President’s Non-Paper, 22 March 2013

United Nations Final Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty
New York, 18-28 March 2013

Draft of the Arms Trade Treaty

Submitted by the President of the Conference

Preamble

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations which, inter alia, seeks to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources,

Underlining the need to prevent combat and eradicate the illicit trade of in conventional arms and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market and or for unauthorized end use, including to individuals or groups who would commit terrorist acts,

Recognizing the legitimate political, security, economic and commercial interests of States in the international trade of in conventional arms,

Reaffirming the sovereign right and responsibility of any State to regulate and control conventional arms exclusively within its territory, pursuant to its own legal or constitutional systems,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development, and human rights, are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling the United Nations Disarmament Commission Guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of General Assembly resolution 46/36H of 6 December 1991,

Noting the contribution made by the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, as well as the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recognizing the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade of in conventional arms,

Bearing in mind that women and children are particularly affected in situations of civilians particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence, and recognising that acts of gender based violence may constitute violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law,
Recognizing also the challenges faced by victims of armed conflict and their need for adequate care, rehabilitation and social and economic inclusion,

Emphasizing that nothing in this Treaty prevents States from adopting additional and more rigorous measures consistent with the object and purpose of this Treaty,

Taking note of Mindful of the legitimate trade and lawful ownership, and use of certain conventional arms, inter alia, for recreational, cultural, historical, and sporting activities, and lawful ownership where such ownership and use are permitted and protected by law,

Recognizing the voluntary and active role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and civil society can play in raising awareness of furthering the object and purpose of this Treaty, and in supporting its implementation,

Acknowledging that regulation of the international trade of in conventional arms and preventing their diversion to the illicit market should not hamper international cooperation and legitimate trade of in materiel, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes.

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States Parties, in promoting the object and purpose of this Treaty and implementing its provisions, shall act in accordance with the following principles.

Determined to act in accordance with the following principles in promoting the object and purpose of this Treaty:

Principles

- The inherent right of all States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;

- The settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered in accordance with Article 2 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations;

- Refraining in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations in accordance with Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations;

- Non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State in accordance with Article 2 (7) of the Charter of the United Nations;

- Respecting and ensuring respect for international humanitarian law in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and respecting and ensuring respect for human rights, in accordance with, inter alia, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions;

- The responsibility of all States, in accordance with their respective international obligations, to effectively regulate and control the international trade of conventional arms, as well as the primary responsibility of all States in establishing and implementing their respective national export control systems;
- The respect for the legitimate interests of States to acquire conventional weapons for legitimate self-defence and peacekeeping and peace support operations and to produce, export, import and transfer conventional arms;

- Implementing this Treaty in a consistent, objective and non-discriminatory manner, while seeking to achieve its universality, consistently and effectively and in a universal and objective and non-discriminatory manner.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Object and Purpose

The object of this Treaty is for States Parties to:

- Establish the highest possible common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms;

- Prevent combat and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or for unauthorized end use, including to individuals or groups who would commit terrorist acts;

for the purpose of:

- Contributing to international and regional peace, security and stability;

- Preventing the international trade in conventional arms from contributing to human suffering; and Reducing human suffering;

- Promoting cooperation, transparency and responsible action by States Parties in the international trade in of conventional arms, thereby building confidence among States Parties.

Article 2
Scope

1. This Treaty shall apply to all conventional arms within the following categories: at a minimum:

   (a) Battle tanks;
   (b) Armoured combat vehicles;
   (c) Large-calibre artillery systems;
   (d) Combat aircraft;
   (e) Attack helicopters;
   (f) Warships;
   (g) Missiles and missile launchers; and
   (h) Small arms and light weapons

2. This Treaty shall apply to those activities of the international trade of in conventional arms comprising export, import, transit, trans-shipment and brokering, hereafter referred to as “transfer”.
3. This Treaty shall not apply to the international movement of conventional arms by, or on behalf of, a State Party or its agents for its use armed forces or law enforcement authorities operating outside its national territories, provided that the conventional arms remain under the that State Party’s ownership.

Article 3
Parts and Components

Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of parts and components to the extent necessary for that are in a form which provides the capability to assemble the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), and shall apply the provisions of Article 4 6 and Article 5 7 (3-7) prior to authorizing the export of those parts and components.

Article 4
Ammunition/Munitions

Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of ammunition/munitions fired, launched or delivered by for the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), and shall apply the provisions of Article 4 6 and Article 5 7 (3-7) prior to authorizing the export of such ammunition/munitions.

Article 3-5
General Implementation

1. Each State Party shall implement this Treaty in a consistent, objective and non-discriminatory manner, in accordance with light of the object and purpose of this Treaty.

2. The implementation of this Treaty shall not prejudice obligations undertaken with regard to other instruments. This Treaty shall not be cited as grounds for voiding contractual obligations under defence cooperation agreements concluded by States Parties to this Treaty.

3. Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system in order to implement the provisions of this Treaty, regulate the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1).

4. Each State Party is encouraged to apply the provisions of this Treaty to the broadest range of conventional arms. No national definition of any of the categories covered in Article 2 (1) shall cover less than the descriptions used in the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms at the time of entry into force of this Treaty, as defined on a national basis, and, at a minimum, based on relevant United Nations instruments. Each State Party shall publish its control list to the extent permitted by national law.

5. Each State Party shall take measures necessary to implement the provisions of this Treaty and shall designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system regulating the international transfer of conventional arms, covered under Article 2 (1).

6. Each State Party shall designate one or more national points of contact to exchange information on matters related to the implementation of this Treaty. A State Party shall notify the Secretariat, established under Article 16 18, of its national point(s) of contact and keep the information updated.
7. Each States Party involved in a transfer of conventional arms shall take measures to prevent the diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) to the illicit market or for unauthorized end use.

8. If a diversion of the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) is detected, the State or States Parties that made the detection are encouraged to notify the State or States Parties that could be affected by or involved in the diversion, to the extent permitted in by their national laws, without delay.

Article 4

Prohibitions

1. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if the transfer would violate its obligations under measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular arms embargoes.

2. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if the transfer would violate its relevant international obligations under international agreements to which it is a Party, in particular those relating to the transfer of, or illicit trafficking in, conventional arms.

3. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if it has knowledge at the time of authorization that the arms or items would be used for the purpose of facilitating the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes as defined by international agreements to which it is a Party, including constituting grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, or serious violations of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Article 5

Export and Export National Assessment

1. Each exporting State Party shall establish or update, as appropriate, and maintain a national control list of items that includes those categories covered under Articles 2 (1), Article 3 and Article 4 that fall within paragraph 1 to which the provisions of this Treaty shall apply, that shall include the items of this Article.

2. Each State Party, pursuant to its national laws, shall provide its national control list to the Secretariat, which shall make it available to other States Parties. States Parties are encouraged to make their control lists publicly available.

3. If the export is not prohibited under Article 4, each exporting State Party shall, in considering whether to authorize the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, under its jurisdiction, assess whether the conventional arms or items to be exported would contribute to or undermine peace and security.

4. Prior to authorization and pursuant to its national control system, the exporting State Party shall assess whether the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or the items covered under Article 3 or Article 4 to be exported could:

   (a) be used to commit or facilitate a serious violation of international humanitarian law;
(b) be used to commit or facilitate a serious violation of international human rights law; or

(c) be used to commit or facilitate an act constituting an offense under international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism to which the exporting State is a Party.

(d) be used to commit or facilitate an act constituting an offense under international conventions and protocols relating to transnational organized crime to which the exporting State is a Party;

5. In making the assessment, the exporting State Party shall apply the criteria set out in paragraph 2 of this Article consistently, and in an objective and non-discriminatory manner, taking into account relevant factors, including information provided by the importing State in accordance with Article 7 (1).

6. In assessing the criteria set out in paragraph 2 of this Article, the exporting State Party may also take into consideration the establishment of risk mitigation measures, including confidence-building measures and jointly developed and agreed programmes by the exporting and importing States.

7. If, after conducting the assessment called for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, and after considering the mitigation measures provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article, the exporting State Party finds that there is an overriding risk of any of the consequences under paragraph 2 of this Article, the exporting State Party shall not authorize the export.

8. In making this assessment, each exporting State Party, when considering the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), shall consider taking feasible measures, including joint actions with other States involved in the transfer, to avoid reducing the likelihood of the conventional arms:

(a) being diverted to the illicit market or for unauthorized end use;

(b) being used to commit or facilitate gender-based violence, or violence against civilians particularly women and children;

(c) being used for transnational organized crime;

(d) becoming subject to corrupt practices; or

(e) adversely impacting the development of the importing State, seriously undermining the socio-economic development of the importing State, taking into account its legitimate domestic and security defence needs.

**Article 6**

**Export**

1. Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1).

2. Each exporting State Party shall apply Article 4 and Article 5 in deciding whether to authorize the export under its jurisdiction of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1). Each State Party shall apply Articles 4, 6 and 5, 7 taking into account all relevant information.
9. Each exporting State Party shall take measures to ensure that all authorizations for the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), or items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, are detailed and issued prior to the export. Appropriate information about the authorization in question shall be made available to the importing State Party and, upon request, to the transit and trans-shipment State Parties, pursuant to its national laws.

10. If, after an authorization has been granted, an exporting State Party becomes aware of new relevant information that causes it to reassess that there is an overriding risk of any of the consequences under paragraph (4) of this Article, the State Party is encouraged to suspend or revoke the authorization.

8. Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of ammunition/munitions for the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), and shall apply the provisions of Article 4 and Article 5 (1-5) prior to authorizing the export of ammunition/munitions.

9. Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of parts and components, to the extent necessary, for the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), and shall apply the provisions of Article 4 and Article 5 (1-5) prior to authorizing the export of those parts and components.

Article 7.8 Import

1. Each importing State Party shall take measures to ensure that appropriate and relevant information is provided, upon request, pursuant to its national laws, to the exporting State Party to assist the exporting State Party in conducting its national export assessment under Article 5.7.

2. Each importing State Party shall take measures that will allow it to regulate, where necessary, imports under its jurisdiction of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1). Such measures may include national control lists or import systems. Each importing State Party shall also take measures to prevent the diversion of imported conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) to the illicit market or for unauthorized end use.

3. Each importing State Party may request information from the exporting State Party concerning any pending export authorizations where the importing State Party is the country of final destination.

Article 10.9 Transit or trans-shipment

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to regulate, where necessary and feasible, the transit or trans-shipment under its jurisdiction of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) through its territory in accordance with relevant international law.

2. Importing and exporting States Parties shall cooperate and exchange information, where feasible and upon request, with transit and trans-shipment States Parties, in order to mitigate the risk of diversion.
Article 10
Brokering

Each State Party shall take measures, pursuant to its national laws, to regulate brokering taking place under its jurisdiction for conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1). Such measures may include requiring brokers to register or obtain written authorization before engaging in brokering.

Article 11
Record keeping

1. Each State Party shall maintain national records, pursuant to its national laws and regulations, of its issuance of export authorizations or its actual exports of the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1).

2. Each State Party is encouraged to maintain records of conventional arms that are transferred to its territory as the final destination or that are authorized to transit or trans-ship territory under its jurisdiction.

3. Each State Party is encouraged to maintain records of conventional arms that are transferred, details of exporting State(s), importing State(s), transit and trans-shipment State(s) and end users, as appropriate.

4. Records shall be kept for a minimum of ten years, or longer if required by other international obligations applicable to the State Party.

Article 12
Reporting

1. Each State Party is encouraged to report to the Secretariat, when appropriate, any actions taken to address the diversion of conventional arms to the illicit market or for unauthorized end use.

2. Each State Party shall, within the first year after entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party, in accordance with Article 22, provide an initial report to the Secretariat of activities undertaken in order to implement this Treaty, including national laws, national control lists and other regulations and administrative measures. Each State Party shall report on any new activities undertaken in order to implement this Treaty, when appropriate. Reports shall be made available and distributed to States Parties by the Secretariat.

3. Each State Party shall submit annually to the Secretariat by 31 May a report for the preceding calendar year concerning the authorization or actual export and import of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1). Reports shall be made available and distributed to States Parties by the Secretariat. The report submitted to the Secretariat may contain the same information submitted by the State Party to relevant United Nations frameworks, including the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Reports may exclude commercially sensitive or national security information.
Article 14 Enforcement

Each State Party shall take appropriate legislative and other measures to enforce national laws and regulations that implement the provisions of this Treaty.

Article 12 Diversion

1. Each State Party involved in a transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) shall take measures to prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or from the authorized terms of export between the importer and exporter, including to individuals or groups who would commit terrorist acts.

2. The exporting State Party shall seek to prevent the diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) through its national control system as established in Article 5 (3) and by validating, where appropriate, the actors involved in the export through certificates, importer assurances or other appropriate measures.

3. Importing and exporting States Parties shall cooperate and exchange information, where feasible and upon request, with transit or trans-shipment States, in order to mitigate the risk of diversion.

4. If a diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) is detected, the State or States Parties shall act, to the extent permitted by their national laws and in accordance with international law, to address such diversion.

5. States are encouraged to share relevant information in a timely manner on efforts to prevent and eradicate diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) to the illicit market, in order to understand better the risks of diversion and assist them in preventing and eradicating future diversion.

6. State Parties are encouraged to report to the Secretariat any actions taken to address the diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) to the illicit market, or from the authorized terms of export between the importer and exporter, including to individuals or groups who would commit terrorist acts.

Article 13 International Cooperation

1. States Parties shall cooperate with each other, consistent with their respective security interests and national laws, to effectively implement this Treaty, consistent with their respective security interests and national laws.

2. States Parties are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation, including the exchange of information on matters of mutual interest regarding the implementation and application of this Treaty pursuant to their respective security interests and national laws.

3. States Parties are encouraged to consult on matters of mutual interest and to share information, as appropriate, to support the implementation of this Treaty.
4. States Parties are encouraged to cooperate, pursuant to their national laws, in order to enforce assist national implementation of the provisions of this Treaty, including through sharing information regarding illicit activities and actors, to assist national enforcement, and in order to counter prevent and combat eradicate diversion of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1), to the illicit market or for unauthorized end use, including to individuals or groups who would commit terrorist acts, pursuant to their national laws.

5. States Parties are encouraged to exchange experience and information on lessons learned in relation to any aspect of this Treaty, including stockpile management, in order to assist national implementation.

Article 14 16
International Assistance

1. In implementing this Treaty, each State Party may seek assistance including legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity building, and technical, material or financial assistance. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide such assistance, upon request.

2. Each State Party may request, offer or receive assistance through, inter alia, the United Nations, international, regional, subregional or national organizations, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.

3. States Parties shall, where jointly agreed, afford one another the widest measure of assistance, pursuant to their national laws, in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to violations of this Treaty.

4. A voluntary trust fund is hereby shall be established by States Parties to assist requesting States Parties requiring international assistance to implement this Treaty. Each State Party is encouraged to contribute resources to the fund.

Article 21 17
Conference of States Parties

1. A Conference of States Parties shall be convened by the Depositary Secretariat no later than one year following the entry into force of this Treaty.

2. The Conference of States Parties shall adopt its Rules of Procedure at its first session.

3. The Conference of States Parties shall adopt financial rules for itself as well as governing the funding of any subsidiary bodies it may establish as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the Secretariat. At each ordinary session, it shall adopt a budget for the financial period until the next ordinary session.

4. The Conference of States Parties shall:
   
   (a) Consider and adopt recommendations regarding the implementation and operation of this Treaty, in particular the promotion of its universality;
   
   (b) Consider amendments to this Treaty in accordance with Article 18 20;
   
   (c) Review the implementation of, and consider issues arising from the interpretation of, this Treaty;
   
   (d) Consider and decide the tasks and budget of the Secretariat;
(e) Consider the establishment of any subsidiary bodies as may be necessary to improve the functioning of this Treaty; and
(f) Perform any other function consistent with this Treaty.

5. **Exceptional Special** meetings of the Conference of States Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of States Parties, or at the written request of any Party provided that it is supported by at least two thirds of the **States** Parties.

**Article 12**

**Secretariat**

1. This Treaty hereby establishes a Secretariat to assist States Parties in the effective implementation of this Treaty.

2. The Secretariat shall be adequately staffed. Staff shall have the necessary expertise to ensure the Secretariat can effectively undertake the responsibilities described in paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. The Secretariat shall be responsible to States Parties. Within a minimized structure, the Secretariat shall undertake the following responsibilities:
   
   (a) Receive, make available and distribute the reports as mandated by this Treaty;
   (b) Maintain and make available to States Parties the list of national points of contact;
   (c) Facilitate the matching of offers of and requests for assistance for Treaty implementation and promote international cooperation as requested;
   (d) Facilitate the work of the Conference of States Parties, including making arrangements and providing the necessary services for meetings under this Treaty; and
   (e) Perform other duties as decided by the Conferences of States Parties,

**Article 22**

**Dispute Settlement**

1. States Parties **involved in the transfer of conventional arms** shall consult and cooperate to **pursue** settlement of any dispute that may arise between them with regard to the interpretation or application of this Treaty. States Parties shall settle any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty through negotiations, mediation, conciliation or other peaceful means of the Parties’ mutual choice.

2. States Parties may pursue, by mutual consent, arbitration to settle any dispute between them, regarding issues concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty.

**Article 20**

**Amendments**

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Treaty, a State Party may propose an amendment to this Treaty.

2. Any proposed amendment shall be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, which shall circulate the proposal to all States Parties, not less than 180 days before the next meeting of the Conference of States Parties. The amendment shall be considered at the next Conference of States Parties if, no later
than 120 days after its circulation by the Secretariat, a majority of States Parties notify the Secretariat that they support further consideration of the proposal.

3. Amendments to this Treaty shall be adopted by consensus of those States Parties present and voting at the Conference of States Parties. The Depositary shall communicate any adopted amendment to all States Parties.

4. A proposed amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article shall enter into force for each State Party to this Treaty, which has deposited an instrument of acceptance, upon deposit ninety days following the date of deposit with the Depositary of the instruments of acceptance by a majority of the number of States Parties at the time of the adoption of the amendment. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on ninety days following the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

**Article 15 21**
**Signature, Ratification, Acceptance, Approval or Accession**

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature on XX Day of XX Month of XXXX at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by all States from XX Day of XX Month of XXXX and shall remain open for signature until its entry into force.

2. This Treaty is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by each signatory State.

3. Following its entry into force, this Treaty shall be open for accession by any State that has not signed the Treaty.

4. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

**Article 16 22**
**Entry into Force**

1. This Treaty shall enter into force ninety days following the date of the deposit of the sixty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.

2. For any State that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, this Treaty shall enter into force for that State ninety days following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**Article 17 23**
**Provisional application**

Any State may at the time of the deposit of instrument of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally Article 4 6 and Article 5 7 of this Treaty pending its entry into force for that State.
Article 18 24
Duration and Withdrawal

1. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Treaty. It shall give notification of such withdrawal to the Depositary, which shall notify all other States Parties. The notification of withdrawal shall may include an explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal. The notice of withdrawal shall take effect ninety days after the receipt of the notification of withdrawal by the Depositary, unless the notification specifies a later date.

3. A State shall not be discharged, by reason of its withdrawal, from the obligations arising from this Treaty while it was a Party to this Treaty, including any financial obligations that may have accrued.

Article 19 25
Reservations

1. At the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, each State Party may formulate a reservation, unless the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of this Treaty.

2. A State Party may withdraw its reservation at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Depositary.

Article 24 26
Relationship with other international agreements

States Parties shall have the right to enter into international agreements in relation to the international trade in conventional arms, to the extent that those agreements are compatible with their obligations under this Treaty and do not undermine the object and purpose of this Treaty.

Article 25 27
Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Treaty.

Article 26 28
Authentic Texts

The original text of this Treaty, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.