

ATT MONITOR

Civil society perspectives
on the ATT Working Group
and Preparatory Committee
meeting, 26-29 April 2022

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IN THIS ISSUE

- 1 The horrific harms of selling arms: a report from the ATT intersessional meetings



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THE HORRIFIC HARMS OF SELLING ARMS

Allison Pytlak and Laura Varella | Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

The world is awash in weapons. This observation is, sadly, not by any means a new one but does feel particularly prescient right now. As states and civil society met in Geneva last week for the most recent round of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) meetings, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) published its [annual report](#) on military spending. In the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, military expenditure reached a record level high of US \$2.1 trillion. Some of the main drivers of that growth are owing to military budget increases among states that were already big spenders such as Russia, China, and India, but also to some sizable increases from a small handful of states that had otherwise been quite consistent—Australia, Iran, Japan, and Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the military aid and arms transfers to Ukraine over the last several weeks are occurring at unprecedented levels and being approved by some states at an expedited pace. This is raising [questions](#) from some as to how diligently arms transfer risk assessments are being conducted. Others have [noted](#) that history has shown us how sending arms to a warring party can contribute to exacerbating and prolonging conflict, and those weapons may fall into illicit circulation during or after the conflict. War profiteering was a central message of activists participating in the #StopLockheedMartin global days of action that occurred from 21-28 April, as the ATT meetings were opening. The [website](#) of the organisers notes that, “Lockheed Martin’s revenue from arms deals in 2020 was USD \$65 billion. It’s an unbelievable amount of money based on an horrific amount of harm to our planet and her peoples.”

It was in this context that from 26-29 April the ATT’s three working groups and a preparatory committee (PrepCom) for the Treaty’s upcoming annual conference were convened in a hybrid format from Geneva. The overall tone of the discussions was fairly technical and unlike other disarmament and arms control forums, oddly devoid of many political statements about the Ukraine conflict. While politicisation has been

detrimental to progress in some of these forums, or has been instrumentalised to help achieve other objectives, it is also important to recognise that the work to control arms and prevent humanitarian suffering does not occur in a vacuum.

What did come through clearly as an urgent and substantive concern from both civil society and states is the decline in transparency and in particular, *meaningful* transparency. The increase in private national reporting, coupled with declining rates of compliance with ATT reporting obligations and the challenges posed by data aggregation are collectively undermining the Treaty’s transparency aims and objectives. “As a consequence, there is now less information available on the global arms trade than in previous years,” observed an expert participant at last week’s meetings.

Our report below provides more information on this and other topics.

WORKING GROUP ON EFFECTIVE TREATY IMPLEMENTATION (WGETI)

Sub-working group on articles 6 and 7

Discussion in this sub-working group (SWG) continued to focus largely on the Voluntary Guide that is being developed to assist states parties in implementing articles 6 and 7. The Guide contains information about how states parties interpret and apply some of the main legal concepts of those articles, as based on a survey conducted in 2021. The SWG’s facilitator, Ambassador Ignacio Sanchez de Lerin of Spain, had made [edits to the version](#) of the Guide that was presented during the February 2022 meeting and time was spent in this meeting reacting to that. This activity has been ongoing since the previous meeting cycle and has come under some criticism mainly over the risk of redefining core legal concepts and a lack of clarity or purpose for the document, as well as the fact that there was a low number of responses to the survey, including from states parties, non-states parties, and civil society.

Some of these views surfaced again in the April meeting. Ireland, Panama, and Switzerland expressed that there is no need to define concepts such as genocide and crimes against humanity in the Voluntary Guide, as these are already well-rooted in international law. They would prefer to include relevant international instruments as references. In relation to what constitutes “knowledge” at the time of authorisation, Ireland drew attention to the difference between “actual knowledge” and “constructive knowledge”, underlying in accordance with the ICRC’s position that constructive knowledge is sufficient for article 6(3) prohibitions to apply. Ireland drew attention to the difference between actual knowledge and constructive knowledge, which aligned with the ICRC’s position that constructive knowledge is sufficient for Article 6(3) prohibitions to apply. The United States (US) recalled that during the ATT negotiations, it was understood that the minimum states are required to do is to apply an actual knowledge standard. Panama suggested adding to the current list of international relevant instruments states contained in the Guide, by including the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Forced Disappearances and the Exploitation of Prostitution.

WILPF did not deliver an intervention to the April meeting of this SWG but has in past also **raised concerns and offered expert inputs** on this issue.

Maya Brehm of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delivered a **presentation** on “Article 6.3: Knowledge and related terms”. The presentation was centered on the practical application of articles 6 and 7 with a focus on genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The ICRC has recommended that the ATT states parties adopt a broad scope of war crimes in the application of Article 6(3). Ms. Brehm made reference to the resources that ICRC has developed.

The ICRC suggested focusing the guide on practical experiences. It suggested that such a guide could have contextualised case studies that illustrate how state parties address challenges, as these are useful to all states parties to establish the highest possible common standard for the

international trade of conventional weapons. The ICRC also said it would welcome if the Voluntary Guide was framed as a living document, with a possibility to add new insights on an open-ended basis. Argentina stressed that when identifying international law applicable there is a need to clarify that it is only applicable to states that are bound to the specific international agreement under reference.

Control Arms offered some reactions to the updated Voluntary Guide, including in relation to the fact that it does not clearly indicate that the information collected in Chapter 1 consists of survey responses provided by anonymous stakeholders, and pointed out that for key concepts which do not have existing or accepted legal definitions, the responses provided are not deemed to provide sufficient guidance.

Japan and China warned against the Voluntary Guide creating new norms and standards. Argentina, Ghana, and the US pointed out that not all ATT states parties are also party to the different instruments and conventions under reference in the Guide. Argentina stressed that when identifying international law applicable there is a need to clarify that it is only applicable to states that are bound to the specific international agreement under reference.

The State of Palestine highlighted the importance of jus cogens rules, which apply independently of the ATT. Palestine gave examples of serious violations of internationally recognised humanrights, and suggested adding several to the list contained in the Voluntary Guide.

The Republic of Korea (ROK) shared about their system to comply with UN arms embargoes.

Argentina described a new national project linking the use of firearms with gender-based violence (GBV), with a view to designing preventive measures to reduce the risk of GBV. Maat for Peace, Mexico, and Panama all highlighted the use of small arms and light weapons by organised crime.

Control Arms, ASER, and the European Union (EU) referenced directly the war in Ukraine, and highlighted the relevance of ATT articles 6

and 7. The EU and Control Arms said a rigorous application of those articles should prevent any weapons or equipment from reaching Russia where they might facilitate the commission of war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL). Control Arms stressed that equal rigour still needs to be applied when exporting to Ukraine, and encouraged states to exchange about this more.

Sub-working group on article 9

This SWG is facilitated by Mr. Rob Wensley of South Africa and was held over two days with two main agenda items.

The first agenda item was focused on options and common practice for regulating the transit and trans-shipment of arms by sea. It opened with a presentation from Dr. Julia Hörnig on “Transit and Transshipment of Arms by Sea—a Transport Law Perspective”. The presentation included an overview of relevant private law on transfers as well as two relevant regulatory frameworks: the Firearms Protocol and the Wassenaar Agreement.

Dr. Hörnig highlighted that the ATT does not define trans-shipment. A useful reference in this regard can be the User’s Guide to EU Common Position 944 of 2008 (CFSP). There is also a 1991 UN Convention on Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade that would apply to storage, loading, and unloading.

In an intervention, Recherche Documentation Juridique Africaine stressed that it is important to train crew but noted however that major shipping companies do not provide for this.

France stated that transit and trans-shipment by sea is extremely complex and an area governed by a patchwork of regulations. It explained that trans-shipment in French ports requires an authorisation beforehand, delivered by the customs agency after which agents will oversee document controls. Private actors require an authorisation in order to engage in transit and trans-shipment activities. France described some of the activities that it engages in with private actors, to better sensitise them.

Argentina shared that MERCOSUR Decision No. 2 of 1994 adopted an agreement named “Transport for dangerous goods in MERCOSUR”, which also applies to air, land, as well as maritime transport. This agreement identifies dangerous goods, as well as the transport and the training requirements for drivers and carriers.

Peru pointed out that article 9 is vital to preventing diversion and implementing the Treaty. Peru further stressed that communication amongst all actors, and training, is key.

The second agenda item focused more on the role of the private sector, including arms manufacturers/industry and shipping companies and agencies, in the transit and trans-shipment. It opened with a presentation from Richard Patterson of the Fair Trade Group. He outlined some of the specific challenges involved in the import and export of arms and ammunition, and emphasised a need for collaboration between government and private sector.

Sub-working group on article 11

This SWG considered three agenda items: the role of importing states in preventing diversion; post-delivery cooperation; and the role of the private sector and civil society. It is currently being facilitated by Stela Petrovic of Serbia.

Switzerland highlighted that importing licences are an effective way to mitigate diversion, as well as issuing delivery notifications. Regarding post-delivery cooperation, Switzerland highlighted that since 2012, it has carried out 54 verifications in many countries. Good cooperation and communication between importing states and Swiss authorities were crucial to achieving that. It stressed the importance of confidence building measures between exporting and importing states, and the role of cooperation in mitigating diversion risks. Switzerland also noted that the private sector can adopt measures to prevent weapons from being diverted, which was echoed by Mexico.

Ireland complimented the side event held in the previous day organised by Germany, Switzerland, and Canada on the topic of diversion. It echoed Switzerland’s approach of post-delivery

cooperation and expressed support for the work of civil society and private companies. Germany also referred to the side event in its remarks to this meeting.

El Salvador has established its own process to prevent diversion. It explained that the Ministry of Defence has warehouses where all weapons are stockpiled when they arrive in El Salvador until they reach the end user. It further stressed that private companies can also contribute to the prevention of diversion of weapons.

Romania provided information about its national mechanisms to avoid diversion and shared practices regarding the licences required for importing military goods. Cameroon stated that they also have specific rules for acquiring weapons from exporting countries, and that the control of stockpiles are managed according to specific procedures. It further noted that cooperation is an essential issue and that it should be clearly discussed in future ATT meetings. Georgia noted that it has taken appropriate measures according to its national law, which is in compliance with international law.

Mexico stated that it has a centralised control system to avoid diversion. It recognised that the issue is a serious problem in Latin America and the Caribbean, and that it had partnered with the EU in a project to foster effective implementation of the ATT. This project allowed for the training of officials and to learn about best practices. It also noted that priority is being given to a national registry of weapons and monitoring stockpiles.

Similarly, Peru observed that the illicit trade of weapons has been a serious threat for it. As a result Peru has increased controls recently. Peru stressed that cooperation between states is important, especially border states, in fighting the illicit trade of weapons. Peru encouraged the destruction of obsolete weapons and components to avoid diversion.

France explained some of its national measures, explaining that import requests require a licence from the Ministry of Customs following a consultation with other ministries, such as defence or foreign affairs. It also added that sanctions by

the EU help prevent diversion. France reiterated that the role of custom authorities is essential, as they control flows and prevent illicit goods into the country.

Argentina recalled that, in the context of its presidency of CSP6, it submitted a working document entitled “Transparency and the role of information in preventing diversion” which was adopted by the states parties. It further commented on its national mechanisms for post-shipment control and recognised the important role of civil society and the private sector in warning about diversion.

The EU stated that collaboration between both importing and exporting states is key to prevent diversion and it looks forward to the first meeting of the Diversion and Information Exchange Forum (DIEF) at CSP8.

Côte d'Ivoire shared about its relevant national measures, for instance marking weapons and the destruction of obsolete weapons. The ROK shared its practices regarding licensing, marking, tracing and keeping weapons, as well as its electronic data management system.

The UK recognised that this is an important area for coordination and added that it considers the risk of diversion in their exports. It commented on the role of civil society and the private sector, stating that they have an important role in informing and guiding practices, in addition to formulating ideas to prevent diversion.

China stated it has always taken measures to prevent diversion and shared some of its practices, for instance requiring that the importing state issue a certificate committing to not transfer the weapons to other parties without asking for authorisation from China. China also stated that exporting states should fulfil their obligation to prevent illicit diversion.

Control Arms stated that the delivery notifications from the importing state and delivery verification certificates are not merely an administrative exercise, but an essential part of the process of ensuring that weapons have reached their intended, legitimate end-user. Control Arms

also welcomed the discussion on post-delivery cooperation, highlighting that post-delivery verification initiatives should be carried out with the full cooperation of the importing state and on the basis of a no re-export undertaking.

WORKING GROUP ON TREATY UNIVERSALISATION (WGTU)

Dumisami Dladla, Head of the ATT Secretariat, presented an [update on the status](#) of ratifications and accessions. He stated that the Treaty has recently achieved 111 state parties, as the Philippines have ratified it in March.

Ambassador Göbel of Germany, President of the forthcoming Eight Conference of States Parties (CSP8), briefly spoke about the efforts taken to encourage the universalisation of the treaty, including the resolutions in the UNGA First Committee and UN General Assembly, and outreach to seventeen states.

Argentina, Ireland, Japan, Peru, Mexico, China, Panama, Palestine, Malaysia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, and the EUn welcomed the Philippines as the first ASEAN state to join the Treaty. The Philippines highlighted that the process of ratification and accession was long and arduous and it looks forward to sharing experience with other states that are in the process of ratifying the ATT. Malawi stated that it has started the process of ratifying the ATT and is likely to complete it in the near future.

The Gambia reiterated its commitment to complete remaining items for full accession and membership of the ATT. Sierra Leone noted that the importance of universalisation could not be overstated, because it would positively contribute to responsible arms transfer by promoting transparency and accountability in the global arms trade, as well as global peace and security and create better conditions for sustainable development.

Palestine expressed concern that major arms exporting states are not yet parties to the Treaty and called them to do so. It reminded that at a minimum, states need to respect and ensure respect for IHL in all circumstances. It further

stressed that arms control and disarmament education is an important tool to advance in the universalisation of the treaty, and the media has a crucial role to play in promoting a favourable public opinion towards the ATT humanitarian purpose. Ireland and Panama echoed the suggestion of utilising the media to promote the treaty.

Argentina stated that the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) carried out under the auspices of the Human Rights Council is an important place to address the issue of arms trade in relation to human rights. It stressed that in its last UPR cycle, it made a call for all countries that have not yet done so to join the Treaty. In the same sense, Panama noted that it recommended under the UPR that Timor-Leste, Venezuela, and Somalia ratify the ATT.

Japan stated that it continues to be engaged in promoting universalisation both on the regional and international level and mentioned a Roundtable on Universalisation in the Asia-Pacific Region that it organised in partnership with Control Arms as an example of its efforts in this regard.

Peru also underlined initiatives that it has been carrying out in Latin America to encourage states from the region to join the Treaty, and it stressed the importance of the Treaty in reducing human suffering. It also called exporting and importing states to join the treaty as soon as possible.

Mexico highlighted that small arms cause unnecessary deaths in the region and that illicit traffic must stop to put an end to this tendency. It expressed its support for building up synergies and cooperation between different regimes in the area of arms control, and expressed support to the participation of civil society and academia.

Mauritania suggested the issue of “ghost guns” should be included in the context of the Treaty’s activities, as they are a phenomenon of concern due to their easy and low cost manufacture, in addition to the difficulties in tracking them because of the absence of serial numbers.

China stated that it has been supporting the universalisation of the Treaty, but noted that some major arms exporting countries have not yet joined. It called on states to accede to the Treaty

and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance for capacity building, financial, and technological support.

Nigeria underlined that the overall success of the Treaty depends on states that have not yet become parties. It stressed that universalisation would provide capacity to curb negative effects of diversion in Nigeria and the East African region.

Malaysia, a signatory states, expressed its commitment to ratifying the Treaty and noted it is working with all national stakeholders to achieve this goal. It stressed that as a signatory, Malaysias subscribes to the ATT's provisions and ensuring its domestic legislation is in full compliance with ATT obligations. It also noted that training and workshops organised by civil society as well as by the EU ATT-Outreach Programme have been instrumental in sharing information on ATT implementation.

The Control Arms Coalition described the several recent universalisation activities it and its members have undertaken in several regions. ASER stressed that there is still work to be done to achieve the universalisation of the treaty. It stressed that especially articles 6 and 7 need to be implemented properly and that it is necessary that States commit to the fulfilment of IHRL and IHL.

The Global Coalition for Limitation of Armaments highlighted the role of civil society as implementing partners of the ATT. It also expressed support to Palestine's suggestion of disseminating the ATT through media, and the Republic of Korea's suggestion to translate it to local languages.

WORKING GROUP ON TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING (WGTR)

The April meeting of the WGTR featured several presentations about the state of ATT reporting and discussion in relation to other agenda items. The meeting was facilitated jointly by the co-chairs of the WGTR, Grisselle del Carmen Rodriguez Ramirez of Panama and Sabine Visser of the Netherlands.

Sarah Parker of the ATT Secretariat provided a [presentation](#) on the status of reporting. She explained that 86 ATT states parties have

submitted an initial report and that two of those had been received since the February WGTR meeting. There are 24 reports outstanding. Ms. Parker explained that 21 states parties have submitted private initial reports. There has been an overall decline in the rate of annual reporting, although since the February 2022 meeting a few additional reports have been submitted. The trend to private reporting has also grown, to extent that more states kept their 2021 annual reports private than public.

Rachel Stohl of the Stimson Center delivered a [presentation](#) titled "Taking stock of ATT reporting and identifying opportunities to enhance future reporting efforts". This included an overview of transparency challenges, reporting challenges, and recommendations. A complementary presentation was offered by Carina Solmirano of the Control Arms' ATT Monitor "ATT annual reporting trends". Her presentation reinforced the others but also described how the quality of information has become overly aggregated and less useful for analysis and for transparency.

Dr. Paul Holtom of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research looked more closely at this issue in his [presentation](#), "Aggregation of Data in Annual Reports". He provided examples of how information contained in the ATT annual reports is being aggregated, or that some reports use a "mixed approach" in which a lot of detail is provided on some categories and none on others.

Following the presentations and across agenda items, there were interventions from a few delegations.

Romania announced that has recently updated its Initial Report, using the revised voluntary templates. Argentina again referenced the national survey it is developing to identify categories related to gender and GBV, and noted that doing so may assist in future efforts to include these topics within ATT reporting.

Barbados stressed that end-use certifications and firearms tracing efforts are critical for preventing diversion and suggested including reporting on firearms tracing efforts within the annual report template.

Spain proposed creating a Group of Friends on reporting or hosting an instructional workshop about how to complete reports, a point supported by South Africa. Belgium clarified the reasons why there is some aggregation of data in its national annual reports. The UK noted that there is not any coordination with other similar reporting mechanisms, such as the UN Register on Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and asked if the ATT Secretariat could work with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs in this regard. Sweden also suggested including a voluntary annex that could include information on exports but done so in a way to increase transparency in ATT reporting without compromising commercial and national security interests.

Belgium, in its capacity as the chair of the recently established Dief, encouraged states to prepare accordingly for the Dief's first meeting which will take place in August as part of CSP8. The Dief has not met since it was established during CSP6 due to the pandemic and inability of delegates to meet in-person. He reminded that the purpose of the Dief is to talk about real or suspected cases of diversion, and to not offer general positions or measures.

In relation to the agenda item on the IT platform, South Africa noted that information on national points of contact (PoC) is available on the restricted part of the website and should be moved to a public part of the site. This would enable non-governmental or international organisations to have better access to the right people for the purposes of outreach or event planning.

During this meeting the co-chairs presented a revised version of the FAQ-style document that assists states parties with reporting (available in the WGTR meeting's draft agenda). Their intention is to present this to the CSP8 for adoption. Palestine offered some suggestions and edits. The co-chairs have also presented a new draft mandate for the WGTR to focus on in the coming period. No comments to that were provided in the room. WILPF welcomes that the new mandate includes further consideration of gender and GBV within the context of ATT reporting.

CSP8 PREPCOM

The CSP8 President, Ambassador Göbel of Germany chaired the second CSP8 informal preparatory meeting.

The President gave an update about informal consultations conducted thus far regarding the priority theme for CSP8 on "post shipment controls". He recalled that a second workshop on this topic was held earlier in the week and that the discussions pointed to the need for further work to explore the implementation of post-shipment controls. He informed that, as a starting point, a paper summarising the key findings and a toolkit for implementation of PSCs will be presented at CSP8.

Dumisani Dladla made a presentation on the current status of the ATT finances. He explained that in 2022 only 87 per cent of the total budget was received to date, which means that over 13 per cent of the 2022 budget remains uncovered. He stated that the ATT is creating an annual deficit and the implication is that liquidity challenges will materialise in the medium term if outstanding contributions remain unpaid (since 2015, half a million dollars have been accumulated in outstanding contributions). Mr. Dladla also noted that although financial arrangements are now possible under the Financial Rule 8(1)d adopted by CSP7, no formal request has been submitted so far.

The EU, Mexico, and the UK reacted to the presentation. Mexico stated it was negatively surprised that no funds have been received to date via the Reserve Fund. It also expressed concern over the fact that no delegation had asked for financial arrangements. The UK echoed that by stating that many countries have worked collectively to create this tool to help solving cash flow problems and that if states do not pay in time and in full, they will have to start reducing costs. The European Union also urged states to pay in full and on time.

The chairpersons of each of the three working groups presented the results of discussion from their respective meetings, as well as next steps to prepare for decisions that need to be taken at CSP8.

Few delegations responded to the updates from the working groups. Paraguay congratulated regional and subregional initiatives to fight problems resulting from illegal arms trade. It shared that it has approved domestic legislation on munitions but is having problems implementing it. An issue that needs to be addressed is the training of officials who carry out inspections in general. Regarding the ATT, Paraguay recognised that two reports are pending, and justified the delay due to an update on the legislation and the rotation in staff. Despite that, it reiterated its commitment to transparency.

Brazil stated that it has internalised norms related to the arms trade by adopting relevant national legislation. It had also adopted other measures, such as the integration of its national control system. Brazil is interested in taking part in the first meeting of the DIF in August.

The ATT Secretariat provided an update on its project to support ATT implementation. The project, made possible by the financial support from the EU, is focused in three main areas: capacity building of ATT national points of contact (NPCs), capacity building of local and regional ATT experts (the Expert Roster) and a database to match needs with resources. Following the presentation, Côte d'Ivoire expressed support for the project, as states that have encountered difficulties with ATT implementation will now be able to count on these initiatives.

In reference to the CSP8 agenda, the President referred to the suggestion from some delegations to review the implementation of priority themes of past CSPs. He had indicated after the February meeting that he would confer and consider carefully all inputs received, in relation to the draft agenda that has been tabled for CSP8.

In the course of doing so, he made three observations: (i) CSP decisions on proposals were based on priority themes framed in a manner that allowed such decisions to be carried forward by various work streams—for example, through the work plans of working groups; (ii) the Secretariat has started to present updates to the ATT Working Groups on the implementation of previous CSP meetings—for example, the gender participation presentation in the February meetings; and (iii)

there is a need to ensure there is a dedicated process, in line with the ATT Rules of Procedure, to facilitate discussions on topics that relate to the CSP agenda. This latter consideration is to be done to ensure that CSP agenda items come from a process, and can deliver proposals or recommendations for subsequent conferences.

Ambassador Göbel noted that it would not be ideal for the CSP8 agenda to be revised at this point and urged states parties to support the draft agenda as it was presented in February. The UK supported the President's conclusion. Control Arms stated that it was pleased to note that some of the CSP5 outputs on gender and gender-based violence are being taken up through working groups (for instance in the WGTR) and welcomed the attention to gender balance of delegations. It further welcomed the proposal to include past CSPs themes in the agenda and the creation of opportunities for ATT stakeholders to contribute to advancing this important work.

The PrepCom ended with a farewell and warm round of applause for Sarah Parker of the ATT Secretariat, who is leaving the Secretariat after many years of service.

OTHER

Throughout the week there were several interesting [side events](#) on a range of topics. Some of these have been reported on via the Control Arms [daily summaries](#). WILPF was pleased to join in a side event organised by the Small Arms Survey where it launched a new [briefing paper](#) considering the implementation of ATT article 7(4) on gender-based violence.

The Eighth Conference of States Parties will take place from 22-26 August 2022 in Geneva. WILPF will continue to post relevant documentation on its [webpage](#) for the conference.

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Reaching Critical Will is the disarmament programme of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the oldest women's peace organisation in the world. Reaching Critical Will works for disarmament and the prohibition of many different weapon systems; confronting militarism and military spending; and exposing gendered aspects of the impact of weapons and disarmament processes with a feminist lens. Reaching Critical Will also monitors and analyses international disarmament processes, providing primary resources, reporting, and civil society coordination at various UN-related forums.



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