

## Control Arms CSP2 Daily Summary, Day 4

### **Universalization**

Day Four of CSP2 resumed with the ongoing session on universalization. A total of 19 speakers took the floor. States discussed the working paper that had been presented the previous day by the President of CSP, which contained a range of proposals for advancing universalization. They also discussed a joint proposal made by Italy and France which would establish a 'Troika' made up of the previous, current, and upcoming Presidents of CSP, who would lead universalization efforts. The most discussed themes among States in this session were:

- Support for the critical role of civil society in this effort and the need for greater partnerships **(France, Switzerland, Philippines, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Germany, UK)**
- The need for the President of CSP to play a greater leadership role **(France, Switzerland, Germany)**
- The importance of working through regional approaches/agencies and rotating regionally the focus of universalization efforts **(Philippines, ECOWAS, UK, Mauritius, Argentina)**
- Endorsing the proposal for a Working Group on Universalization **(Switzerland, Mexico, Sweden, Haiti, Germany, Argentina)**
- Translating official Conference documents into multiple languages **(Switzerland, Argentina)**
- Support for the 'Troika' system **(Brazil, UK, Germany, Mauritius, Argentina, Sweden)**

Linnet Ngayu, from the African Council of Religious Leaders based in Kenya, delivered the Control Arms statement. It highlighted the presence of civil society from countries who have not yet ratified or acceded to the Treaty, even if those states are mostly absent at this conference, and the work of these organizations and other bodies to advance ATT universalization.

### **Reporting**

Ambassador Beijer took the floor to inform the Conference about the outcome of informal consultations that had been carried out in parallel to the afternoon session of Day 3. He presented new compromise text relating to the initial and annual templates, in which States Parties 'endorse' the templates and 'recommend' their use.

A new sentence would be inserted: *"The initial/annual reporting template, as well as associated procedures for making it available for receiving reports, will be kept*



*under review by the States Parties in order to benefit from the practical experiences gained from its use.”*

**No objections to this new formulation were raised, and consensus was reached by the Conference to adopt the new language on reporting templates.**

### **Secretariat**

The session began with a report from the Interim Head of the ATT Secretariat, Dumisani Dladla, discussing the composition, structure and budget of the Secretariat. With UNDP support to the Secretariat now completed, a recruitment process has begun to hire new staff. This has not yet been concluded, but will continue after CSP and by the end of September. The Secretariat had only received financial support for the sponsorship programme from four States (UK, Switzerland, Germany and Australia, totalling \$273,000.)

In its statement on the topic Control Arms stressed the importance of the Secretariat being fully staffed as soon as possible, so that the Secretariat could expand from its current administrative focus to include its substantive mandate, such as providing technical advice on implementation.

France then presented a report from the [Management Committee](#).

Mr Dladla informed the Conference that the Secretariat’s total budget currently stood at \$989,922, although outstanding contributions from States Parties totalled \$380,304.59, and urged States Parties yet to provide financial input to do so. Sweden took the floor to request that States who had not met their mandatory contributions should clarify when the money would be received. **The budget for the Secretariat was adopted.**

The President of CSP, Amb. Imohe, informed delegates of the recruitment process to appoint a Permanent Head of the Secretariat. In an open recruitment process, the Management Committee had received 92 applications, of which 16 were pre-selected and five were shortlisted. Mr. Dumisani Dladla had emerged as the highest-ranked candidate, and so was recommended to the Conference to be appointed as the new Permanent Head. No objections were raised, and several States spoke in favour of Mr Dladla’s appointment (Sweden, Ghana, South Africa, USA, Switzerland, Mexico, Zambia). Several States (Sweden, Mexico, USA) expressed concerns with the lack of transparency in the recruiting process, which the President of CSP2 explained was a technical error on his part. **Mr Dladla was confirmed as the new Permanent Head of the ATT Secretariat, starting on 1 December 2016.**

### **Third Conference on States Parties**

States reached several key decisions in this final session of the day, covering CSP3 and the working structure of the next Presidency. One decision not reached was the location and date of the CSP3. Consensus could not be reached over a

proposal for it to be hosted at the **CICG Conference Centre in Geneva from 11-15 September**, although no other concrete proposal was raised. The President agreed to further consultations.

**Finland was nominated as the President of CSP3, with Australia, Guatemala, Bulgaria, and Sierra Leone as the new Vice Presidents.** As the ATT will not enter into force for Guatemala until 10 October, having only recently ratified the ATT, Costa Rica agreed to continue serving as Vice President until 9 October.

The Conference then discussed the Selection Committee for the Voluntary Trust Fund, which would be made up of 12-15 members. Ten States had already volunteered: New Zealand, Germany, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, UK, Japan, Nigeria, Switzerland, Sweden, Mauritius. The President issued a request for more volunteers to come forward for adoption before the end of CSP2.

### **Working Groups**

The Working Group on Reporting and Transparency was adopted without debate.

Costa Rica and Finland presented a proposal for a revised Working Group on Implementation, which would be an ad hoc group, which would meet on an open basis to gather first experiences. New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and Guatemala expressed support for the proposal. The discussion will resume tomorrow.

### **Side events**

Today saw three side events. The first was a roundtable co-hosted by UNIDIR and Amnesty International, and focused on addressing diversion of arms through enhanced cooperation, and the development of stronger end use/r control systems.

The second event, co-hosted by the African Union and Small Arms Survey, discussed challenges and opportunities of the ATT in Africa. The event included presentations from representatives of Ghana and Liberia, who shared their national experiences and highlighted the technical and political challenges faced in ratifying (in the case of Ghana) and implementing the ATT. Control Arms presented two new papers, one on how the ATT could help prevent diversion of weapons to terrorists in West Africa. The other was an exploration of the universalization obstacles faced by African States that had not yet become States Parties, and identified six main thematic challenges that many States faced.

The third event, co-hosted by SIPRI, Sweden, and UNLIREC, highlighted steps taken in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve arms transfers and SALW controls in the region. The event explored recent progress in a range of implementation areas, and included a presentation in which SIPRI launched an extension to its online database of ATT-related assistance and cooperation



activities to Latin America and the Caribbean, following its initial application to Africa.