



28 August 2019

CONTROL ARMS FOUNDATION OF INDIA (CAFI) POSITION PAPER & STATEMENT FOR CSP 5 IN GENEVA

AGENDA ITEM: IMPLEMENTATION

1. For the ATT to become a successful instrument, its implementation procedures need to develop accountability and verification of arms transfers to the States as well as to the Non-state actors (NSA). Transfers to NSAs should also be monitored against a strict criteria of stockpile safety to ensure such arms and ammunition are not diverted or sold in disregard of public safety. Stricter end-use verification standards of arms sales must be applied to non-state actors (NSA) even as they seek weapons for survival against the militaries in states that do not have democratic constitutions. In such case, the arms suppliers need to apply higher standards of export controls and end use verification. The ATT must explore ways that enable arms sales to be linked with promoting security sector governance in states with military-dominated political systems.
2. Considering the threats to the civil society from unaccountable arms trade and transfers, member states of the ATT must publically provide the following data:
 - (a) Survey of arms and ammunition seized by the state from the non-state actors and other criminal groups;
 - (b) Survey of illicit arms and ammunition manufacturing facilities on the territory of the State;
 - (c) Survey of national organisations with specialised capacities that are trained and dedicated to recovery of illicit arms; and
 - (d) Survey of legislative oversight processes and capacities for accountability of stockpile safety and compliance with ATT obligations. If Legislative oversight processes are professionally sound, then ATT will not be criticized for being intrusive or prescriptive of national legislations, police organisations or national regulatory procedures.
3. It is believed that the civil society organisations (CSO) in global south, who face the brunt of unverified arms trade and illicit transfers should be made stakeholders in implementing the Arms Trade Treaty. In this regard, capacities need to be built in CSOs in the global south to create public knowledge of the deleterious impact of illicit arms and unregulated arms transfers on sustainable development.

4. SDG Goal 16 is an important initiative to look into impact of conflict on gender based violence, which corresponds directly with the ATT's goals: to reduce human suffering especially on women and children. A regulated small arms trade should also obligate the state parties to create dedicated and specially organised capacities for recovery of illicit small arms and ammunition. Such small arms recovery units would become gender sensitive if women comprise half of its staff members.

For details contact:

Binalakshmi Nepram, Secretary General: Binalakshmi@gmail.com

Ravinder Pal Singh, Senior Advisor : ravi.singh.link@gmail.com

Control Arms Foundation of India, 3/15A, Jangpura B, New Delhi - 110 014, India
Website : www.cafi-online.org Phone: +91-11-46018541