



**Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation**

**January 29 2019**

**Geneva**

**Delivered by: Oliver Sprague, Amnesty International**

**SUB-GROUP ON GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION**

Thank Mr Facilitator,

Control Arms believes that it is important for states to operate the most comprehensive control list possible, as encouraged of course by Article 5(3). We think that a broad scope will better enable State parties to meet their other treaty obligations, and especially related to Article 6.1 on UN arms embargoes. These embargoes typically require all states to apply those prohibitions to a very broad range of military equipment and other related systems and technology far in excess of the narrow range of equipment specified in Articles 2-4 of the ATT. Without very comprehensive national control lists, it is hard to see how states could fully implement UN arms embargoes within their national control systems.

We are encouraged that the working paper identified a number of states are indeed applying their national control lists to a wider, more comprehensive list. 26 ATT state parties made reference to the Common EU Military list and a further 16 to The *Wassenaar Arrangement* control lists.

Control Arms believes these lists are a good basis for states own national lists because they are very comprehensive, cover a wide range of systems and components, are subject to regular updates and are maintained and developed with high degree of technical expertise by acknowledged experts and of course, are publicly available to all.

Wassenaar is also a useful to identify gaps in items maybe missing from the current ATT scope categories, for example hand grenades or military explosives, or keeping up to date with advances in technology, for example artificial intelligence or increasingly sophisticated IT technology in a security and weapons context.

Control Arms would strongly endorse work under the Transparency and Reporting working group to continue discussions with the World Customs Organisation to better harmonise HS customs codes with items subject to control within at ATT context. It will ensure government export and



trading systems relating to wider control of goods, such as customs controls, or import and transit and transshipment can more easily identify ATT controlled goods within those systems, a task that remains difficult whilst data is not harmonised in the area.

Thank you