



Current Situation Related to the Arms Trade Treaty

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Feb. 26, 2014

Introduction

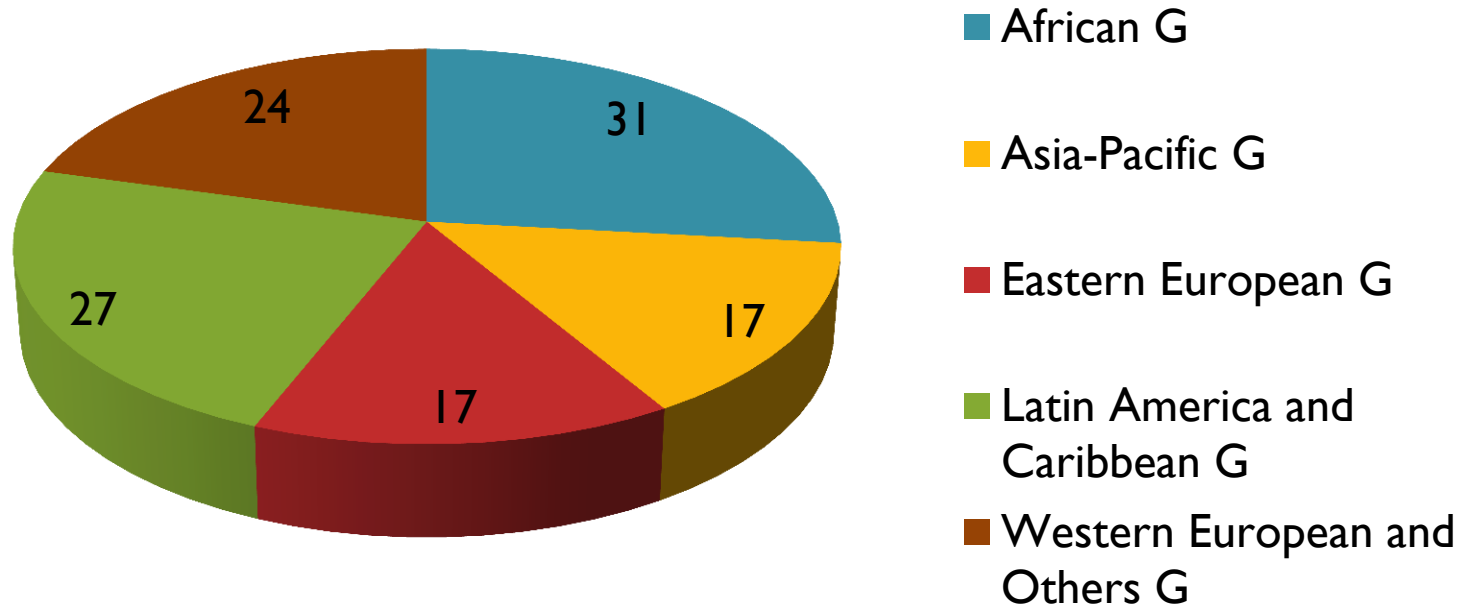
- Unregulated or illicit arms trade causes devastating human suffering.
- The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is the first legally binding international agreement to regulate international trade in conventional arms.
- The objective is to set common international standards for regulating the international trade in conventional arms, and to prevent the illicit trade in conventional arms and their diversion.
- Legitimate security interests to acquire conventional arms to exercise the right to self-defense is respected.

- At the ATT High Level Meeting last September, Foreign Minister Kishida called for early entry into force and signatures/ratifications by as many countries as possible including major arms trading countries.
- With a view to its early conclusion, Japan is preparing for the submission of the Treaty to the Diet for its consideration and approval.
- Japan is determined to keep playing an active role as a co-author country with a view to early entry into force and effective implementation.



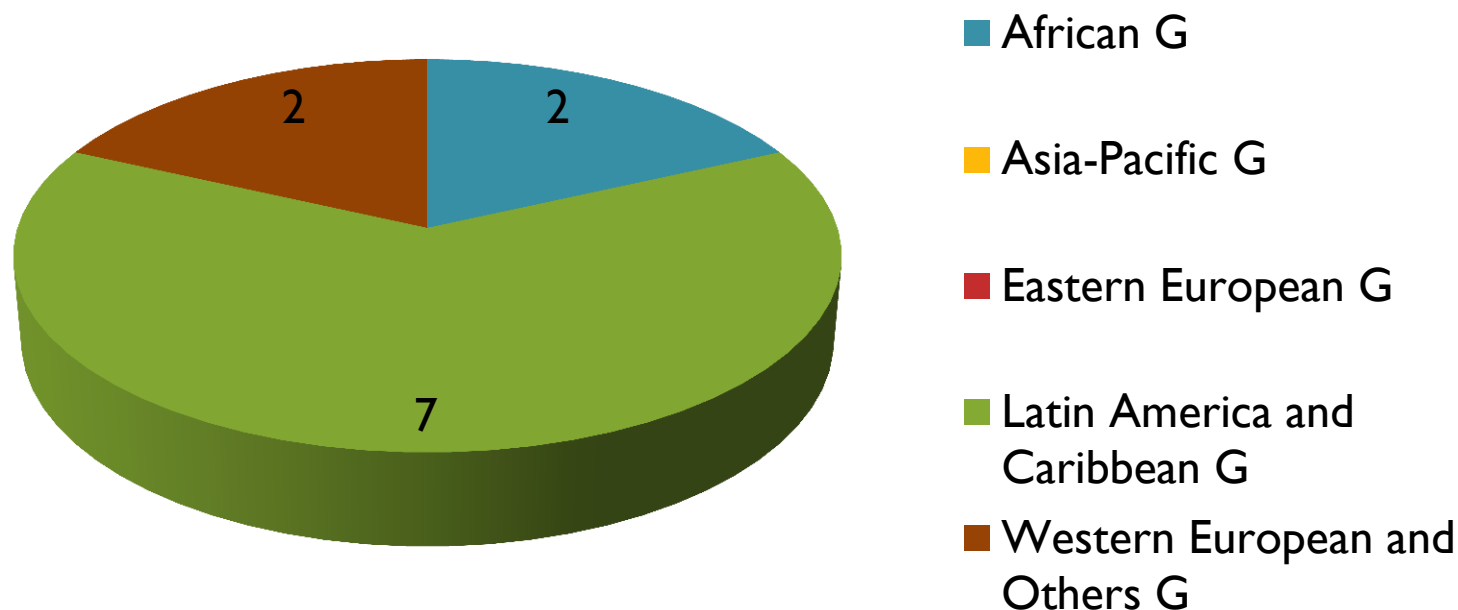
Current Status-116 Signatures

by UN Regional Groups



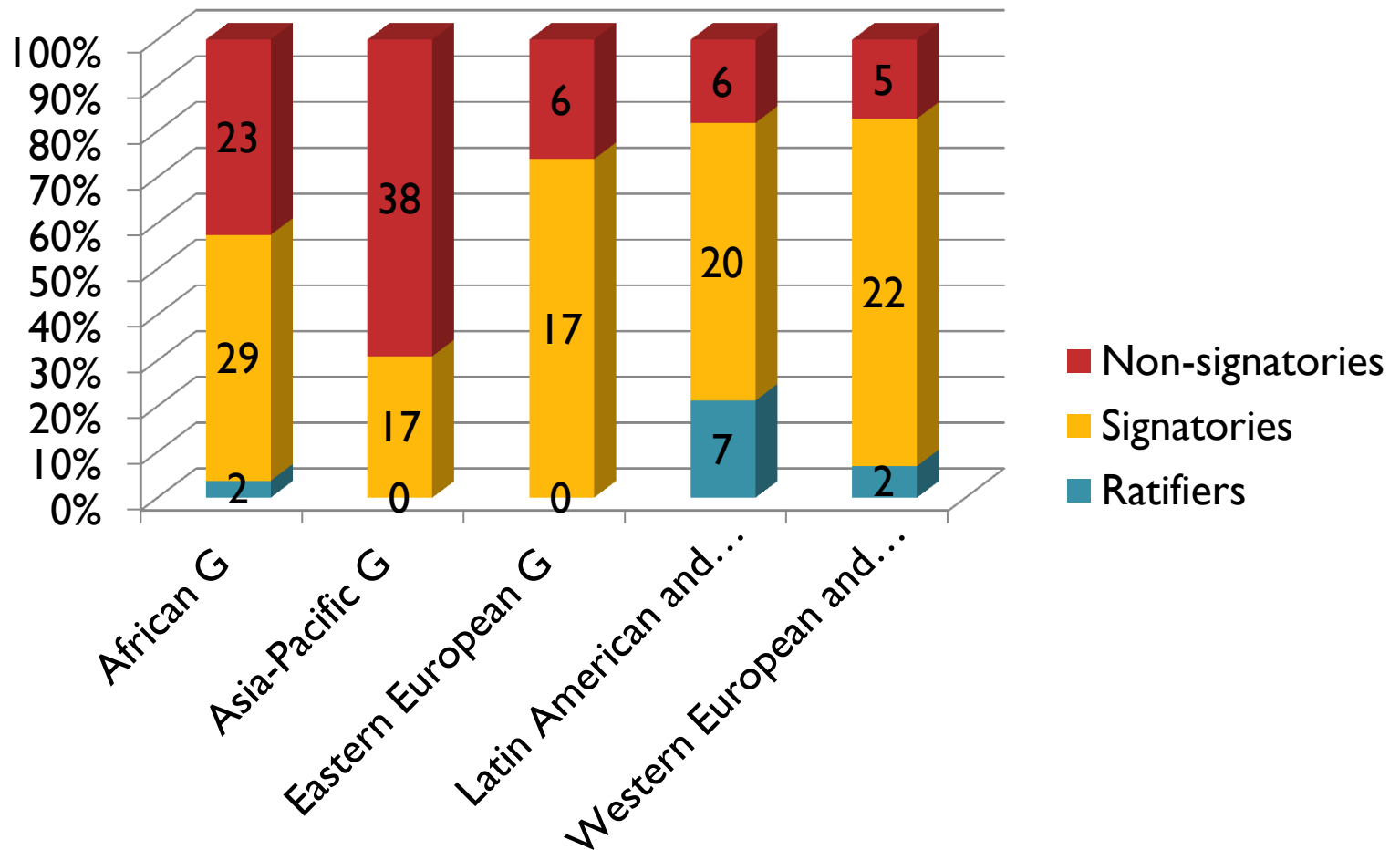
Current Status- I I Ratifications

By UN Regional Groups



Ratifiers: Mali, Nigeria; Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago; Iceland, Norway

Current Status-Participation Rates



Importance of ATT for Asia

- Asia is the trade powerhouse of the world
- Absence of regional agreements on arms transfer regulation in Asia
- Adherence to the ATT benefits the importing States Parties by enhancing their credibility vis-à-vis exporting States Parties
- Enhanced transparency in arms transfers to the region through reporting mechanism
- Minimize the risk that weapons exported to the region undermine regional security

Treaty's Scope (Art. 2)

- Seven offensive arms plus small arms and light weapons:



- Obligations of transfer prohibition (Art.6) and export assessment (Art.7) are applied to Ammunitions and Parts/Components.
- Covered activities
Export, Import, Transit/Trans-shipment, & Brokering
- ✓ The ATT does not apply to the international arms movement by a State Party for its use in case the ownerships of arms remain unchanged.

Treaty's Principal Requirements (I)

- General Implementation (Art. 5)
 - States Parties shall establish a national control system, control list, national authority, and point of contact.
- Transfer Prohibitions (Art. 6)
 1. UN Security Council arms embargos;
 2. Relevant international obligations bore by States Parties;
 3. If States Parties have knowledge that the arms would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes specified by this Treaty.

Treaty's Principal Requirements (2)

- Export Assessment (Art. 7)
 - Assess the potential that the conventional arms/items:
 - (a) would contribute to or undermine peace and security;
 - (b) could be used for committing or facilitating international humanitarian and human rights laws, terrorism, and transnational organized crimes.
 - *If there is an overriding risk of any of the negative consequences, export shall not be authorized.*

Treaty's Principal Requirements (3)

- Import (Art. 8)
 - Regulate, where necessary, imports of conventional arms. e.g. import systems
- Transit/Trans-shipment (Art.9)
 - Regulate, where necessary and feasible, the transit/trans-shipment of conventional arms in accordance with relevant international law
- Brokering (Art. 10)
 - Regulate brokering of conventional arms. e.g. brokers registry, authorization system

Treaty's Principal Requirements (4)

- Diversion (Art. 11)
 - Take measures to prevent the diversion of conventional arms
- Reporting (Art. 13)
 - Submit an annual report on export and import data to the Secretariat.
- International Assistance (Art. 16)
 - Provide legal, capacity-building, and technical or financial assistance
 - United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulations (UNSCAR)

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/UNSCAR/>

The Way Ahead

- Early entry into force
- 1st Conference of States Parties
- Secretariat: candidacies put forward by Austria(Vienna), Switzerland(Geneva), and Trinidad and Tobago(Port of Spain)
- Possible collaboration with the Wassenaar Arrangement