruguay, Grenada			
Secretariat should be independent of the UN	New Zealand, Czech Republic (given UN focus on disarmament), Guatemala, Argentina, Australia, USA, Turkey, Colombia (but with some links to UN), Belgium, Montenegro (but with links to UN)	Spain, Sweden (for cost effectiveness but consider linking also with research entity), UK, Poland, Greece, Romania, Liechtenstein (subject to other discussions), Nigeria (UNODA not alienated), Belgium, Japan, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago (subject to relationship agreement), Switzerland, Italy, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominican Republic, Samoa (will consider TT proposal), Portugal, Australia		
Supports a merit-based recruitment process	EU, Spain, Austria, Sweden UK, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Liechtenstein, Germany, Nigeria, Luxembourg, Czech Republic Belgium, Finland, Jamaica, Japan, Thailand, Guatemala, Argentina, Italy, Brazil (gender and geographic consideration as auxiliary criteria), Costa Rica, Montenegro, Dominican Republic (but culture and diversity Australia, El Salvador, Bahamas, Panama, Samoa, Ireland, Grenada, Spain	Greece, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago (Head should be elected in the interest of trust and other staff recruited based on merit), Uruguay,		
Supports geographic	Sweden, Portugal, Luxembourg, Jamaica, Thailand, Guatemala, Argentina, Italy, Brazil,			

and/or gender and/or linguistic criteria	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Bahamas, Panama, Samoa, Grenada			
Extra tasks beyond what is outlined in Treaty	Thailand, Guatemala, Guyana, Panama,	Italy, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, USA, Ireland,		
Limited staff size	Poland, Greece, Luxembourg (however expects that size will grow), Czech Republic, Colombia, Japan, Netherlands, Thailand, Switzerland, Italy, Brazil, Guyana (apart from Head), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Ireland, EU, Spain, Austria, Uruguay	Guyana (focus should be on effectiveness not size), Bahamas, Panama, Turkey,		
Rotation of staff	Guyana (for selection of Head), Dominican Republic, Australia,			

5. Reporting	In favor	Against	Undecided
Prefers a standardized reporting template	France; New Zealand & Norway Czech Republic		
Suggested using the UNROCA template	France		
Suggested using the Stimson BAP as a report template	Costa Rica, UK		
Prefers to submit first report in 2016 rather than 2015	Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, CR, Norway, Australia , UK, Poland, Japan, Italy, Jamaica , Netherlands , Lichtenstein and Samoa (voluntary 2015;	New Zealand, Montenegro	

	mandatory 2016), Argentina		
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