

## **Arms Trade Treaty Preparatory Committee 13-17 February 2012 Summary Report: Plenary Session: Morning- 15 February 2012**

**Bangladesh, Burundi, Uruguay, Poland, Qatar, Czech Republic, Mexico, Pakistan, Syria, Belarus, Ireland, Australia, Senegal, Denmark, Iran, Zambia, Ghana, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Niger, Ecuador, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Colombia and Venezuela** took to the floor to express their views and concerns regarding the Chairman's Draft Paper.

The issue of "consensus" continued to provoke diverse exchanges among delegates. Several States agreed with the Chairman's provisional agenda on procedural matters, including the use of consensus only on substantive matters and the approval of the final text (**EU, Mexico, CARICOM, Bangladesh, Burundi, Uruguay, Australia, Pakistan, Zambia, Ghana, Niger, Ecuador**). However, several States recommended that consensus be applied on all aspects of the decision making process (**Syria, Belarus, Qatar, Iran**). All delegations expressed the view that transparency and cooperation be the basis for continued negotiations.

On scope, most delegates recommended the broad inclusion of 7+1+1, or small arms, light weapons, components and ammunition (**Bangladesh, Burundi, Mexico, Senegal, Philippines, CARICOM, Niger, Ecuador, Colombia**). In regard to transfers, most delegates recommended a comprehensive list of transfers, while various states also suggested the prohibition of transfers to non-state actors (**Ecuador, Zimbabwe**).

In regard to implementation, most delegations agreed on the principles of universality, transparency and disclosure. Several delegates expressed support for mandatory reporting (**CARICOM**), while others supported voluntary reporting (**Zimbabwe**). Various States recommended that reports should be kept for 20 years (**Mexico, CARICOM**), the creation of a secretariat (**CARICOM**) and a database for all States to share information related to denied requests for arms transfers (**Philippines, CARICOM**). Many delegations voiced the need for a provision that would facilitate international assistance to ensure effective implementation (**Philippines, CARICOM, Ecuador**). Several delegates recommended tying the Treaty's entry into force to the number of States having ratified the treaty (**Philippines**), suggesting a range from 30 to 60 as a necessary minimum (**CARICOM**). However, **Ecuador** disagreed stating that any number would be arbitrary.

All delegations spoke about the expertise added by the presence of NGOs. Several States recommended increasing NGO participation (**Bangladesh, Senegal, Burundi, EU, Poland, Denmark, Zambia, Ghana, Niger**). However, several other states recommended limiting NGO participation (**Pakistan**), including restricting NGO statements to specified times and sub-organisations (**Morocco**).