



Control Arms Summaries - ATT CSP12 Documents

Introduction

To assist delegations with preparing for the 12th Conference of States Parties (CSP12) to the Arms Trade Treaty, 24 to 28 August 2026 in Geneva, Control Arms has put together the following summaries of key documents and commentaries. Not all CSP12 documents have been summarised and commented on, but only those that we believe will be the subject of discussion. Feedback on the summaries would be most welcome and can be sent to info@controlarms.org

Proposed Draft Elements for a Five-year Strategy for the ATT - Background and call for proposals ([ATT/CSP12/2026/SEC/859/Conf.DrStrat.Prop](#)) - Agenda Item 10 and currently scheduled for morning of Thursday 27 August 2026

The 11th Conference of States Parties endorsed a UK proposal to develop the elements of a five-year ATT Strategy, for consideration and adoption no later than CSP13 in 2027.

As outlined in the proposal, a long-term Strategy could serve two purposes. First, it could provide greater focus and prioritization to the ATT's structures and activities, particularly in a context of constrained financial and human resources, by taking a cross-cutting view of the Treaty and establishing a longer-term strategic direction. Second, it could enable States Parties to better assess progress and impact in the implementation of the Treaty against agreed objectives and priorities.

Control Arms supports the development of a five-year Strategy. The multi-year workplans adopted under the ATT have helped ensure that there are substantive issues for discussion within the Working Groups and at Conferences of States Parties each year. However, there has been less systematic consideration of where implementation of specific Treaty provisions remains limited, what barriers States Parties are encountering, and what additional support may be required to address those gaps.

The development of the Strategy presents an opportunity to undertake a more systematic assessment of the implementation of the Treaty. This should include identifying provisions where implementation has not progressed sufficiently, but also whether there are provisions of the Treaty whose interpretation would benefit from further discussion or clarification among States Parties and, if so, which provisions and issues should be prioritized.

Control Arms comment: The development of the Strategy should be an inclusive process that reflects the priorities and experiences of States Parties and stakeholders across all regions. In particular, it will be important for more States Parties and stakeholders from Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Middle East to articulate the issues they wish to see addressed in the Strategy. Their perspectives will be essential to ensuring that the Strategy reflects the diverse implementation challenges and priorities of the ATT community and provides a meaningful basis for strengthening implementation over the next five years.

Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation Chair's Report to the 12th Conference of States Parties ([ATT/CSP12.WGETI/2026/CHAIR/853/Conf.Rep](#)) [CSP12](#)) Agenda Item 5 - Currently scheduled for afternoon of Tuesday 25 August 2026

The WGETI Agenda - The WGETI has evolved into the Working Group that facilitates discussion on key issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the ATT. Delegations continue to put forward new proposals, generating a wealth of ideas for consideration on the WGETI agenda. However, this year's discussions were at times affected by a lack of clarity regarding which issues were being addressed and when.

Moreover, given the growing number of issues proposed for consideration, not all could receive the level of attention they warrant.

Our understanding is that “**Challenges and potential good practices related to national control lists (including the regulation and handling of parts and components),**” “**Identification of controlled items in practice (and other enforcement constraints),**” and “**The relationship between the ATT’s scope and other instruments**” are among the issues that will be carried forward to next year’s WGETI agenda. Clearly, there is a need to review the scope of the treaty to ensure that it remains relevant and responsive to developments in practice and technology. However, As Control Arms noted during the Informal Preparatory Meeting, “if recommendations continue to call only for “continued dialogue” without decisions on next steps, the WGETI agenda risks becoming increasingly broad without clear direction. An informal discussion may therefore be useful to identify where the WGETI can make meaningful progress on Treaty scope issues, including concrete mechanisms to address gaps in the conventional weapons covered under Article 2(1).”

I. **Summary of discussions during the current cycle (*this document summarizes the WGETI Report from 24 to 5 pages*)**

Under the chairmanship of Colonel Philippe Lejeune, the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation (WGETI) convened two meetings during the CSP12 preparatory process: the first on 16-18 March 2026 and the second on 27-28 May 2026 at the CSP12 Informal Preparatory Meeting. These meetings addressed the following action items.

1. **National control systems relating to brokering:** The ATT does not provide an agreed definition of brokering, resulting in divergent national approaches. Some states regulate brokering activities exclusively within their own territories, while others extend controls to their nationals operating abroad. Brokering is frequently associated with diversion risks, such as the use of shell companies, routing through jurisdictions with weak oversight, and falsified documentation. Delegations identified illicit brokering as a significant vulnerability, particularly in conflict-affected contexts. Discussions converged on the view that regulations should include any actor substantively involved in negotiating or arranging a deal, while excluding those engaged solely in administrative or logistical functions. These discussions are reflected in recommendation 72.a.
2. **Risk assessment (covering Articles 6 and 7):** Discussions centered on the implementation of the ATT's "overriding risk" provision, which requires states to assess whether an arms transfer risks contributing to serious violations before authorization. This assessment is based on the recipient's past conduct, current conditions, and likely future developments. Delegations compared this approach to other frameworks, such as the European Union's "clear risk" threshold, which establishes a different standard for denying transfers. Some states reported applying the same risk-assessment process to exports, brokering, and arms transiting or trans-shipping through their territory. Delegations also addressed post-transfer controls and procedures for responding to new information, including reassessment, suspension, revocation, and judicial review, consistent with Article 7(7). These discussions are reflected in recommendation 72.f, which encourages the Sub-working Group to continue addressing issues under Articles 6 and 7, including Article 7(1)(iv).
3. **Challenges related to the Treaty’s scope and the establishment and maintenance of a national control list:** Many States Parties do not yet have a comprehensive national control list. However, this does not necessarily indicate a regulatory gap, as existing firearms, ammunition, explosives, and counter-terrorism laws may provide a legal basis for certain controls. A primary challenge is ensuring that national control lists align with the eight categories of arms specified in Article 2(1) of the Treaty. This issue is particularly relevant for countries whose national systems predate the ATT and use different categories. Delegations also noted that individual parts and components are often omitted from national control lists, resulting in recurring gaps in coverage. Additionally, delegations discussed complementary instruments, such as the

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and the Global Framework for Ammunition Management.

Looking ahead, delegations expressed support for additional voluntary guidance, technical exchanges, and enhanced engagement with the World Customs Organization. However, there was no consensus on the way forward. Some delegates proposed establishing an informal technical group to continue discussions, while others cited concerns about resource constraints, potential duplication of efforts, and the ongoing five-year ATT strategy process as reasons to delay. Recommendation 72.c reflects this outcome by recommending continued discussions within the Sub-working Group, while deferring any decision on creating an informal sub-group.

4. The role of industry in responsible international arms transfers - These discussions covered two related questions:

- a. "Human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) due diligence responsibilities of industry actors and ATT implementation": Delegates discussed whether companies involved in arms sales have an independent responsibility to assess the potential for their transactions to contribute to human rights abuses, even when a government has approved the export. According to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as presented to WGETI by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), companies are required to conduct "human rights due diligence" throughout their supply chains, and this obligation is not fulfilled solely by obtaining a valid export license. There was disagreement regarding the extent to which new ATT guidance should address these responsibilities. Several states cautioned against duplicating or diluting existing standards, such as the UN Guiding Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidance for multinational enterprises. These discussions are reflected in recommendation 72.d, which authorizes further Secretariat-coordinated consultations with States Parties and stakeholders to develop a framework for discussion at the 2027 WGETI meetings.
- b. A related issue was whether logistics providers, such as freight forwarders, shipping agents, and customs brokers, are aware of their obligations under arms transfer regulations. Due to limited up-take on this topic, the Chair recommended incorporating it into next year's discussion on the general regulation of actors (see recommendation 72.b).

5. The risk of conventional arms being used for GBV or VAWC - This agenda item covered two connected points:

- a. Delegations reviewed the initial work plan of the newly established ATT Gender Focal Points, led by Mexico, Spain, and Togo, who are responsible for integrating gender considerations into ATT processes. Proposed initiatives included creating a shared information hub on gender and the ATT, establishing a code of conduct against harassment and discrimination, incorporating gender-responsive criteria in funding decisions, and encouraging states to voluntarily report on gender-based violence (GBV) aspects of their arms transfers. While delegations welcomed these proposals, they emphasized that the Focal Points' role should not be limited to technical work on Article 7(4) risk-assessment guidance. Instead, delegations supported pursuing the broader gender-mainstreaming mandate proposed by the Focal Points, potentially as part of the ATT's forthcoming five-year strategy. Additionally, delegations encouraged the Focal Points to establish concrete partnerships beyond the Geneva diplomatic process, including with regional bodies and networks, women's civil society organizations, and national parliamentarians, who are well positioned to advance gender-responsive implementation in domestic law and oversight.
- b. The Chair presented the revised risk-assessment flowchart for gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women and children (VAWC), a tool proposed by Control Arms. The flowchart was refined during the 2026 cycle with amendments from France and received broad support as a practical means to operationalize GBV risk assessment within the existing Article 7 export



process. These discussions are reflected in Recommendation 72.e, which formally endorses the flowchart (Annexes 1 and 2) for integration into the Voluntary Guide.

6. **Developing or strengthening inter-agency cooperation:** During this cycle, WGETI developed a practical ten-step roadmap (Annex 3) outlining the process for establishing or enhancing inter-agency coordination. Recommendation 72.g endorses the framework (Annex 3) for integration into the Voluntary Basic Guide to Establishing a National Control System, while Recommendation 72.h requests that the Sub-working Group continue to prioritize inter-agency cooperation in future discussions on national control system elements.
7. **Ad hoc discussions.** - States Parties and other ATT stakeholders can request the WGETI Chair to add a current or emerging issue to the agenda outside the regular workplan. Three such issues were raised during this cycle.
 - a. The Small Arms Survey, in collaboration with Panama and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), identified maritime security as a significant gap in the ATT's coverage. Uncrewed maritime systems currently fall outside the Treaty's scope, and issues such as floating armories, private maritime security actors, and diversion during sea-based trans-shipment present risks not adequately addressed by existing guidance. These discussions are reflected in recommendation 72.i, which encourages further consideration of maritime security in future meetings of the sub-working group, although it does not outline a specific plan.
 - b. Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights separately raised the risk assessment of Sudan-bound arms exports, calling for stricter Articles 7 and 11 implementation and embargo compliance; delegations expressed concern but committed to no follow-up
 - c. Control Arms, using arms transfers to Sudan as a case study, raised concerns regarding the reassessment of authorizations under Article 7(7). Control Arms argued that a State Party's obligations continue beyond the issuance of an export license and that the common practice of granting open-ended, indefinite authorizations is inconsistent with Article 7(7). This issue is not addressed in any specific recommendations. Recommendation 72.j invites States Parties and other stakeholders to raise additional issues, including challenges in the practical implementation of the Treaty at the national level, for ad hoc discussion within WGETI.

II. What do the Annexes contain?

[Annex 1](#) – Proposed additional guidance on the implementation of Article 7(4) of the Treaty for integration in the Voluntary Guide on Implementing Articles 6 & 7 of the ATT- outlines a six-step tool for applying the Article 7 export assessment to the risk that a transfer will be used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or violence against women and children. This is a revised version of the flowchart Control Arms first presented to WGETI in February 2025. This cycle's revisions correct a sequencing error flagged in the CSP11 Chair's Report: the "overriding risk" determination must follow consideration of mitigating measures, not precede it, in line with Article 7.1.

[Annex 2](#) – Proposed amendments to the sections of the Voluntary Guide to Implementing Articles 6 & 7 of the ATT which address the implementation of Article 7(4) - Minor edits to paragraphs 108 and 135 of the Voluntary Guide, referencing the new flowchart (to be added as Annex B to the Guide).

[Annex 3](#) – Possible steps and questions for developing or strengthening inter-agency cooperation- provides a ten-step practical framework of questions for states establishing or strengthening inter-agency coordination on ATT implementation. The List is proposed for integration into the Voluntary Basic Guide to Establishing a National Control System.

III. What Recommendations are put forward for endorsement by CSP12

#	<u>Recommendation</u> (summarised)	Control Arms commentary
a	Calls on all States Parties to regulate brokering under Article 10.	Support. A significant number of States Parties still lack brokering controls, which represents a compliance gap.
b	Mandates the Sub-working Group to take up "General regulation of actors involved in arms transfers" and "Enforcement arrangements" at CSP13, involving logistical and maritime actors.	Support. This is an opportunity for States and industry to explore meaningful ways to strengthen ATT implementation, including by applying existing human rights due diligence standards.
c	Requests continued discussions in the Sub-working Group on scope and national control lists.	Support. Control Arms calls on States to move beyond discussions toward concrete mechanisms, especially for parts and components. Despite Article 4's requirement to regulate parts and components, only 53 States Parties currently do so, mostly EU or Wassenaar Arrangement states.
d	Authorizes further Secretariat-coordinated consultations on voluntary guidance linking industry Human Rights Due Diligence to ATT implementation.	Support. Control Arms urges the Sub-working Group to produce an actual voluntary guidance document connecting industry human rights and IHL due diligence to States Parties' ATT obligations, building on existing resources such as the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights' information note on responsible business conduct in the arms sector, rather than open-ended consultation with no defined output.
e	Endorses the GBV/VAWC flowchart (Annexes 1 & 2) for integration into the Voluntary Guide on Implementing Articles 6 & 7.	Strongly support.
f	Encourages continued Sub-working Group work on Articles 6 & 7 more broadly, including Article 7(1)(iv).	Support. However, given the increasing number of civilians being killed in armed conflicts, the emphasis should be on Article 6's prohibitions and application of Article 7's risk assessment to serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and gender-based violence.
g	Endorses the inter-agency cooperation framework (Annex 3) for integration into the Voluntary Basic Guide to Establishing a National Control System.	Support.
h	Requests the Sub-working Group to give specific attention to inter-agency cooperation when discussing national control system elements going forward.	Support.
i	Encourages consideration of maritime security "where applicable and appropriate" across relevant discussions, rather than as a standalone topic.	Support. But Control Arms notes that this recommendation is a far more limited outcome than what Small Arms Survey, Panama, and UNIDIR originally recommended. It urges States to hold meaningful discussions on the risk of maritime diversion.

- j Invites States Parties and other stakeholders to continue raising ad hoc implementation issues. Support. However, Control Arms urges States Parties to treat ad hoc discussions as more than a formality — using them to surface genuine areas of concern in ATT implementation and compliance, and to feed directly into strengthening existing recommendations, guidance and good practice. Real-world cases, such as the Sudan example raised this cycle by both Control Arms and Maat for Peace, put the Treaty's provisions to the test; failing to respond to documented violations risks undermining the Treaty's credibility.

ATT Working Group on Transparency and Reporting
Chair's Report to CSP12 ([ATT/CSP12.WGTR/2026/CHAIR/854/Conf.Rep](#)) - Agenda Item 6 and
currently scheduled for afternoon of Tuesday 25 August 2026

1. What was discussed this cycle

WGTR's only meeting was held on 19 March 2026, chaired by Ms. Milagros Winkelried Salazar (Peru). Delegations then reacted to the Chair's draft report and recommendations at the 27–28 May 2026 CSP12 Informal Preparatory Meeting. The following agenda items were covered during these meetings:

- **State of play of compliance with ATT reporting obligations** - Annual reporting for the 2024 cycle increased slightly from previous years, from 63 percent in 2022 to 68 percent in 2024 (at the time of the WG presentation, ten months after the deadline to submit 2024 annual reports). The percentage of states in full compliance with their ATT reporting obligations, meaning they submitted every report due, is 63 percent. The share of reports submitted privately, meaning withheld from public view, is at 31 percent. This reporting trend works against the Treaty's transparency objective. Use of the online reporting tool continued to decline, with only 8 percent of submissions coming through the online platform, suggesting that states still prefer offline formats. Delegations called for timely reporting to strengthen Treaty compliance and transparency. Others stressed the importance of stronger inter-agency coordination, capacity building, and better use of existing guidance. These discussions did not result in a specific recommendation beyond the standing expectation already reflected in recommendation 48.a.
- **Supporting compliance with ATT reporting obligations.** - Under this agenda item, delegates heard an update from the ATT Secretariat on its EU-funded Implementation Support Project, which is focused on refining training materials, improving the reporting templates' usability, and upgrading the IT infrastructure for reporting. The Chair proposed the creation of an Informal Sounding Board Group, composed of interested States Parties and other stakeholders, who would be in a position to give the Secretariat direct technical feedback while it builds and upgrades these tools. Annex 1 of the WGTR Chair's report, titled **Draft modalities for an Informal Sounding Board Group of Interested WGTR Stakeholders**, sets out how the proposed group would actually work. These discussions are reflected in recommendation 48.d, which supports the creation of the Sounding Board Group in line with the modalities set out in Annex 1.
- **Practical instruments to support reporting compliance.** This agenda item assessed two digital tools located in the ATT website's restricted area: the online reporting tool (an alternative to submitting reports as Word or PDF documents) and the Information Exchange Platform (originally intended to facilitate exchanges among States Parties, signatory States and ATT office holders). An ATT Secretariat survey on these tools indicated that most respondents attributed low use of both tools simply to not knowing they existed or how to use them, rather than to the tools being badly designed, and that most favored upgrading the tools rather than replacing them. However, due to limited engagement with the survey, which received only 20 responses, the Chair and Secretariat called for further consultations, and the decisions reflected in recommendation 48.h.
- **Substantive ATT reporting issues.** - Under this agenda item, delegates discussed how states gather the data that goes into their reports: where it comes from, which agencies hold it, and how to decide

what counts as reportable. Delegates shared practical realities, for example, how integrated digital systems can provide a state with full traceability of a transfer from import to end-user, as well as challenges such as the difficulty of consolidating records across different government institutions and reconciling administrative data with customs data. Examples of good practice centered on early planning: deciding what data you'll need and which agencies must be involved. This specific discussion generated no proposals for the Secretariat's technical guidance and no separate recommendation.

- **Supporting information exchange between States Parties.** - No delegation came prepared with proposals on this agenda item. France, recalling a joint working paper with Brazil, proposed that CSP12 encourage regional and sub-regional meetings specifically to share lessons from real diversion cases. This became recommendation 48.i which encourages regional, sub-regional and bilateral meetings to share lessons and operationally relevant information from real diversion cases, with the additional suggestion of presenting those findings, on a voluntary basis, at meetings of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum.
- **National implementation practices regarding transparency** - Delegates held a structured discussion on **Reports to Cabinet and/or Parliament** on arms transfers and agreed that domestic parliamentary reporting creates real political accountability and scrutiny at the national level, in a sector considered high-risk for corruption. National practices varied in form (annual white paper, annual report, dedicated parliamentary hearings), but almost all states noted that such reports covered the prior year's transfers, including denials. Many states also shared practical challenges, including reconciling national and international data categories, staff turnover, and balancing transparency against national security and commercial confidentiality. Delegations broadly supported exploring a dedicated space on the ATT website where states willing to share such reports publicly could do so. Some questioned the practical value given language barriers, but the Chair clarified this would be entirely voluntary and cost the Secretariat little, since the underlying IT infrastructure already exists. This is reflected in recommendation 48.f, which requests the ATT Secretariat, within its existing resources, to examine the feasibility of such a space in the website's Restricted Area, available to States Parties and signatory States that choose to share their reports there.
- **WGTR mandate in the period between CSP12 and CSP13** - The mandate for the next cycle, captured in Annex 2, was therefore drafted by the Chair, based on this year's issues. In accordance with the multi-year workplan for the WGTR exchange on national implementation practices regarding transparency, the Working Group encouraged States Parties in recommendation 48.g to volunteer to give presentations on the topic of "Audit enquiries" during the CSP13 WGTR meeting.

II. What do the Annexes contain?

- **Annex 1 – Draft modalities for an Informal Sounding Board Group of Interested WGTR Stakeholders** sets out how the proposed group would actually work. Created under WGTR's authority and facilitated by the Chair and Secretariat, the group would be open to States Parties and signatory states, with the Chair and Secretariat able to invite observer states, relevant international organizations, and civil society or industry stakeholders with specific expertise. The Group's mandate is limited to technical input and feedback on the reporting and information-exchange tools. The Group's work would take place through virtual consultations and written input, capped at roughly two consultations per cycle, with in-person meetings only when strictly necessary.
- **Annex 2 – Proposed mandate for the WGTR, September 2026 to August 2027** - The Chair proposed a six-part mandate that would include updates on the status of compliance with ATT reporting obligations; considering substantive reporting challenges delegations raise; considering Secretariat and stakeholder tools (including the reporting template optimisation and the online tool assessment); exchanging practices on information exchange obligations under Articles 11(5), 13(2), 15(2-4) and 15(7); continuing the structured national-practices discussions under the CSP10 multi-year workplan; and reviewing its own agenda ahead of proposing a further mandate for CSP13 to CSP14.

III. What Recommendations are put forward for endorsement by CSP12

#	Recommendation (summarised)	Control Arms commentary
a	Reiterates the expectation that all States Parties promptly submit outstanding reports.	Support. Control Arms and the ATT Monitor urge States Parties to comply with their reporting obligations and submit complete, public, accurate and timely reports, with information disaggregated by weapon type and trading partner as well as more details on each transfer.
b	Underscores that states with new implementation measures should promptly update their Initial Report.	Support. Control Arms and the ATT Monitor urge states to keep their Initial Reports up-to-date by providing the ATT Secretariat with relevant updates or changes to States Parties' national arms transfer control systems. Most of the currently available public initial reports have been submitted over nine years ago. A quarter of the submitted reports were submitted privately.
c	Encourages states with reporting challenges to use existing assistance mechanisms (VTF, Needs and Resources Matching Database)	Support. The ATT Monitor stands ready to support States Parties navigating reporting challenges and regularly provides bilateral feedback on States Parties' reporting practices. The Monitor has developed several resources on this topic, including the ATT Monitor's country profiles and its Arms Transfers Dashboard, and has organized and contributed to ATT reporting workshops and clinics.
d	Supports the creation of the Informal Sounding Board Group, per the modalities in Annex 1.	Support. The ATT Monitor looks forward to contributing to this group as a civil society organisation with specific expertise on the topics within the Group's mandate, given its relevant technical expertise on reporting and transparency.
e	Encourages the Secretariat to continue reporting briefings and Q&A sessions.	Support. Control Arms and the ATT Monitor remain available and ready to support these initiatives, wherever feasible.
f	Requests the Secretariat examine the feasibility of a dedicated website space for states willing to share their Cabinet/Parliament reports.	Support
g	Encourages States Parties to volunteer presentations at the CSP13 WGTR meeting on Audit inquiries.	Support
h	Notes progress on the online reporting tool / Information Exchange Platform assessment	Support
i	Encourages regional, sub-regional, and bilateral meetings to facilitate the exchange of information on diversion.	Support
j	Endorses the WGTR mandate for CSP12 to CSP13 (Annex 2).	Support



Working Group on Treaty Universalization - Co-Chairs' Report to CSP12
([ATT/CSP12.WGTU/2026/CHAIR/855/Conf.Rep](#)) - Agenda Item 7 and currently scheduled for morning of Wednesday 26 February 2026

Status Updates

Two additional states, Vanuatu and Ecuador, have joined the ATT, bringing the total of 118 States. Twenty-five signatory states have yet to ratify. The lowest participation is still in Asia and Oceania, where only 23% of States and 47% of States have joined as ATT State parties.

Activities to promote the ATT universalization

Since CSP11, the Co-Chairs efforts focused on:

- Engaging with underrepresented regions, such as the consultations during the First Committee of UNGA with non-States parties and signatory states, particularly from Asia-Pacific and Africa,
- Raising awareness and fostering conversations, such as the Wilton Park Conference on “Advancing the ATT: The road to a Strategy”,
- Parliamentary and youth engagement, such as the 151st Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly.

Implementation of WGTU workplan

During the Working Groups on Treaty Universalization, perspectives from underrepresented regions were shared. For example, the:

- *Pacific Islands Forum* emphasized the importance of adapting international norms to local context, such as the geographic vastness and limited capacities of states.
- *Regional Center on Small Arms (RECSA)* in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Region shared the [Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#). Although only 2/15 members are ATT States Parties, RECSA reports a promising positive momentum towards joining the Treaty.
- *Forum on disarmament and development* in Sri Lanka and South Asia identified structural and political challenges such as maritime issues, competing policy priorities, general sensitivity of international security discussions in advancing universalization.

There was strong support for “regional champions” and civil society actors in the work on ATT universalization.

Ratification/accession and national domestication practices

The IPU emphasized the central role of parliaments in overcoming stalled ratification/accession and legislators in shaping legitimacy and implementation frameworks. This is evident through the work of Gambia, the Philippines, and Angola towards joining the ATT.

Moving forward

Stakeholders call for committing to a strategic approach to universalization, so that it is closely aligned with implementation support through model legislation, regional workshops, and technical assistance. To rally support for universalization, States Parties must be able to demonstrate the tangible benefits of ATT membership, such as peer learning and technical assistance, and overall strive to improve quality and sustainability of engagement beyond just quantity. Since the WGTU workplan expires at the end of CSP13, it is critical to sustain universalization efforts beyond CSP12 and integrate them into the ATT 5-year Strategy. This would enable building a more coherent strategy that connects universalization to outreach, accession, implementation efforts, and capacity-building initiatives.