

**Fifth Annual Conference of States Parties to the ATT (CSP5)  
Geneva, 28 August 2019**

**Daily Summary: Day 3 (Wednesday, 28 August 2019)**

Day 3 of CSP5 included several sessions: one finishing Tuesday's discussion of the work of the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation (WGETI); one on the work on the Working Group on Transparency and Reporting (WGTR); and one on the work of the Working Group on Treaty Universalization (WGTU). In addition, Day 3 included five side events, covering topics including diversion, post-shipment verifications, the role of industry in implementing the ATT, and the Control Arms Eastern Europe training on gender-based violence (GBV) and the ATT.

**Treaty Implementation**

Day 3 began by continuing the discussion that started the previous afternoon on Treaty Implementation and on the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation (WGETI)'s [report on Articles 5, 6, 7, and 11](#).

As during Day 2, all states who made statements during this session praised WGETI and its Sub-Working Groups for their work this year. In this session, numerous states spoke regarding the pivotal importance of effective implementation, and of seeking assistance where needed in doing so. Many states praised the basic guide and its creation, lauding it as a great help, especially for countries with limited resources available for the implementation endeavor. The United Kingdom, while supportive of the basic guide, stressed the importance of such documents remaining voluntary and flexible to account for the need for tailored, state-by-state solutions.

Ireland noted that effective treaty implementation and universalization will contribute to peace and to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs); several other states noted the connection between the treaty's implementation and development. The European Union, Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentina, Palestine, and Japan all expressed support for WGETI's decision to increase its focus on transit and transshipment. A number of states, including Argentina, Ireland, Chile, and others, praised civil society and its importance in interpreting and implementing the treaty effectively. And several more states, among them the European Union, Mexico, Ireland, and France, expressed their support for states sharing best practices with one another. Meanwhile, the European Union, Chile, Latvia, and Costa Rica all praised CSP5's focus on gender and gender-based violence, and mentioned the importance of better understanding those themes moving forward.

Numerous international and civil society organizations spoke during this session. The Center for Armed Violence Reduction noted the importance of customized technical resources to the implementation of the ATT. The Control Arms Foundation of India encouraged capacity building for civil society organizations in the Global South, so that those groups can assist with implementation domestically. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) praised WGETI's work, encouraged states to share experiences and best practices in the setting of the Working Group, and stressed that Article 6 and 7 are the heart of the treaty.

Control Arms [reminded](#) states that much remains to be done to achieve full, effective implementation of the ATT. In particular, Control Arms stressed that WGETI and its Sub-Working Groups should provide more detailed guidance on the implementation of Articles 6 and 7, focusing particularly on unpacking some of the terms included in these provisions. Control Arms also emphasized the importance of the private sector to the ATT, and advocated for the establishment of a working group on Article 9.

### **Transparency and Reporting**

The second session of the day focused on the [Working Group on Transparency and Reporting](#) (WGTR) and its work in the lead-up to CSP5.

Most states that spoke during this session clearly reiterated their commitment to the importance of transparency in effective treaty reporting--including Switzerland, Belgium, Latvia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Argentina, Germany, Benin, Nigeria, and China. The European Union, Germany, and the Netherlands specifically urged states to make their initial and annual reports public.

Several states, including Switzerland, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Australia, Argentina, and Germany, praised WGTR's focus on diversion and on the importance of transparent information-sharing around diversion.

Many states mentioned the reporting tools available to States Parties. Mexico and Latvia urged for the current reporting templates to be streamlined. The United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, and Latvia welcomes the new online reporting tool and its Frequently Asked Questions concerning reporting.

International and civil society organizations raised concerns, in particular, about the increasing number of reports kept private or confidential, noting that public reporting promotes accountability among officials, industry, States Parties, and the public. The ICRC noted the importance of understanding obstacles to reporting, given the critical nature of detailed, accurate, and consistent reporting to achieving the ATT's humanitarian purpose. Control Arms also [called](#) for the improvement of reporting templates so as to help increase the quantity and quality of reporting.

### **Universalization**

The third session of the day focused on the [work of the Working Group on Treaty Universalization](#) (WGTU).

During the session, numerous states lauded this year's accomplishment of surpassing 100 States Parties to the ATT, with many states congratulating each of the new States Parties by name. In addition, many states praised the WGTU's work this year to produce the ATT Toolkit on Universalization and the ATT Welcome Pack, which states recognized as important resources in advocating for the treaty's universalization and in helping integrate new states into the ATT.

Many states celebrated one another's regional outreach efforts toward universalization of the treaty. Several states, including Japan, stressed the importance of translating key treaty documents including the Toolkit and Welcome Pack, into additional languages to encourage further universalization. Control

Arms [stressed](#) the importance of involving parliamentarians in universalization efforts and urged States Parties to focus their universalizations efforts in regions, such as West Africa where the arms proliferation has exacerbated security challenges, including terrorism and organized crime.

### Side Events

In addition to the conference sessions, there were also five side events on Wednesday.

Before the conference sessions began, the day started with a morning informal meeting among States Parties and Signatory States to discuss concrete cases of detected or suspected diversion, with the support of Conflict Armament Research.

In addition, there were four side events during the lunch break.

The [first side event](#), hosted by Germany and Switzerland, addressed post-shipment verifications as a new instrument of arms export controls. Germany and Switzerland have both introduced post-shipment verifications systems, and officials from both countries shared their experiences and case examples with that process, with the aim of sharing first-hand experiences and best practices on this recently developed instrument.

The [second side event](#), hosted by the Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD), discussed the role of industry as a responsible stakeholder in the international arms trade. The event was moderated by Andrew Wood, the Chairman of the ASD Export Control Committee, and featured remarks by Ed Peartree (BAE Systems, UK), Rosa Rosanelli (Patria, Finland), Emanuela Marrone (Rolls Royce, UK), and Rachel Stohl (Stimson Center, US). During the event, speakers discussed how the arms industry functions, how it complies with export control regulations and laws, and how it contributes to combatting diversion.

The [third side event](#), hosted by Control Arms and the Government of Latvia, focused on the ATT Gender-Based Violence Regional Implementation Training that Control Arms hosted for Eastern European officials in May 2019. The event was chaired by Irish Ambassador Michael Gaffey, and featured remarks by Verity Coyle from Control Arms, Netta Goussac from the ICRC, Sarma Gintere from the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Iulia Vladescu from the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latter two participated in the training event and shared their experiences and learning outcomes, while Ms. Coyle and Ms. Goussac spoke from their perspective as organizers of and presenters at the training event.

Finally, the [fourth side event](#), hosted by Humanium Metal, Small Arms Survey, and UNIDIR, discussed preventing diversion throughout the life cycle of a weapon. It featured remarks by Rachel Stohl from the Stimson Center, Sebastian Wilkin from UNIDIR, Robert Condor from Dynamit Nobel, Dina Martinez from the Fundación de Estudios para la Aplicación del Derecho, and Peter Brune from the Humanium Metal Advisory Board. Participants discussed the contributions that can be made by industry, governments, and non-governmental organizations to prevent the diversion of conventional arms throughout the life-cycle, from manufacture to disposal.